

# Handbook of the European Network

of Official Authorities in Charge of the Secret-Police Files

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EUROPEAN NETWORK  
OF OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES  
IN CHARGE OF THE  
SECRET-POLICE FILES

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ústav pro studium  
totalitních režimů



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## Preface

Shortly after its establishment, the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes became a member of the **European Network of Official Authorities in Charge of the Secret Police Files**, an international organisation bringing together the administrators of archival materials and documents that arose in connection with the activities of former Communist security services.

Like other institutions from Poland, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland that were already members of the European Network, we regarded it as necessary to take part in international cooperation in the field of sharing and exchanging information relating to the administration, processing and making accessible of such important and irreplaceable documents about the nature and practice of the Communist totalitarian regimes before the fall of the Soviet Bloc in Central and Eastern Europe.

All of our institutions have their own experience regarding the difficulty of presenting these specific archival materials and documents, their social sensitivity and the political dimension of their processing in a relatively short period after their creation, when both their originators and the subjects monitored are still active in public life. At the same time, we are unequivocally convinced that their processing, and also the way they are made accessible in high-quality and professional manner on the basis of law, is the only possible path acceptable to a democratic society that wants to rectify the results of totalitarian regimes and to inform about their repressive policies as objectively as possible.

I am convinced that this publication will provide much-needed basic information on the activities of the member organisations of the European Network, an overview of the archival funds and collections preserved, including agency-operative files, and outline the forms in which they are made accessible.

At the same time, please allow me to share my opinion that following the acceptance of our Slovenian partner as a member, we now await enlargement in the form of the archival institutions of the Baltic States, which have direct experience of dealing with the archival materials of Soviet security services, including the KGB.

Let me thank our partners from the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation archive, with whom this publication has been jointly issued.



Daniel Herman

Director of the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes

# Bulgaria

The Committee for Disclosing the Documents  
and Announcing Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens  
to the State Security and Intelligence Services of  
the Bulgarian National Army

<http://www.comdos.bg/>

<http://www.comdos.bg/p/language/en/>

## Part I.

### Organizational structure of the archive

On 19 December 2006 the Access and Disclosure of the Documents and Announcing Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian National Armed Services Act was adopted by the 40th National Assembly.

On 5 April 2007 the Parliament endorsed the nine-person membership of the Committee in a roll-call vote.

The Committee is a collegial body consisting of nine members, including a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson and a Secretary, chosen from the National Assembly for a five-year term on proposal by the parliamentary groups. The members of the Committee can be re-elected only once.

In exercising its powers the Committee is supported by administration.

The number of posts in the Committee's administration totals 103, allocated in structural units, according to the annex.

#### Archive Directorate:

- registers, accounts for, stores and preserves the received archive records;
- performs digitalization, restoration and conservation of archive documents;
- creates and organizes reference materials;
- establishes archive documents insurance fund;
- holds and maintains an electronic register of the centralized document archive containing data on the activities of the State Security and the intelligence services of the Bulgarian National Army, by keeping account of particularly valuable and unique documents, and endangered records;
- keeps records of visits and archive documents use in purpose-designed books, card indexes, receipts and in other forms; monitors the proper use and compliance with the rules on access and work with archive documents in the reading-room;
- has no regional sub-divisions and structures.

#### Specialized Archive and Card Index Department:

- establishes and maintains a separate archive fund and document register within the meaning of Art. 32, Par. 3 of the Access and Disclosure of the Documents



The Building where the archival materials of the Bulgarian Communist security forces are kept

and Announcing Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian National Armed Services Act;

- organizes the overall cycle of activities: search, collection, research, analysis, appraisal, storage and granting access to the received card index catalogue and registers of the bodies under Art. 16, Par. 1 of the Access and Disclosure of the Documents and Announcing Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian National Armed Services Act;

- prepares draft decisions of the Committee on determining and announcing affiliation;

- supports the Legal department with opinions for the purpose of procedural representation of the Committee;

- keeps records of visits and archive documents use in purpose-designed books, card indexes, receipts and in other forms; monitors the proper use and compliance with the rules on access and work with archive documents by members of the Committee.

## Part II.

### Formation of archival resources

#### 1. Legal bases for the collection of the documents

Access and Disclosure of the Documents and Announcing Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian National Armed Services Act

#### 2. Institutions obligated to transfer the documents

Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Defence

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

National Intelligence Service

National Service for Protection

National Investigation Service

State Agency for National Security

General Department of Archives

Central Military Archives

## CENTRALIZED ARCHIVE ★

**Specialized Archive and  
Card Index  
Department**

**Archive Directorate**

**Archive Acquisitions  
and Storage  
Department**

**Archive Research,  
Automation and  
Preservation Department**

### 3. History of the collection

In its first year of establishment the Committee could not function on its own premises and used several rooms of the National Assembly building, which delayed the receipt of the archive beyond the statutory period.

The majority of the documents, handed over to the Commission in accordance with the law, do not meet the document preparation statutory requirements.

Due to the lack of archive racking systems the documents are arranged and kept in archive and cardboard boxes, sorted by source and stored in separate repositories.

The physical preservation of the files and their protection from improper violations in the repositories is guaranteed through the provision of an appropriate temperature and humidity regime, an introduced and functioning ventilation and climatization system, fire and flood protection, and supervised access to the site according to the relevant standards.

## Part III.

### Features of the collected archive resources

#### 1. Chronological scope of the entire resource material

9 September 1944 – 16 July 1991

#### 2. Size of the entire resource material

1,000 linear metres collected to date (September 2010)  
Over 100,000 archival units collected to date (September 2010)

The document collection process continues

#### 3. Categories of the authors of the files

Sources:

Ministry of the Interior  
Ministry of Justice  
Ministry of Defence  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
National Intelligence Service

National Service for Protection  
National Investigation Service  
State Agency for National Security  
General Department of Archives  
Central Military Archives

**3.1. Name** – The most significant source is the Ministry of the Interior-State Security (Mol-SS)

**3.2. File authors** – Mol-SS

**3.3. Characteristics of the author** – State Security structure

First Main Directorate (aka PGU) – Intelligence

Second Main Directorate (aka BGU) – Counter-Intelligence

Third Directorate – Military Counter-Intelligence

Fourth Directorate – Technical

(Economic since 1986)

Fifth Directorate (aka UBO) – Security and Protection

Sixth Directorate – Internal Security (Political Police)

First Department – Investigation

Second Department – External Surveillance and Tracking

Third Department – Archive and Card Index

Fourth Department – Radio Counter-Intelligence

Fifth Department – Mobilization unit

Operational funds consist of:

Personal and work files of secret collaborators

Personal files of full-time employees

Investigations

Court cases

Investigation proceedings

Historical funds

Official funds consist of:

Regulations

Acts on the organization of work and posts in the administration of the State Security

Party funds consist of:

Documents on the structure of the State Security party organizations – the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union (DKMS).

Physical form of records

Documents on paper

Audiovisual files

Period

9 September 1944 – 16 July 1991

Number of metres

1,000 linear metres collected to date (September 2010)

Archival units

Over 100,000 archival units collected to date

(September 2010)

Language of the documents

Bulgarian

Russian

English

Italian

German

Turkish

Greek

Romanian

Hungarian

Arabic

to request a check and determination of affiliation for themselves, their deceased spouse or relatives up to the second degree of a direct line;

to access documents of the bodies under Art. 1 for research, publicist and investigation activity within the meaning of the Access to Public Information Act.

The right can be exercised through submitting a written request to the Committee in person or through a representative, authorized by force of a power of attorney verified by a Notary Public.

The Committee answers the request under Par. 2 in writing, within 30 days, and notifies the person of the time and place of examination of the documents.

The access includes:

direct examination of the documents;

issue of document copies;

disclosure of the identity of the persons, who have provided information for the case.

Where the content of the documents may significantly violate the rights and legal interests of third parties, whose names are mentioned in the documents, and no explicit written consent has been given by them or their lawful heirs, the respective data is left out of the copies provided. In these cases the person requesting information is required to sign a Declaration of Non-disclosure of the relevant circumstances.

## Part IV.

### Principles defining the access to documents

The Committee performs its functions in legal compliance with the right of citizens:

to access information compiled about themselves, their deceased spouse or relatives up to the second degree of the direct line;



Committee members at a meeting



A person, whose affiliation to the State Security or to the intelligence services of the Bulgarian National Army has been determined, has the right to examine the documents in his/her personal or work file. It is his/her right to appeal the Committee's decision regarding determination of affiliation, within 14 days, pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Code.

The reading room of the Committee provides unrestricted access of visitors to the requested documents.

The citizens may receive copies of the examined documents.

## 2. Use of documents

The acquired archive documents are systematized and processed in compliance with the contemporary regulatory requirements, a scientific reference body is established and activities for the creation of insurance fund for the documents are undertaken.

The focus of the entire process of collection, acquisition, systematization and storage of archive documents, related to the activity of the former secret services, is on ensuring quick and effective access to materials kept at the centralized archive for all citizens, researchers and journalists.

The main function of the Committee is determining Bulgarian citizen's affiliation to the State Security and the intelligence services of the Bulgarian National Army on the basis of the collected documents.

The Committee issues rehabilitation certificates to victims of repressions based on records kept at its archive and pursuant to the Law on Political and Civil Rehabilitation.

## 3. Features of the registry and archival aids facilitating the access to archival documentation:

### 3.1. Name of the aid tool / instrument...

Registration diaries

### 3.2. Form (database, book, register)

Register

### 3.3. Description (including chronological and thematic coverage, number of documents, etc.)

The registration diaries contain data on every secret collaborator, i.e.:

- unique registration number;

- recruitment date and date of registration;
- state security structure which made the recruitment;
- pseudonym;
- type of secret collaborator (informant, informer, agent, resident, owner of premises for secret meetings and owner of a conspiratorial flat);
- archive number of the secret collaborator's files (if archived);
- destruction protocol or letter of destruction of records (if destroyed);
- date when taken off record.

## 4. Access (reading- room/Internet)

Following the request for examination of documents of the bodies under Art. 1 of the Access and Disclosure of the Documents and Announcing Affiliation of Bulgarian Citizens to the State Security and the Intelligence Services of the Bulgarian National Armed Services Act, the Citizen Service department notifies the person of the outcome of the verification.

If any materials are found during the check the Citizen Service department notifies the person in writing or via telephone of the date and time of access to the records. The period of access is 30 days from the date of notification.

Access to documents in the reading room for research, publicist and investigation purposes requires a single request, valid for the period of one year, from the date of notification.

The list of persons already examined and announced by the Committee can be found in the Examined People module on the Committee's website [www.comdos.bg](http://www.comdos.bg). The available search option allows for verification of affiliation and consulting the documents supporting the examination results.

## Part V.

### Digitization of documents

#### 1. Principles of document digitization

The acquired archive documents are fully digitized in accordance with the contemporary rules for archival



practice; a unified electronic register of persons and files is introduced and maintained in the automated information system of the centralized archive.

Documents from the National Investigation Service – analog audiovisual materials, transferred to electronic carriers – a number of 250 film materials on investigation proceedings held before the year 1991.

Citizen and researchers' requests for access to documents, available on electronic carrier – approximately 300.

Documents included in the collections of records, published by the Committee.

Training films for operative workers in regional directorates of the Ministry of the Interior – a total of 39.

## 2. Number of the digitized documents (archival units) (as for December 31, 2009)

Approximately 600 collected to date (September 2010)

# Part VI.

## Publications

1. List of the source publications written on the basis of the documents of the state security organs released during the entire period of the member institution existence (please provide a brief description of the publication's content):

Author's surname  
Author's name  
Title of the publication  
Description of the content  
Place of publication  
Release Date  
Number of pages

2. The list of the published books regarding the archival and methodological issues (with a description as above)

## Publications of the Files Committee

"The KGB and the Bulgarian State Security Service – Connections and Dependences" – Files Committee's

documentary series, including facsimiles of 53 original documents from the period 1950 – 1991;

"The KGB and the Bulgarian State Security Service – Connections and Dependences" – an electronic collection, comprising facsimiles of 3000 pages of original documents;

"State Security – Structure and Main Documents" – collection of records of the Files Committee, consisting of facsimiles of 46 original documents from the period 1946 – 1989;

"The State Security File" – a documentary film of the Files Committee.

## Publications by researchers and journalists, based on documents, provided by the Files Committee:

"Legitimacy Machine: State Security in the Power Strategy of the Bulgarian Communist Party", Momchil Metodiev (2008). The book is a product of the author's research, conducted as part of the Research of the Communism Period 1944 – 1989 project.

"Observation and Elaboration: Prose Literature on State Security", Zherminal Chivkov (2008). Born in 1945 in Rouse, the author has been living in the Netherlands since 1975, where he initially pursued his interest in theory of literature, and afterwards embarked in journalism and publicist work as an editor in Deutsche Welle Radio. And as he looked closely into the former State Security files at hand, Zherminal Chivkov encountered the image of a young man with his name and some of his characteristics as well.

"The Double Life of Agent Piccadilly", Hristo Hristov (2008). An outstanding documentary narrative on one of the most strictly kept secrets of the communist espionage during the Zhivkov regime – the murder of the Bulgarian writer Georgi Markov in 1978 in London.

"The Empire of Overseas Companies", Hristo Hristov (2009). Establishment, activity and financial drain of foreign companies with Bulgarian participation, in the period 1961 – 2007.

"The Dossier of Dogan", Toma Bikov (2009). Twenty years after the beginning of the transition period, the true biography of one of the most influential Bulgarian politicians – Ahmed Dogan.

"State Security and the Missing Treasures", Bogdana Lazarova (2009). How State Security antiques channels were created, which prominent party figures indulged in treasure hunting and how that intertwined with the high levels of espionage?

"The Followed Man", Veselin Branov (2009). Memories evoked by documents.

"The Secret Files of the Tsar", Alexenia Dimitrova (2009). Secret documents on Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, prepared and collected by the State Security in the period 1946 – 1993.

"The Murder Bureau", Alexenia Dimitrova (2010). Documentary investigation by Alexenia Dimitrova, a journalist from "24 Hours" Daily Newspaper. Based on nearly 5,000 pages of documents from the archives of the First Main Directorate of the State Security, the investigation reveals the existence of the top secret "Service 7".

"The Files Began to Speak", Valentin Boyadzhiev. Biographic encyclopedia of State Security and military intelligence agents.

"Between Faith and Compromise. The Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Communist State (1944-1989)", Momchil Metodiev (2010). Was the Bulgarian Orthodox Church a repressed or a state organization during the communist period? Is there truth behind the common concept of the Church's dark secret recent past? Why the Bulgarian Orthodox Church failed to restore its public influence and prestige in the post-communist period and fell into the so long discussed schism and discord instead? These are some of the questions the book seeks to answer.

"That List", Bogdana Lazarova (2010). An account of the 4th of February 1992, when Ahmed Dogan, leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedom (DPS) and the parliamentary group of the movement, enters the Turkish embassy and hands over to the Turkish ambassador a number of documents, among which a list with the names, positions and whereabouts of the Bulgarian foreign political and military intelligence officers under diplomatic cover in 79 embassies worldwide. The information is classified as state secret. Top secret investigation proceedings had been initiated for disclosure of state secret, and on the prosecutor's instruction it was further investigated for espionage for a foreign country.



# Germany

Der Bundesbeauftragte für die Unterlagen  
des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen  
Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

[http://www.bstu.bund.de/DE/Home/home\\_node.html](http://www.bstu.bund.de/DE/Home/home_node.html)

[http://www.bstu.bund.de/DE/Archive/\\_node.html](http://www.bstu.bund.de/DE/Archive/_node.html)

# Kapitel I.

## Aufgaben und Struktur der BStU und ihrer Archive (Sachstand 2010 mit redaktionellen Anpassungen)

### 1. Aufgaben der BStU

Die Behörde der Bundesbeauftragten (BStU) bewahrt in ihren Archiven die Unterlagen des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der DDR auf und stellt sie für verschiedene Zwecke nach den gesetzlichen Vorschriften des Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetzes (StUG) Privatpersonen, öffentlichen und nicht öffentlichen Stellen, Forschern und Medien zur Verfügung.

In einem weltweit wohl einmaligen Vorgang wurden 1989/90 im Zuge der friedlichen Revolution gegen die kommunistische Herrschaft in Ostdeutschland die Dienststellen des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der DDR (MfS) von Demonstranten besetzt und die Auflösung dieses Unterdrückungsapparates erzwungen. Revolutionärer Bürgerwille und das frei gewählte Parlament der DDR ebneten den Weg für die Sicherung und kontrollierte Öffnung der Stasi-Akten (Näheres siehe Kapitel II.). Am 2. Januar 1992 nahmen die ersten Bürgerinnen und Bürger auf Basis des vier Tage zuvor in Kraft getretenen Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetzes (StUG) Einsicht in die sie betreffenden Akten.

Jedermann kann einen Antrag auf Akteneinsicht in die Unterlagen des MfS zu seiner Person stellen, um zu erfahren, ob und wie das MfS in sein Leben eingegriffen hat. Auch Wissenschaftler und Journalisten können Zugang zu den Akten für die historische Aufarbeitung beantragen. Daneben gibt die BStU Mitteilungen an öffentliche und nicht öffentliche Stellen, wenn diese sie wegen der Überprüfung von Personen in herausgehobenen Funktionen und Ämtern darum ersuchen. (Näheres zu den grundlegenden gesetzlichen Bestimmungen siehe Kapitel IV.)

Die Behörde, die seit 2011 von Roland Jahn als Bundesbeauftragtem geleitet wird, hat ferner den Auftrag, die Öffentlichkeit über Struktur, Methoden und Wirkungsweise des MfS zu unterrichten. Sie trägt damit zur historischen, politischen, juristischen und gesellschaftlichen Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur bei. Sie fördert insoweit die öffentliche Auseinandersetzung mit totalitären Ideen und Strukturen.



Herzstück der Behörde sind die Archive mit der Hinterlassenschaft des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit. Sie dokumentieren die Herrschaftsmechanismen der ehemaligen SED als kommunistischer Staatspartei der DDR und ihrer Geheimpolizei: Akten, Karteikarten, Filme, Tondokumente, Mikrofiches.

Um die Stasi-Unterlagen Antragstellern zur Verfügung stellen zu können, ist ein großer Arbeitsaufwand erforderlich. Da die Stasi massiv in das Persönlichkeitsrecht der Menschen eingegriffen hat, werden die Unterlagen – anders als in gewöhnlichen Archiven – nach strengen Datenschutzrichtlinien vorgesichtet und nur für bestimmte Zwecke und nach besonderen, im Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz festgelegten Regeln herausgegeben.

Die Stasi-Unterlagen-Behörde gibt nicht nur Unterlagen heraus, sondern forscht auch selbst und veröffentlicht Dokumente und Forschungsergebnisse in eigenen Publikationen. Mit Veranstaltungen, Ausstellungen und im Internet informiert sie über neueste Erkenntnisse. Die Arbeit der BStU trägt dazu bei, die Erinnerung an die SED-Diktatur, an ihre Opfer, aber auch an Opposition und Widerstand gegen das System wach zu halten. So werden Erinnerung und Information an die Stelle von Vergessen, Verschweigen und Verklärung gesetzt.

Die Behörde der BStU versteht sich als moderne Dienstleistungsinstitution, die transparent und bürgernah arbeitet. Sie hat ihren Hauptsitz in Berlin und 12 Außenstellen mit eigenen Archiven in ehemaligen Bezirkshauptstädten der DDR. Die BStU ist eine Bundesoberbehörde, die zum Geschäftsbereich des Beauftragten der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien (BKM) gehört.

## 2. Aufgaben der Archive und ihre Struktur

Nach § 37 Abs. 1 StUG hat die BStU im archivischen Bereich folgende Aufgaben:

- Erfassung der Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes,
  - Bewertung, Ordnung, Erschließung, Verwahrung und Verwaltung der Unterlagen nach archivischen Grundsätzen
  - Verwaltung der Unterlagen im zentralen Archiv der Zentralstelle und in den regionalen Archiven der Außenstellen.
- Auch wenn das Gesetz einige Verwendungszwecke

der Unterlagen zeitlich begrenzt und weiter begrenzt, verlieren die dazu genutzten Akten nach Ablauf dieser Fristen nicht ihren potenziell historischen Wert. Sie bleiben Bestandteil der Gesamtüberlieferung des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit und seiner territorialen Gliederungen.

Die Hinterlassenschaft der Staatssicherheit besteht im Wesentlichen aus den Unterlagen, die der Geheimdienst selbst bereits in Archivablagen geordnet und abgelegt hatte, sowie aus dem Schriftgut der Diensteinheiten des MfS in Berlin sowie seiner Bezirksverwaltungen und Kreisdienststellen. Bei den sogenannten Unterlagen der Diensteinheiten handelt es sich um Schriftgut, das sich bei der Auflösung des Ministeriums in den Dienststellen und Büros der Mitarbeiter des Staatssicherheitsdienstes in der Bearbeitung befand. Um diese Unterlagen vor der Vernichtung zu bewahren, wurden sie im Zuge der Besetzung und Auflösung der Dienststellen zunächst in Bündel verschnürt oder in Kartons verpackt und sichergestellt.

Die Unterlagen der Diensteinheiten waren bei Gründung der Behörde aus archivarischer Sicht ungeordnet und standen damit für Recherchen nicht zur Verfügung. Diese Unterlagen bilden seit Behördengründung den Arbeitsschwerpunkt der *Erschließungsbereiche* der BStU.

Zu allen Überlieferungseinheiten, seien es Bündel, Säcke mit zerrissenen Unterlagen, Kartons mit Karteikarten oder auch fest formierte Ordner, ist mittlerweile gesichert, in welchen Diensteinheiten die Unterlagen bis zur Auflösung des MfS geführt wurden. Damit ist die Anwendung des Provenienzprinzips, eines der Grundprinzipien der Ordnung von Archivbeständen, aus dem alle weiteren Arbeitsschritte herrühren, auch für die Überlieferung des Staatssicherheitsdienstes gewährleistet. Neben den für die Erschließung der Unterlagen auf Schriftgut zuständigen Arbeitsbereichen ist auch ein Spezialgebiet für die Erschließung der *Medienüberlieferung* des MfS eingerichtet worden. Dort werden elektromagnetische und audiovisuelle Datenträger verzeichnet und technisch bearbeitet. Auch ein Mikrofilm- und Fotolabor stehen zur Verfügung.

Die oben genannten Archivablagen, also die vom MfS angelegten Archive, wurden wegen ihres Zusammenhangs mit der vom MfS hinterlassenen zentralen



Personenkartei F 16 und der Vorgangskartei F 22 in ihrer überlieferten Ordnung belassen. Diese Unterlagen sind personenbezogen zugänglich und werden benutzt, eine thematische Erschließung steht bei einem Großteil dieser Akten noch aus.

Nach wie vor besteht die wichtigste Aufgabe der BStU darin, Anträge zu Personen- und Sachrecherchen zu bearbeiten und Unterlagen für die verschiedenen Verwendungszwecke nach dem Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz bereitzustellen. Dabei wurden durchschnittlich in den letzten zwölf Monaten jeweils ca. 42.000 Personenrecherchen und ca. 530 Sachrecherchen ausgeführt, hinzu kommen ca. 150 Recherchen in speziellen Informationsträgern.

Die Beauskunftung der erwähnten zentralen Karteien ist ein wichtiger Schritt bei der Recherchebearbeitung und gehört zu den Aufgaben des *Karteibereichs* der Archivabteilung. Er ist außerdem zuständig für die Verwaltung und Recherche der dezentralen Karteien, die von den Dienstseinheiten des MfS angelegt wurden. Hinzu kommen Recherche und Pflege verschiedener Datenbanken, zu denen auch ein umfangreiches Elektronisches Personenregister zählt (vgl. Kap. IV).

Die archivgerechte Verwahrung der Unterlagen ist, wie in anderen Archiven auch, Sache des *Magazindienstes*. Zu seinen Aufgaben gehören neben der Bestandserhaltung u. a. das Ausheben und Reponieren der Unterlagen, die Nachweisführung über ihren Verbleib, die archivtechnische Vorbereitung für die Nutzung und eine Kontrolle bei Rückgabe der Archivalien nach der Benutzung. Die Zentralstelle der BStU verfügt außerdem über eine kleine, modern ausgestattete Restaurierungswerkstatt, in der in begrenztem Umfang beschädigte Akten, Karteikarten und andere Unterlagen restauriert werden.

Zu den weiteren Aufgabengebieten des Archivs zählen neben Grundsatzangelegenheiten auch die Fachaufsicht über die Archive der Außenstellen der Behörde, die Rückführung und Herausgabe von Unterlagen, Öffentlichkeitsarbeit zu Archivthemen einschließlich Redaktion der BStU-Homepage und die Untersuchung archiwissenschaftlicher Fragestellungen in Projekt- und Arbeitsgruppen. Ein Teil dieser Aufgaben wird in den folgenden Abschnitten behandelt.

Zu den Merkmalen der BStU gehört auch ihre regionale Struktur. Neben der Zentralstelle in Berlin verfügt die Behörde über Außenstellen in den meisten der ehema-

ligen Bezirkshauptstädte der DDR. Dort befanden sich seit 1952 die regionalen Stasi-Bezirksverwaltungen.

Die Struktur einer Bezirksverwaltung (BV) entsprach grundsätzlich der des MfS. Hauptabteilungen und selbständige Abteilungen in der Zentrale mit ihren festumrissenen Aufgabenbereichen hatten genaue Entsprechungen in den Abteilungen und selbständigen Referaten einer BV. Die Dienstseinheiten arbeiteten nach dem so genannten Linienprinzip, einem wichtigen Grundsatz im Organisationsaufbau des MfS, wonach zentrale und bezirkliche Ebene gemeinsam Verantwortung für ihre Aufgaben trugen. Dabei kontrollierte und unterstützte die Dienstseinheit der zentralen Eben die Aktivitäten in den Bezirksverwaltungen.

Für die Verwaltung und Sicherung der schriftlichen Hinterlassenschaft des MfS war beispielsweise die Linie XII zuständig, also die Abteilung XII im MfS wie auch die Abteilungen XII in den Bezirksverwaltungen.

Nach Auflösung der Bezirksverwaltungen zur Jahreswende 1989/90 wurde auf politischer Ebene entschieden, die Unterlagen bis auf wenige Ausnahmen vor Ort zu belassen. Kurz zuvor waren bereits die verbliebenen Unterlagen der untersten Verwaltungsebene der Staatssicherheit, die der Kreisdienststellen des MfS, in den Objekten der Bezirksverwaltungen eingelagert worden.

Die BStU hat zurzeit 14 Archive: das größte befindet sich in der Zentralstelle in Berlin, wo auch das Archiv der ehemaligen Bezirksverwaltung Berlin und die Unterlagen der Bezirksverwaltung Potsdam untergebracht sind. Hinzu kommen zwölf weitere Archive in ihren Außenstellen.

Im Umgang mit den Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes wird nach einheitlichen Grundsätzen verfahren. Regelmäßige Besuche von Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern des Archivs der Zentralstelle in den Archiven der Außenstellen, Konsultationen und Arbeitstagungen haben sich zur Unterstützung der regionalen Archivarbeit bewährt.

Innerhalb der Fachdiskussion werden Erschließungsprozesse begleitet und ausgewertet, Einzelfragen von übergeordneter Bedeutung erörtert und verbindlich geklärt, Arbeitsabläufe geprüft und optimiert und neue Erkenntnisse, auch aus außerbehördlichen Fachtagungen, in Vorträgen und Schulungen vermittelt. Wichtiges Anliegen bleibt dabei, eine Balance zu erzielen zwischen allgemeinen Regelungen, die von der Zentralstelle vorgegeben werden, und Regelungen für die Außenstellen, die die Besonderheiten in der regionalen Überlieferung berücksichtigen.

### 3. Organigramm BStU mit Archiven

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## Kapitel II.

### Voraussetzungen für den Aufbau der Archive

#### 1. Die historische Sicherung der Stasi-Unterlagen

Anfang Dezember 1989, einige Wochen nach dem Mauerfall, begann die Bürgerbewegung damit, Dienststellen des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit zu besetzen. Was als Befürchtung bereits kursierte, wurde durch Äußerung eines (anonymen) Stasi-Mitarbeiters im Radio bestätigt: „Ich habe gesehen, dass mein direkter Leiter die Unterlagen genommen hat, damit ins Heizhaus gegangen ist und dass im Umkreis des Heizhauses ... verbrannte Papierschnipsel ... liegen und aus dem Schornstein rausfliegen.“ Durch eine geheime Dienstanweisung des Ministers für Staatssicherheit vom 6. November 1989 in Gang gesetzt, versuchte die Geheimpolizei, ihre Unterlagen zu vernichten und damit die Spuren ihres jahrzehntelangen menschenrechtswidrigen Tuns zu beseitigen. Die Stasi wollte verhindern, dass diejenigen, über die etwas in den Akten stand, sich derer bemächtigen. Die hauptamtlichen und inoffiziellen Mitarbeiter sollten vor Enttarnung geschützt werden.

Dass die heute für die Aufarbeitung der Tätigkeit des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der DDR genutzten Akten noch da sind, verdanken wir der Zivilcourage beherzter DDR-Bürgerinnen und Bürger. Beginnend in Erfurt am 4. Dezember 1989, besetzten diese die Dienststellen der Stasi. Der Beteuerung des dortigen Amtschefs, das Verbrennen von Akten gehöre zum normalen Dienstalltag, schenkten sie keinen Glauben. Die Aktenschränke wurden versiegelt, Bürgerwachen blieben zur Sicherung vor Ort. Weitere Orte folgten, eine Stasi-Bastion nach der anderen wurde besetzt und die Vernichtung von Beweismitteln unterbunden. Den Schlusspunkt setzte am 15. Januar 1990 die Erstürmung der Zentrale des MfS in Berlin-Lichtenberg. Das Ende des Staatssicherheitsdienstes war zu diesem Zeitpunkt bereits besie-

gelt. Es gab zwar Versuche, das MfS unter anderem Namen (Amt für nationale Sicherheit) zu retten, doch diese Pläne wurden nach dem Willen des „Zentralen Runden Tisches“ im Januar 1990 endgültig aufgegeben. Die verbliebenen Akten und Akten-Überreste waren zunächst gesichert. Die wichtigste Ausnahme bildeten die Unterlagen der Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung, die noch 1990 mit Zustimmung des „Zentralen Runden Tisches“ bedauerlicherweise vernichtet wurden.

Was mit den Akten passieren sollte, war aber umstritten. „Die sauberste, einfachste und am wenigsten aufwendige Lösung“, meinte der damalige DDR-Innenminister Peter-Michael Diestel, sei die möglichst rasche Vernichtung der Akten. Auch andere erblickten in den Stasi-Akten gefährlichen Zündstoff, sie fürchteten um den sozialen Frieden oder sahen eine politische Hexenjagd auf die Gesellschaft zukommen. Ganz anders argumentierte beispielsweise die Bürgerrechtlerin Barbel Bohley, die in der ersten Euphorie dafür plädierte, jeder solle seine eigenen Akten mit nach Hause nehmen.

Eines wurde rasch klar: Das Geheimwissen sollte nicht den ehemaligen Stasi-Mitarbeitern überlassen bleiben. Die Öffentlichkeit wollte genaue Auskunft über die Struktur der Geheimpolizei, über ihre Zielsetzungen und Methoden und über die Verzahnung mit anderen Einrichtungen des SED-Herrschaftssystems. Vor allem aber wollten die Opfer des MfS ihre Akten sehen, um zu erfahren, wer sie verraten hatte.

Am 24. August 1990 verabschiedete die erste frei gewählte Volkskammer der DDR nahezu einstimmig das „Gesetz über die Sicherung und Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten des ehemaligen Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit/Amtes für Nationale Sicherheit“. Doch wenig später, als der erste Entwurf des Einigungsvertrages vorlag, schien die geplante Öffnung der Akten wieder höchst fraglich zu sein. Offenbar planten die beiden verhandelnden Regierungen (der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik), die Akten des MfS wie andere staatliche Akten dem Bundesarchiv zu überlassen. Dadurch wären sie wahrscheinlich auf Jahrzehnte hinaus unzugänglich gewesen.

Durch eine neuerliche Besetzung der ehemaligen Stasi-Zentrale in Berlin im September 1990 und durch Volkskammerabgeordnete, die sich mit dieser Besetzung solidarisierten, entstand jedoch ein starker öf-



fentlicher Druck, der die Regierungen veranlasste, eine zusätzliche Passage in den Einigungsvertrag aufzunehmen; diese verpflichtete den ersten gesamtdeutschen Bundestag, ein Gesetz zu verabschieden, das die Intentionen des Volkskammergesetzes aufnahm. Das betreffende Gesetz, das so genannte Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz, trat am 29. Dezember 1991 in Kraft. Damit war der Weg frei für den Aufbau der Stasiunterlagenbehörde, für die Nutzung der Akten im Sinne der Aufarbeitung und für die archivische Behandlung der Unterlagen.

Das Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz berücksichtigt unterschiedliche Interessen und rechtliche Ansprüche, die teilweise in Spannung zueinander stehen:

- das Recht Einzeller zu erfahren, ob und wie sie überwacht wurden;
- ihr Recht, vor Missbrauch der über sie vom MfS gesammelten und gespeicherten Daten geschützt zu werden;
- das Recht der Öffentlichkeit, über das Wirken des MfS anhand der Stasi-Unterlagen informiert zu werden und
- das Recht der Allgemeinheit, die Unterlagen für Zwecke der Rehabilitierung, der Strafverfolgung, der Forschung und der Bildung zu nutzen.

## 2. Rechtliche Grundlagen für die Erfassung der Stasi-Unterlagen im Archiv der BStU

Die grundlegende Bestimmung zum Umgang mit den Unterlagen des MfS wird im Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz im § 2 definiert: „Der Bundesbeauftragte für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Bundesbeauftragter) erfasst, verwahrt, verwaltet und verwendet die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes nach Maßgabe dieses Gesetzes.“ Einer von fünf Abschnitten des Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetzes befasst sich ausschließlich mit der Erfassung der Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes (2. Abschnitt, §§ 7- 11).

Nach dem Gesetz ist geregelt, dass öffentliche sowie nicht öffentliche Stellen eine Herausgabepflicht für Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes gegenüber der BStU haben (§ 7 ff.). Werden Originale, Kopien, Abschriften oder sonstige Unterlagen gefunden, so ist dies der BStU anzuzeigen. Auf Verlangen der BStU sind diese herauszugeben. Benötigt eine öffentliche Stelle die Unterlagen zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben, kann sie grundsätzlich Duplikate zu ihren Unterlagen nehmen. Unterlagen über Betroffene müssen von den Nachrichtendiensten vollständig und ersatzlos herausgegeben werden.



Handelt es sich bei den herauszugebenden Unterlagen um das Eigentum einer natürlichen Person oder einer nicht öffentlichen Stelle (z. B. selbst verfasste Dokumente, die im Besitz der Stasi waren), so hat diese den Eigentumsnachweis zu erbringen. Auf Verlangen sind der BStU Kopien oder Duplikate zu überlassen.

Die BStU kann weiterhin Auskunft und Einsicht über bzw. in die Unterlagen der Parteien und Massenorganisationen der ehemaligen DDR verlangen. Auf Verlangen sind Duplikate herauszugeben, soweit sie im Zusammenhang mit einer Tätigkeit für die Staatssicherheit stehen und zur Wahrnehmung der Aufgaben der BStU benötigt werden. Das betrifft auch andere ehemalige DDR-Stellen, soweit diese auf Veranlassung oder Hinweis der Staatssicherheit gehandelt haben.

### 3. Übernahme der Unterlagen

#### a) Provenienz der Unterlagen

Die Hauptmasse der Überlieferung wurde von den Dienststellen des MfS produziert. Unterlagen, die sich das MfS im Laufe seiner vierzigjährigen Tätigkeit widerrechtlich angeeignet hat, wurden in den vergangenen Jahren an die zuständigen Stellen oder Privatpersonen zurückgegeben.

Eine durch das Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz geregelte Ausnahme stellen die dem Staatssicherheitsdienst überlassenen Akten von Gerichten und Staatsanwaltschaften dar. So wurden vom MfS auch Unterlagen der Generalstaatsanwaltschaft und der Militärstaatsanwaltschaften der DDR archiviert. Enthalten sind in dem sogenannten „Archivbestand 4“ des MfS u. a. Ermittlungen und Prozesse wegen „staatsgefährdender Propaganda und Hetze“ und wegen Republikflucht. Hinzu kommen Vorgänge zu Fahnenflucht und Verfahren wegen „staatsgefährdender Propaganda und Hetze“ durch Angehörige der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA).

In geringem Umfang vorhanden sind weiterhin Akten der inoffiziellen kriminalpolizeilichen Mitarbeiter aus dem Arbeitsgebiet I der Kriminalpolizei, Gefangenenaekten aus dem Strafvollzug des Ministeriums des Innern der DDR sowie ein kleiner Rest von personenbezogenen Akten über das inoffizielle Netz der Verwaltung Aufklärung des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung.

Zu erwähnen sind außerdem Unterlagen, die der Staatssicherheitsdienst für den Zeitraum von 1933 bis 1945 in seinem sogenannten „NS-Archiv“ zusammengetragen hatte. Das MfS nutzte Akten von Dienst-

stellen und Gerichten des Dritten Reiches vor allem, um tatsächliche oder vermutete NS-Belastungen von Funktionsträgern in Politik und Wirtschaft der alten Bundesrepublik zu belegen und diese dann propagandistisch auszunutzen. Daneben dienten die Akten auch der Erforschung und Illustration des kommunistischen „antifaschistischen“ Kampfes. Auf einzelne Informationen griff der Staatssicherheitsdienst für entsprechende Ermittlungsverfahren und für ausländische Rechtshilfeersuchen zurück, die allerdings nur teilweise bearbeitet und beantwortet wurden. Die Staatssicherheit formierte aus Originalakten, Kopien und ggf. eigenen Ermittlungsergebnissen neue Dossiers. Frühere Entstehungszusammenhänge wurden dabei z. T. außer acht gelassen. Abgelegt wurde nach Personenbetreffen und geheimpolizeilich begründeten Sachzusammenhängen. Diese Unterlagen wurden nach 1990 an die zuständigen Archive zurückgegeben (vgl. auch Kap. III.1 und III.3).

#### b) Besondere Schwierigkeiten

§ 37 des Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetzes gibt den Archivarinnen und Archivaren der BStU u. a. die Bewertung, Ordnung und Verzeichnung der MfS-Unterlagen „nach archivischen Grundsätzen“ auf. Diese Aufgabe gestaltet sich zum einen wegen anderer Bestimmungen im StUG, zum anderen wegen der außergewöhnlichen Form der Überlieferung besonders anspruchsvoll.

Im konventionellen Archivwesen dürfen Unterlagen grundsätzlich erst dann genutzt werden, wenn sie als archivwürdig bewertet – und i. d. R. damit einhergehend archivgerecht verzeichnet – worden sind und wenn eine bestimmte Schutzfrist abgelaufen ist. Ausnahmen können nur entweder nach komplizierten Verfahren der Schutzfristverkürzung oder seit neuerem aufgrund des Informationsfreiheitsgesetzes gemacht werden. Gemäß StUG sind jedoch alle MfS-Unterlagen ab sofort nutzbar, sofern ein Anspruch besteht. So kommt es zu einer nicht unproblematischen engen zeitlichen Abfolge von Erschließung und Nutzung der Akten.

Auch die bereits beschriebene Zerteilung der Hinterlassenschaft stellt die Archivare der Behörde vor Herausforderungen. Auf der einen Seite stehen die nahezu geschlossen überlieferten vom MfS archivierten Ablagen, die in weiten Teilen noch sachthematisch zu erschließen sind; dem gegenüber stehen auf der an-

deren Seite die lückenhaft überlieferten Bestände der Dienstseinheiten, deren Erschließung in den kommenden Jahren abgeschlossen sein wird. Diese Unterlagen wurden ohne Ordnung übernommen.

Während im konventionellen Archivwesen durch enge Abstimmung mit den Schriftgutverwaltungen der abgebenden Behörden auf eine Übernahme möglichst wohlgeordneter Teile von Registraturen hingearbeitet wird, hatte man es in der BStU zu einem Großteil mit mehr oder weniger „wildem“ Sachbearbeiterablagen zu tun, deren Registraturzusammenhänge 1989/90 z. T. sogar noch zielstrebig zerstört wurden. Um in der Auflösungsphase des MfS die Überlieferung seiner Hinterlassenschaft sicherzustellen, wurden vom Auflösungsstab und den Bürgerkomitees die Sachbearbeiterablagen, also Unterlagen aus den Dienstzimmern, zu „Bündeln“ zusammengeschürt und die Fundstellen vermerkt, z. B. die jeweilige Unterstruktur des MfS. Die Vollständigkeit der Unterlagen angesichts der noch gelaufenen Vernichtungen hatte dabei Vorrang vor der archivischen Sorgfalt.

Einen inhaltlichen Überblick darüber gewannen die Archivarinnen und Archivare erst durch eine aufwändige Grobsichtung, in deren Ergebnis allgemeine Inhaltsangaben der einzelnen Bündel möglich waren. Aber auch hier waren die damaligen politischen Interessen maßgeblich. Denn Mitte der 1990er Jahre standen folgende Themen im Fokus der öffentlichen Debatte: Überprüfung der Beamten und Angestellten des öffentlichen Dienstes, private Akteneinsicht, ferner Menschenrechtsverletzungen, Terrorhinweise und Vereinigungskriminalität. Unterlagen mit solchen Inhaltsangaben wurden prioritär erschlossen. Unter diesen Voraussetzungen arbeiteten die Beschäftigten in den Archiven der BStU am kontinuierlichen Fortgang der Erschließung der Bündel, zu denen keinerlei originale Findmittel überliefert sind. Ist das Hauptaugenmerk einer Geheimpolizei wesensgemäß auf die Beobachtung von Personen gerichtet, so hat auch das MfS über seine Karteisysteme einen personenmäßigen Zugriff auf die Unterlagen gesichert, die somit auch heute personenbezogen zugänglich sind. Dies genügt jedoch nicht den nutzerorientierten Ansprüchen eines modernen Archivs. Mit der von Forschung und Medien begehrten sachthematischen Erschließung dieser nach geheimdienstlichen Kriterien archivierten Unterlagen wird begonnen werden können, wenn die archivische Bearbeitung der ungeordneten, 1990 ohne Zugriffsmöglichkeit

überlieferten Unterlagen abgeschlossen ist.  
c) Zeitpunkt der Übernahme von Unterlagen

Am 4. Dezember 1989 wurden die ersten Bezirksverwaltungen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes durch mutige Bürger besetzt, am 15. Januar 1990 schließlich die Zentrale in Berlin. Damit musste die Geheimpolizei ihre Arbeit einstellen. Einen Teil der Unterlagen hatten die Mitarbeiter noch in letzter Minute zu vernichten versucht (vgl. Kap. II.1.).

Eine besondere Herausforderung war die Bergung der umfangreichen schriftlichen Hinterlassenschaften, die sich auf viele – bekannte und geheime – Dienststellen verteilte. Sowohl zur Sicherung von Beweismitteln als auch aus Gründen des Datenschutzes war eine sichere Unterbringung unumgänglich. Am 8. Februar 1990 beschloss die damalige Regierung der DDR, „dienstliches Schriftgut und das Archivgut wird [...] in Depots [...] konzentriert“. Hierbei handelte es sich aber nicht um eine geordnete Übergabe von Registraturen und Archiven. Teilweise waren die Unterlagen noch bewusst in Unordnung gebracht oder sogar zerrissen worden. Auch Informationen zu Aktenablagen und -strukturen fehlten oder waren nur schwer zu finden (s. o.). Ehemalige Stasi-Mitarbeiter bündelten – unter Kontrolle von Bürgerkomitees – das Schriftgut in den früheren Dienstzimmern. Archivare der Staatlichen Archivverwaltung der DDR halfen bei der Bergung und dem Transport der Bündel in die späteren Dienststellen der BStU. Die Sicherung der Überlieferung mit seinen gigantischen Umfängen erfolgte also in großer Hast und oftmals nur provisorisch. Diese Übernahme war im Wesentlichen im Sommer 1990 abgeschlossen.

Nicht übernommen wurden

- die überwiegenden Teile der Unterlagen des Bereichs Auslandsspionage (HV A), die sich mit Erlaubnis des „Zentralen Runden Tisches“ in eigener Zuständigkeit auflösen durfte und dies als Einladung zur Aktenvernichtung verstand,
- die elektronischen Datenträger der Zentralen Personendatenbank, die mit Zustimmung des „Zentralen Runden Tisches“ im Frühjahr 1990 vernichtet wurden, wobei ein großer Teil, ca. 10.000 Magnetbänder und -platten, überliefert ist,
- die bereits archivierten Unterlagen der militärischen Aufklärung, die im Zentralarchiv des Staatssicherheitsdienstes lagerten, gemäß eines weiteren Kabinettsbeschlusses vom Mai 1990 aber herausgegeben und mutmaßlich vernichtet wurden.

Probleme bereiteten unklare Zuständigkeiten und getarnte Dienstobjekte. Es war unmöglich, letzte Gewissheit über die Sicherung aller noch vorhandenen Unterlagen zu erhalten. So waren spätere, oftmals spektakuläre Funde vorgezeichnet, die bis heute in die Archive der BStU rückgeführt wurden und werden.

#### d) Ende der Akzessionen

Nach der Wiedervereinigung regelte zunächst die Vorläufige Benutzerordnung vom 12.12.1990 und seit Dezember 1991 das Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz das Verwahrmonopol für die Unterlagen. Seither sind über 4600 lfd. M. Rückführungen (Akzessionen) zu verzeichnen, die in vier Herkunfts-Gruppen eingeteilt werden:

- Unterlagen, die dem Staatssicherheit bis 1989 durch Geheimnisverrat oder Spionage abhanden gekommen oder im Zuge der Besetzungen von MfS-Dienststellen 1989/90 entwendet worden waren,
- Akten, die Gerichte und Behörden für unterschiedliche Zwecke – etwa zur Strafverfolgung, Rehabilitierung, Vermögensaufklärung, Rentenberechnung – zeitweilig nutzten,
- Überlieferungen, die sich nach 1990 noch in ehemaligen Liegenschaften des MfS fanden,
- Unterlagen, die nach Bestands- bzw. Provenienzbe-

reinigungen von anderen Archiven an die BStU abgegeben werden, insbesondere aus Überlieferungen anderer „bewaffneter Organe“ der DDR.

Die weitere archivische Bearbeitung der rückgeführten Unterlagen stellt die Archivare vor große Herausforderungen. Der Erhaltungszustand ist teilweise heikel, unautorisierte Kopien und Digitalisate verlangen aktenkundliche Expertise. Zuordnung sowie sachgerechte Verzeichnung erfordern außerdem fundierte Kenntnisse zur Überlieferungslage. Neben Akten konnten auch Disketten, Filme, Videos und Tonbänder akzessioniert werden.

Das wohl bekannteste Beispiel für Materialien, die an die BStU zurückgeführt wurden, sind die Unterlagen der DDR-Auslandsspionage, die in der Öffentlichkeit unter dem Namen „Rosenholz“-Daten bekannt geworden sind. Es handelte sich hierbei um die Scans mikroverfilmter Karteikarten der Personen- und Vorgangskartei sowie um Statistikbögen mit Angaben zum Einsatzbereich wichtiger Informanten, an die der US-Geheimdienst CIA nach 1990 gelangen konnte.



#### 4) Rekonstruktion von Unterlagen

##### a) Manuelle Rekonstruktion

Seit 1995 besteht bei der BStU die Projektgruppe Manuelle Rekonstruktion zerrissener Stasi-Unterlagen. Die Projektgruppe hat den Auftrag, jene Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes wieder zusammenzusetzen, die vom MfS 1989/90 noch hastig per Hand zerrissen, jedoch nicht mehr endgültig beseitigt werden konnten. Im Einzelnen ist die Projektgruppe zuständig für die Sichtung, Zusammensetzung und erste Formierung zerrissener Stasi-Unterlagen aus den Archiven der Zentralstelle und der Außenstellen der BStU. Je nach Herkunft werden die rekonstruierten Materialien als Lieferungen an das Archiv der Zentralstelle oder an die Archive der Außenstellen der BStU übergeben und dort archivisch erschlossen und nutzbar gemacht. Außerdem unterstützt die Projektgruppe die begleitenden Arbeiten der BStU für das Pilotverfahren zur virtuellen Rekonstruktion.

Die Projektgruppe hat den zweifelsfreien Nachweis erbracht, dass die Rekonstruktion zerrissener Stasi-Unterlagen machbar und für die politisch-historische Aufarbeitung von unschätzbarem Wert ist. Inhaltlich konzentrierten sich die Arbeiten bisher vor allem auf Dokumente der Hauptabteilung XX des MfS, die in besonderer Weise für die Bekämpfung der politischen Opposition in der DDR verantwortlich war. Gleichzeitig standen Materialien aus dem Bereich der „West-Arbeit“ der Stasi im Mittelpunkt der Rekonstruktion. Das betraf vor allem Dokumente der Auslandsspionage aus den MfS-Bezirksverwaltungen (Linie XV) sowie Unterlagen der Spionageabwehr (Linie II) und der Hauptabteilung XXII (Terrorabwehr). Zusätzlich werden seit einigen Jahren verstärkt Unterlagen aus Kreisdienststellen des MfS rekonstruiert. Diese Schriftstücke dokumentieren den unmittelbaren Einfluss der Geheimpolizei in den Städten und Gemeinden der ehemaligen DDR.

Tausende verloren geglaubter Dokumente kamen durch die Arbeit der Projektgruppe mittlerweile wieder ans Licht: für die Opfer von Stasi-Repressionen, aber auch zur Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur durch Forschung, Bildung und Medien. Das betrifft Dokumente zur Überwachung und Verfolgung prominenter Oppositioneller und Regimekritiker (z. B. Jürgen Fuchs, Robert Havemann, Stefan Heym). Aber auch viele Un-

terlagen aus dem Überwachungsalltag wurden zusammengesetzt. Sie können heute denen, die damals von Ausspähung, Bevormundung oder Drangsalierung betroffen waren, zur Verfügung gestellt werden. Umgekehrt wurde zahlreichen inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern (IM) der Stasi aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur, Medien, Bildung, Kirchen und Sport die Tätigkeit für die Geheimpolizei aus rekonstruierten Unterlagen nachgewiesen. Vielen dieser sogenannten IM „in Schlüsselpositionen“ hatten die Stasi-Offiziere Ende 1989 noch die Vernichtung der Akten zugesagt. Von besonderem Wert ist auch die Wiederherstellung zerrissener Unterlagen zur „West-Arbeit“ der Stasi. Denn die meisten Akten der HV A zur Tätigkeit in der alten Bundesrepublik konnte das MfS 1990 noch zerstören.

Am 14. Mai 2010 feierte die Bundesbeauftragte mit den Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern das 15-jährige Bestehen der Projektgruppe. Marianne Birthler betonte, dass zahlreiche Schicksale, aber auch Verantwortlichkeiten erst im Licht der rekonstruierten Unterlagen geklärt werden konnten. Sie unterstrich, dass die Erfolge der Projektgruppe keineswegs selbstverständlich seien. Es handle sich dabei um ein Projekt, das bisher weltweit ohne Beispiel und Vorbild ist. Die Bundesbeauftragte betonte, dass die Projektgruppe weiterhin dringend gebraucht werde, auch als wichtiger Partner des seit 2007 bestehenden Pilotverfahrens zur virtuellen Rekonstruktion. Im angestrebten Hauptverfahren zur virtuellen Rekonstruktion nach 2012 könne die manuelle Rekonstruktion parallel wertvolle Aufgaben übernehmen und dazu beitragen, dass so viele Quellen wie möglich auch im Original erhalten bleiben. Deshalb ist es nach Auffassung der BStU sinnvoll, wenn parallel zum künftig möglichen Hauptverfahren der virtuellen Rekonstruktion auch die Projektgruppe manuelle Rekonstruktion fortbesteht, damit so viele Unterlagen wie möglich rasch und im Original erhalten und zugänglich gemacht werden können.

##### b) Virtuelle Rekonstruktion

Im Jahr 2007 bewilligte der Deutsche Bundestag bis zu 6,3 Millionen Euro für ein Pilotverfahren zur virtuellen Rekonstruktion der zerrissenen MfS-Unterlagen. Durch eine speziell zu entwickelnde Puzzle-Software soll die Zusammensetzung der zerrissenen Stasi-Unterlagen beschleunigt werden. Hierzu erging ein Forschungsauftrag an das Fraunhofer-Institut für Produktionsanlagen



und Konstruktionstechnik (IPK) mit Sitz in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

Das Pilotverfahren besteht aus zwei Hauptbausteinen. Den ersten Hauptbaustein bildet die vom Fraunhofer IPK zu realisierende technische Entwicklungs- und Testphase. Den zweiten Hauptbaustein stellt die archivfachliche Bearbeitung der virtuell rekonstruierten Unterlagen durch die BStU dar. Derzeit existiert bei der BStU eine Projektgruppe zur fachlichen Begleitung des ersten Hauptbausteins sowie zur Vorbereitung der Ablauforganisation für den zweiten Hauptbaustein.

Der zweite Hauptbaustein besteht aus der archivischen Bearbeitung der vom Fraunhofer IPK gelieferten virtuell rekonstruierten Einzelseiten. Diese müssen in den Archiven der BStU zunächst zu Dokumenten bzw. Vorgängen und gegebenenfalls auch zu Akten formiert und dann archivisch erschlossen werden. Der zweite Hauptbaustein ist demnach durch die Archive der BStU zu realisieren. Nach derzeitiger Planung wird das Pilotverfahren voraussichtlich bis 2016 dauern. Ein Bericht der BStU an den Deutschen Bundestag wird das Pilotverfahren insgesamt abschließen. In diesem Bericht sollen belastbare Aussagen zur Machbarkeit und Prozessmodellierung im Realbetrieb sowie zu den Kosten eines möglichen Hauptverfahrens getroffen werden. Außerdem werden Aussagen zum inhaltlichen Mehrwert der im Pilotverfahren rekonstruierten Unterlagen erwartet. Mit Hilfe dieser Aussagen soll eine Entscheidung des Gesetzgebers zum Umgang mit den dann noch vorhandenen zerrissenen Unterlagen im Rahmen eines möglichen Hauptverfahrens zur virtuellen Rekonstruktion getroffen werden können.

Der Deutsche Bundestag hat Anfang 2010 entschieden, den aktuellen Forschungsauftrag auszuweiten und weitere Module vom Fraunhofer IPK entwickeln und auf ihre Machbarkeit testen zu lassen, um ein integriertes IT-Verfahren von der virtuellen Rekonstruktion der Schnipsel zu Einzelseiten über die assistenzbasierte automatisierte Formierung der Einzelseiten zu Dokumenten und Akten bis hin zu deren digitaler Erschließung erproben zu lassen. Hierfür hat der Deutsche Bundestag weitere Mittel in Höhe von 2,0 Millionen Euro bereitgestellt. Die BStU begleitet fachlich auch die Entwicklungsarbeiten, die im Rahmen des erweiterten Forschungsauftrags durchgeführt werden.

## Kapitel III.

### Ausführungen zum Archivbestand

#### 1. Chronologie

Der Großteil der bei der BStU verwahrten Unterlagen wurde von den Dienststellen des 1950 gegründeten MfS produziert. Dokumente aus früherer Zeit, die sich das MfS im Laufe seiner Tätigkeit widerrechtlich angeeignet hatte, wurden ab 1990 an die zuständigen Stellen oder Privatpersonen zurückgegeben.

Zu erwähnen sind hier besonders die bereits oben genannten Unterlagen des „NS-Archivs“ (Kap. II. 3.). Bereits Anfang des Jahres 1990 war entschieden worden, die zusammengetragenen Dokumente aus der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus nicht als Schriftgut der Staatssicherheit im engeren Sinne zu verstehen, sondern dem Zentralen Staatsarchiv der DDR geschlossen zu übertragen. Nach der Deutschen Wiedervereinigung kamen die Unterlagen von dort in das Bundesarchiv. Dort wurden die Dossiers entmischt, die ursprünglichen Provenienzen ermittelt und die Unterlagen den entsprechenden Beständen der zuständigen Archive hinzugefügt.

Unterlagen mit der Provenienz MfS, d. h. Vorgänge, in denen die Arbeit der Staatssicherheit mit jenen NS-Archivalien dokumentiert sind, waren bereits in den 1990er Jahren wieder an die BStU zurückgeführt worden (ca. 700 lfd. M. Unterlagen).

#### 2. Umfang der Bestände

In den Archiven der BStU (Zentralstelle und zwölf Außenstellen) sind insgesamt **111 km** Akten des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der DDR überliefert.

- **51 km** Akten wurden vom Staatssicherheitsdienst selbst in verschiedenen Archivbeständen und Ablagen archiviert.
- Weitere **60 km** Unterlagen sind bei der Besetzung der Diensträume in den Liegenschaften des Staatssicherheitsdienstes im Dezember 1989 bzw. im Januar 1990 aufgefunden und nach der Auflösung des Staatssicherheitsdienstes in die Archive der BStU verbracht und gesichert worden. In diesem Umfang sind auch 39 Mio. Karteikarten (entsprechen etwa 12 km) Findkarteien des Staatssicherheitsdienstes enthalten.

Für die **60 km** Unterlagen aus den Diensträumen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes gab es wegen fehlender Findmittel weder einen personen- noch einen sachbezogenen Zugang. Dieser wird durch die Erschließungsarbeiten der BStU geschaffen.

Dagegen sind die **51 km** vom Staatssicherheitsdienst archivierten Akten über o. g. 39 Mio. Findkarteikarten personenbezogen recherchierbar.

Mit der Erschließung dieser Unterlagen für einen zusätzlichen sachbezogenen Zugang wurde begonnen (zurzeit **4%**).

Weitere Schriftgutüberlieferungen sind:

- **ca. 47 km** durch den Staatssicherheitsdienst auf Sicherungs- und Arbeitsfilmen verfilmtes Schriftgut (der Umfang wurde durch Umrechnung auf Papier ermittelt) sowie
- **ca. 15.500 Behältnisse** mit zerrissenem Schriftgut, die durch die BStU künftig rekonstruiert werden sollen.

Zu dem o. g. Schriftgut kommen noch etwa **1,5 Mio.** spezielle Informationsträger hinzu:

- **ca. 1,5 Mio.** Fotodokumente (Fotopositive, -negative, Mikrofilme, Dias),
- **2.751** Filme und Videos,
- **rd. 31.000** Tondokumente und
- **44** MfS-Datenprojekte.

Neben dem von den Dienstseinheiten des Staatssicherheitsdienstes produzierten Schriftgut gehören auch überlassene Akten staatlicher Dienststellen zur Gesamtüberlieferung des Staatssicherheitsdienstes (s. Kap. II.3.).

Eine Besonderheit stellen die Akten der MfS HA IX/11 über NS- und Kriegsverbrechen, einschließlich der Ermittlungen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes zur Aufklärung der Verbrechen und Verfolgung der Täter dar. Die überlieferten **ca. 7.000 lfd. M.** der MfS HA IX/11 sind 1990 dem Bundesarchiv übergeben worden. Akten, die von der Staatssicherheit bearbeitet und geführt wurden, sind ab 1992 an die BStU zurückgeführt worden. Sie ergeben mit der Vorgangskartei einen Bestand von **725 lfd. M.**

Die o. g. Bestandsumfänge ändern sich durch Akzessionen in begrenztem Umfang. Seit 1990 wurden insgesamt **4.800 lfd. M.** Unterlagen in die Archive der BStU zurückgeführt.

### 3. Bestandsinformationen

Wie zuvor dargestellt, umfasst die bei der BStU verwahrte Überlieferung die Bestände und Teilbestände des MfS auf zentraler und regionaler Ebene. Die folgenden Bestandsinformationen bieten einen zusammenfassenden Überblick über Inhalt, Umfang und Benutzbarkeit der Unterlagen in der Zentralstelle und in den Außenstellen der BStU. Die Bestände der zentralen und regionalen Überlieferungen gliedern sich im Wesentlichen in die *Teilbestände der Dienstseinheiten* und in die *Archivbestände*. Das Schriftgut aus den Teilbeständen der Dienstseinheiten war bis 1989/90 noch aktiv in Bearbeitung.

Zu den Dienstseinheiten zählen in erster Linie die Hauptabteilungen und die selbständigen Abteilungen des MfS. Jede Dienstseinheit trug die Verantwortung für die „Gewährleistung der staatlichen Sicherheit“ in ihrem Aufgabenbereich. Diese Verantwortung bezog sich auf bestimmte Objekte, Institutionen, Einrichtungen oder Personen. Da die Erschließung mancher Teilbestände z. T. noch nicht beendet ist, haben die Bestandsinformationen weiterhin vorläufigen Charakter. Das liegt erstens an der teils chaotischen Überlieferungslage: So sind die Teilbestände unübersichtlich groß, in der Regel fehlt ein Aktenplan und die Registraturordnungen des MfS sind kaum nutzbar. Zweitens wurden die Bestände der Dienstseinheiten durch die Aktenvernichtungen unbekannten Ausmaßes 1989/90 in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Zu einigen Dienstseinheiten sind keine Unterlagen nachweisbar. Die MfS-Archivbestände konnten jedoch nahezu komplett übernommen werden.

Die *Archivbestände* umfassen jene Unterlagen, die bis 1989 von der Abteilung XII - zu der das MfS-Zentralarchiv gehörte - archiviert wurden. Dabei handelt es sich vorwiegend um personenbezogene Akten der vorgenannten Dienstseinheiten.

Die Abteilung XII teilte das von ihr verwahrte Schriftgut in neun Ablageformen ein (in den Bezirksverwaltungen in sechs Ablageformen). Den größten und bedeutendsten Anteil nimmt dabei die so genannte Ope-

rative Hauptablage (Archivbestand 1) ein. In ihr sind im Wesentlichen die personenbezogenen Akten abgelegt, vor allem zu den Schriftgutkategorien inoffizielle Mitarbeiter, Offiziere im besonderen Einsatz, Operative Vorgänge und Operative Personenkontrollen sowie Untersuchungsvorgänge.

Weitere wichtige Unterlagen befinden sich in der Allgemeinen Sachablage (Archivbestand 2), in der auch die Feind- und Kontrollobjektakten archiviert sind. Die Personalaktenablage (Archivbestand 3) beinhaltet Informationen zu den hauptamtlichen Mitarbeitern des MfS. Die Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften bilden den Archivbestand 4. Das MfS übernahm in Kooperation mit der Generalstaatsanwaltschaft und den Bezirks- und Militärstaatsanwaltschaften Gerichtsakten und Strafsakten der allgemeinen Kriminalität. Aus der Sicht des MfS besonders geheim zu haltende Akten wurden im Archivbestand 5, der Geheimen Ablage, überliefert. Im Archivbestand 6 wurden Unterlagen der Verwaltung, Aufklärung des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung abgelegt, von denen nur noch Bruchteile erhalten sind. Der Archivbestand 7 umfasst vor allem als Speicher XII/01 Akten der Allgemeinen Kriminalität, wie Strafnachrichten, Gefangenenaakten, auch zu Verurteilten der Sowjetischen Militärtribunale (SMT), und eine Urteilsammlung zur allgemeinen Kriminalität. Im Archivbestand 8 sind Akten zu Fahnenfluchten und im Archivbestand 9 Akten des Arbeitsgebiets I der Kriminalpolizei (K I) überliefert. Die K I arbeitete eng mit dem Staatssicherheitsdienst zusammen. Das Arbeitsgebiet I warb inoffizielle Mitarbeiter an, was einen Abgleich mit dem IM-Bestand des MfS und eine dortige Erfassung und Aufbewahrung der Akten nach sich zog.

Ferner enthalten sind Angaben zu Unterlagen über die Parteiarbeit der Sozialisten Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) innerhalb des MfS, weiterhin Informationen zu überlieferten Film- und Tonträgern, zu maschinenlesbaren Daten sowie zu topografischen Karten aus verschiedenen Dienstseinheiten des MfS. Hinzu kommt ein Überblick über die wenigen von der Zentralen Leitung der Sportvereinigung Dynamo überlieferten Unterlagen. Aus praktischen Gründen werden hier die Unterlagen der Bezirksverwaltungen verkürzt und nur auf jeweils einer Seite dargestellt (einschl. deren Bestandsumfänge), während die Überlieferung der Zentralstelle ausführlicher beschrieben wird. Aktuelle Informationen zu allen Teilbeständen und deren Erschließungsständen sind der Homepage der BStU (Bereich Archiv) zu entnehmen.

## ÜBERLIEFERUNG DES MINISTERIUMS FÜR STAATSSICHERHEIT

### 1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

#### 1.1. Dem Minister direkt unterstellte Dienstseinheiten

##### 1.1.1. Sekretariat des Ministers

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Persönliche Betreuung des Ministers, Verteilung und Weiterleitung von Eingaben und anderer Post, Auswahl und Sammlung von grundsätzlichen Dokumenten sowie Weiterleitung von Grundsatzbestimmungen und dienstlichen Ordnungen an das Büro der Leitung (BdL), Organisation der Verteiler für Umläufe, Entgegennahme von Lageberichten (Chefberichten).

#### Enthält u. a.:

Grundsatzdokumente, dienstliche Bestimmungen, Protokolle zentraler Leitungssitzungen und Kollegiumssitzungen, z. B. über Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Opposition und einzelner Oppositioneller, wie Wolf Biermann, Robert Havemann, Barbel Bohley. - Bekämpfung von Republikfluchten. - Maßnahmen zur Abwehr an der Grenze. - Beschaffung spezieller Importe und Embargowaren. - Planung für den Bau der Berliner Mauer. - Tätigkeit Herbert Wehners während der Emigration. - Widerstand der Gruppe „Rote Kapelle“. - Verbindungen zu anderen zentralen Staatsorganen bzw. Parteistellen (Staatsrat, Ministerrat, Nationaler Verteidigungsrat, ZK, Politbüro). - Sicherung von Staatsjagden.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
74 lfd. M.	(1916 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

#### 1.1.2. Arbeitsgruppe des Ministers

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Federführende Verantwortung für alle Aufgaben der Mobilmachungsarbeit und -planung im MfS, im Besonderen:



- Einrichtung und Wartung von Schutzbauten mit zentraler Bedeutung (AGM/B)
- Vorbereitung „spezifisch-operativer Maßnahmen“ (einschließlich Planungen hinsichtlich Verhaftung, Internierung, Isolierung)
- Erarbeitung und Bereitstellung von Dokumenten zur Unterstützung der Tätigkeit des Ministers im Nationalen Verteidigungsrat (NVR)
- bis 1988 Ausbildung und Einsatz von Spezialkräften für Sondereinsätze (AGM/S): dann als selbständige Abteilung XXIII (Ausbildung von Antiterrorkräften) tätig und 1989 mit der Abteilung XXII zur HA XXII zusammengeschlossen
- Organisation und Durchführung der Stabsdienstausbildung im MfS
- Durchführung von Sonderaufgaben (Sportpolitik, Staatsjagdgebiete)
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE (Offiziere im besonderen Einsatz)

#### Enthält u. a.:

Planungen zur Mobilmachung und Herstellung der Verteidigungsbereitschaft im Krisenfall (DDR und Organe des MfS). - Planung für den "Kriegszustand". - Einsatz der „Kampfgruppen der Arbeiterklasse“. - Sicherung von Großveranstaltungen durch den Staatssicherheitsdienst. - Errichtung und Unterhaltung von Ausweichführungsstellen sowie Internierungs- und Isolierungslagern. - Verlauf und Sicherung der Staatsgrenze der DDR. - Topographische Karten von der Grenze und sensiblen Gebieten, Militärtopographie. - Regelungen Transitverkehr DDR - Bundesrepublik Deutschland/ West-Berlin. - Baumaßnahmen im Zusammenhang mit dem Transitverkehr, Grenzübergangsstellen (Autobahnen und Wasserstraßen). - Sicherung der Staatsjagdgebiete. - Auflösung des MfS/AfNS. - Dienstliche Bestimmungen, Rechtsvorschriften.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
97 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

#### 1.1.3. Wachregiment Berlin „Felix E. Dzierzynski“

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Durchführung des Wach- und Sicherungsdienstes
- Personen- und Objektschutz einschließlich der Sicherung und Kontrolle des Personenverkehrs in staatlichen Objekten und Einrichtungen
- Ehrenformation im Rahmen des „Militärischen Ze-

remoniells“ beim Antritts- und Abschiedsempfang des Ständigen Vertreters der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bei der DDR

- Sicherung von Demonstrationen und Großveranstaltungen (im Sprachgebrauch des MfS „Bereitstellung und Einsatz von Sicherungskräften bei politischen und gesellschaftlichen Höhepunkten“)
- Verfügungsgruppe des MfS
- Einsatz bei volkswirtschaftlichen Maßnahmen (Kohle, Energie, Landwirtschaft)

#### Enthält u. a.:

Vor allem dienstliche Bestimmungen. - Einsatzbefehle zu Sicherungseinsätzen. - Schulungsmaterial. - Dokumentation militärischer Übungen. - Geschichte des Wachregiments (WR).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
806 lfd. M.	1957 - 1964/1974 - 1989

#### 1.1.4. Zentrale Auswertungs- und Informationsgruppe

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Erfassung, Auswertung und Analyse der zur Verfügung stehenden Informationen
- Erarbeitung von Lageeinschätzungen und Berichten für die Partei- und Staatsführung und für die Leitung des MfS
- Zuarbeit für Referate, Dienstkonferenzen, Dienstberatungen sowie für Stellungnahmen des Ministers in Wahrnehmung seiner staatlichen und gesellschaftlichen Funktionen
- Qualifizierung der Auswertungs- und Informationstätigkeit in den anderen Diensteinheiten des MfS
- Auswertung westlicher Massenmedien
- Durchführung von Kontrollen und Untersuchungen in den Abwehrendienstleistungen des MfS
- Mitwirkung an der Erarbeitung von Entwürfen dienstlicher Bestimmungen und Weisungen einschließlich Grundsatzdokumenten in Zusammenarbeit mit den fachlich zuständigen Diensteinheiten
- Mitwirkung an der zentralen Planung des MfS
- Zentrale Leitung, Einsatzvorbereitung und Nutzung der EDV
- Erarbeitung von Datenverarbeitungsprojekten und deren Realisierung einschließlich Datenerfassung
- Weiterentwicklung des Informationssystems im MfS, Informationsverarbeitung, Erfassung und Speicherung, Steuerung des Informationsflusses

- Öffentlichkeits- und Traditionsarbeit, Pressestelle
- Übermittlung von im „System der vereinigten Erfassung von Informationen über den Gegner“ (sozialistischer Staaten - SOUD) aufzubereitenden und zu erfassenden Informationen und Gewährleistung der aufgabenbezogenen Zusammenarbeit mit dem Arbeitsapparat des Systems
- Dienstaufsicht über die Abteilungen XII und XIII sowie über die Rechtsstelle

#### Enthält u. a.:

Berichte und Analysen von übergeordneter nationaler und internationaler Bedeutung für die Partei und Staatsführung und die Leitung des MfS (aus Politik, Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft, Militärwesen). - Statistiken u. a. zu Republikfluchten, gegnerischer Tätigkeit, Ein- und Ausreisen. - Informationen zu Havarien, Störungen, Unfällen, Bränden in der DDR. - Thematisch-chronologisch angelegte Stimmungs- und Ereignisberichte aus allen gesellschaftlichen Bereichen der DDR und zur nationalen und internationalen sicherheitspolitischen Situation. - System der vereinigten Erfassung von Informationen über den Gegner (SOUD). - Auswertung der westlichen Massenmedien, Presseauschnittsammlung u. a. zum internationalen Terrorismus, zu kirchlichen Angelegenheiten. - Erarbeitung von Materialien für die Öffentlichkeits- und Traditionsarbeit im MfS und zum „antifaschistischen Widerstandskampf“ sowie zur Geschichte der deutschen und internationalen Arbeiterbewegung. - Kontrollen über die Umsetzung zentraler dienstlicher Bestimmungen in den Dienststellen des MfS und der Bezirksverwaltungen.

Umfang	Laufzeit
1.430 lfd. M.	(1919 - 1945) 1950 - 1990

#### 1.1.5. Abteilung XII. (Zentrale Auskunft/Speicher)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Erfassung und Überprüfung von Personen und Objekten
- Führung der zentralen Personenkartei des MfS
- Registrierung von Operativen Vorgängen (OV) und Akten
- zentrale Auskunft MfS-intern: auf Anforderung Überprüfung, Recherche sowie Auskunftserteilung
- Archivierung von operativem Schriftgut des MfS so-

wie auch von Aktenbeständen anderer staatlicher Organe

- Diese in verschiedenen Archivbeständen abgelegten archivierten Vorgänge haben einen Gesamtumfang von ca. 19.638 lfd. M. und sind hier nicht enthalten. Für diese MfS-Archivbestände gibt es gesonderte Bestandsinformationen.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Unterlagen über die Führung und Nutzung von Datenspeichern. - Anlage und Bearbeitung von Vorgängen. - Entwicklung der Archivierungspraxis. - Kassationsverfahren und -bestimmungen. - Dienstliche Bestimmungen zur Archivierung und Auskunftserteilung aus archivierten Ablagen. - Umgang mit Unterlagen von Staatsanwaltschaften. - Erfahrungsaustausche mit befreundeten Geheimdiensten. - Anwendung der EDV bei der Personenerfassung. - So genannte zentrale MfS-Karteien.

Umfang	Laufzeit
2.818 lfd. M.	1952 - 1990

#### 1.1.6. Abteilung XIII. (Zentrale Rechenstation)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- elektronisches Rechenzentrum des MfS
- Abarbeitung von Datenverarbeitungs-Projekten anderer Struktureinheiten des MfS (EDV-Produktion) für Abwehr und Aufklärung
- Entwicklung von Datenverarbeitungsprojekten für das MfS
- Instandhaltung der EDV-Technik der Abteilung XIII und anderer Struktureinheiten des MfS
- materiell-technische Sicherstellung des MfS durch EDV-Technik

#### Enthält u. a.:

Vor allem Unterlagen zur Entwicklung und Betreuung von Projekten der Elektronischen Datenverarbeitung im MfS.

Umfang	Laufzeit
233 lfd. M.	1965 - 1990

### 1.1.7. Rechtsstelle

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Mitwirkung an der Gestaltung von Gesetzes- und Vertragsvorhaben
- Mitwirkung an der Ausgestaltung zwischenstaatlicher Beziehungen und der Anwendung internationaler Konventionen
- Mitwirkung an der Ausgestaltung der Beziehungen zur Bundesrepublik Deutschland und zu West-Berlin, insbesondere im Zusammenhang mit den Reise- und Besuchervereinbarungen, dem Transitabkommen oder dem Verkehrsvertrag
- Abwicklung des MfS-Rechtsverkehrs insgesamt und Unterstützung der einzelnen Dienstseinheiten in Rechtsangelegenheiten (einschließlich Rechtsdokumentation und Führung der Rechtskarteien)
- Unterstützung von Mitarbeitern des MfS in persönlichen Rechtsangelegenheiten vor allem auf den Gebieten Familien-, Zivil- und Erbrecht

#### Enthält u. a.:

Gutachten, Stellungnahmen zu internationalen und nationalen Rechtsfragen (Grenzabkommen, Verträge der DDR mit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland). - Interne Rechtsangelegenheiten. - Rechtsangelegenheiten von MfS-Mitarbeitern.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
37 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

### 1.1.8. Büro der Leitung

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Realisierung der inneren Dienstorganisation
- Dokumentenerstellung und -verwaltung (Dokumentenstelle)
- Verschlusssachenarbeit sowie Post- und Kurierdienst
- Planung Protokollaufgaben
- Koordinierung der Eingabenarbeit (Eingabestelle)
- Abwicklung Besucherverkehr und Fremdpersonalabfertigung
- Gewährleistung Objektsicherung im Dienstobjekt Normannen-/Gotlindestraße, diensthabende Systeme, Wach- und Sicherungsdienst

#### Enthält u. a.:

Nachweisführung zentraler dienstlicher Bestimmun-

gen des MfS, Ministeriums des Innern, der Nationalen Volksarmee und der Zivilverteidigung. - Informationen zu Militärangelegenheiten der NATO und der Bundeswehr. - Wahlen in der DDR.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
477 lfd. M.	(1947 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

### 1.1.9. Hauptabteilung Kader und Schulung

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- zentrale Planung und Bilanzierung des Kaderbestandes des MfS
- Gewinnung, Einstellung und Schulung neuer hauptamtlicher Mitarbeiter
- Kaderwerbung und Betreuung des militärischen Berufsnachwuchses
- Gewährleistung von Aus- und Weiterbildung der Angehörigen des MfS
- MfS-interne Anleitung der Kaderarbeit in den anderen Dienstseinheiten einschließlich der HV A und der Kreisleitung der SED im MfS
- Entwicklung des Bestandes an Führungskadern und Zusammenarbeit mit dem Sektor MfS der Abteilung Sicherheit des ZK der SED
- Disziplinararbeit
- Gewährleistung der inneren Sicherheit im MfS

#### Enthält u. a.:

Grundsätze der Kaderarbeit im Staatssicherheitsdienst. - Leitungsangelegenheiten und Dienstkonferenzen. - Politisch-ideologische Arbeit, Personal- und Kaderarbeit (Kaderbestand, -bedarf, -programme und -analysen). - Überprüfungen von Mitarbeitern und Dienstseinheiten. - Überprüfungen von Familienangehörigen. - Personal- und Kadergewinnung. - Personal- und Kaderbetreuung der hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter des Staatssicherheitsdienstes (u. a. soziale Betreuung, Gesundheitsfürsorge, Eingabenbearbeitung). - Übersiedlungen und Ausreisen in westliche Länder. - Kaderbefehle. - Ernennungen und Beförderungen. - Auszeichnungen, Prämien. - Ermittlungen und Disziplinarmaßnahmen zu Mitarbeitern (Kriminalität, Amtsmissbrauch, Republikflucht, Westkontakte). - Einsatz Reise- und Auslandskader. - Suizide und Tötungen. - Aus- und Weiterbildung. - Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und Veranstaltungen. - SED und Massenorganisationen. - Parteiinterne Unterlagen. -

Organisation und Verwaltung (Arbeitsorganisation und -planung, Arbeits- und Dienstbücher, persönliche Aufzeichnungen). - EDV-Anwendungsprojekte des MfS. - Feindtätigkeit/Geheimdienste. - Auflösung des MfS/AfNS.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
890 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

### 1.1.10. Zentraler Medizinischer Dienst

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Gewährleistung der medizinischen Versorgung der hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter
- Leitung des Krankenhauses in Berlin-Buch, der Poliklinik Berlin-Lichtenberg und des Haftkrankenhauses Berlin-Hohenschönhausen
- Führung von Außenstellen und Ambulatorien Abteilung Arbeitsmedizin (Arbeitsmedizinische Untersuchungsstelle)
- Abteilung Apothekenwesen (Zentrum für Pharmazie in Berlin-Pankow)

#### Enthält u. a.:

Unterlagen über die gesundheitliche Betreuung von hauptamtlichen Mitarbeitern (z. T. auch von deren Familienangehörigen). - Zahnarztbefunde. - Röntgen-, EKG/EEG- u. a. Diagnosen. - Fachtagungen, speziell zur Bekämpfung von Seuchen und Infektionskrankheiten. - Untersuchungen im Hygiene- und Lebensmittelbereich.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
1.115 lfd. M.	1957 - 1990

### 1.1.11. Juristische Hochschule

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Ausbildung von Offiziersschülern in einem Hochschuldirekt- bzw. -fernstudium zu Diplom-Juristen
- Durchführung eines Fachschuldirekt- bzw. -fernstudiums
- Durchführung von Qualifizierungs- und Weiterbildungsmaßnahmen
- Durchführung von Promotionsverfahren zum Dr. jur. und Dr. sc. jur.

- Lehre und Forschung (Grundlagenforschung, angewandte und anwendungsorientierte Forschung)
- Gutachter Tätigkeit

#### Enthält u. a.:

Vor allem Dissertationen. - Diplom- und Fachschularbeiten. - Belegarbeiten. - Unterlagen der Aus- und Weiterbildung (in konzeptioneller Hinsicht). - Studienpläne, Lehrprogramme und Schulungsmaterialien. - Planung. - Quellen über die Personalentwicklung und -betreuung. - Informationen zu Organisationsfragen und zur Finanzierung des Studienbetriebes.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
180 lfd. M.	1951 - 1990

### 1.1.12. Hauptabteilung II (Spionageabwehr)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Spionageabwehr: Aufdeckung und Abwehr geheimdienstlicher Angriffe gegen die DDR auf politischem, ökonomischem und militärischem Gebiet sowie Aufklärung von Organisationen, die im Operationsgebiet gegen die DDR arbeiteten
- Gewährleistung der inneren Sicherheit im MfS (Sicherung der hauptamtlichen und ehemaligen Mitarbeiter und deren Verwandten und engen Bekannten, Gewährleistung der Sicherheit des IM-Netzes sowie abwehrmäßige Sicherung von Dienst-, Unterkunfts- und Freizeitobjekten des MfS)
- Überwachung der ausländischen Vertretungen (einschließlich Sicherung und Bearbeitung der Ständigen Vertretung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in der DDR)
- Sicherung der DDR-Auslandsvertretungen
- Anleitung der Operativgruppen in Moskau, Warschau, Prag, Budapest und Sofia
- Bearbeitung (Bespitzelung und Steuerung der Arbeit) von in der DDR akkreditierten Journalisten und Korrespondenten sowie weiteren bevorrechteten Personen (Mitarbeiter von Botschaften, Handelsvertretungen usw.)
- Abwehrarbeit unter ständig oder zeitweilig in der DDR lebenden Ausländern
- Spionageabwehr unter dem Personalbestand des Ministeriums für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten (MfAA), des Dienstleistungsamtes für Ausländische Vertre-

tungen (DAV) sowie des Wachkommandos „Missionsschutz“ der Volkspolizei

- Sicherung der Zusammenarbeit der SED und des Freien Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes (FDGB) mit der Deutschen Kommunistischen Partei (DKP) bzw. mit der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei West-Berlins (SEW)
- Führung von IM sowie Arbeit mit HIM und OibE.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Interne Arbeitsorganisation der Hauptabteilung (HA).  
 - Arbeitsplanung einzelner Bereiche. - Fachlich-politische Weiterbildung. - Angelegenheiten der Mitarbeiter.  
 - Operative Arbeit, Sicherungsbereiche. - Sicherung des Netzes inoffizieller Mitarbeiter und der hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter. - Aufklärung und Verhinderung von Fahnenflucht, Geheimnisverrat, Doppelagententätigkeit und Dekonspiration von Mitarbeitern des Staatssicherheitsdienstes und der Verwaltung Aufklärung der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA). - Verratsanalysen und Aufklärung der Rückverbindungen des in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland übergelaufenen Mitarbeiters der Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (HV A), Werner Stiller, sowie Absicherung des inoffiziellen Netzes der Staatssicherheit im Operationsgebiet (OG). - Einschätzung zur Lage in Polen ab 1980 - Überwachung von Vertretern der PLO (Palästinensische Befreiungsorganisation) sowie Angehörigen der Botschaft Libyens in der DDR. - Überwachung und Aufklärung von Botschaften in der DDR (sozialistische und nichtsozialistische Staaten). - Beobachtung und Bearbeitung der ständigen Vertretung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in der DDR (Personal, Kontakte, Besuche von Politikern, Veranstaltungen, Baugeschehen u. a.). - Aufklärung westlicher Geheimdienste und von Sicherheits- und Staatsorganen (u. a. „Organisation Gehlen“ und Bundesnachrichtendienst). - Absicherung der Kontakte SED, FDGB; sonstige Organisationen der DDR in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und das westliche Ausland. - Aktivitäten der Abteilung Verkehr beim Zentralkomitee (ZK) der SED. - Sicherung des Sondergebietes Karlshorst (sowjetische Militäreinrichtung) in Ost-Berlin. - Überprüfung der Kontakte von DDR-Bürgern zu Bürgern westlicher Staaten im sozialistischen Ausland. - Überprüfung des Anwohnerbereiches von Botschaften und Arbeit mit IM im Wachkommando „Missionsschutz“. - Überwachung, Absicherung von in der DDR lebenden Ausländern. - Bildung, Aufgaben, Tätigkeit der „Arbeitsgruppe Ausländer“ im MfS. - Überprüfung von „Selbstanbietern“ für eine inoffizielle Zusammenar-

beit mit dem Staatssicherheitsdienst sowie von Rückkehrern aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. - Überwachung/Überprüfung von Angehörigen hoher Partei- und Staatsfunktionäre der DDR (u. a. des Präsidenten der Volkskammer).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
1.650 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

#### 1.1.13. Abteilung M (Postkontrolle)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- (überwiegend auftragsgebundene) Kontrolle und Auswertung von internationalen und nationalen Postsendungen (Brief- und Paketsendungen, Telegrammverkehr)
- Feststellen von geheimdienstlichen und anderen subversiven Verbindungen sowie Ermittlung von Hinweisen auf die Vorbereitung und Realisierung von weiteren Verratshandlungen
- Verhinderung des Verbreitens von Materialien mit „staatsfeindlichem Inhalt“
- Erarbeitung und Zusammenführung von bedeutsamen Informationen über Einstellungen, Verhaltensweisen, Kontakte und Verbindungen von Personen und über Sachverhalte, die für die operative Arbeit des MfS von Bedeutung waren bzw. hätten sein können
- Führung umfangreicher Schriftenspeicher und spezieller Adressenkarteien
- Führung von IM sowie Arbeit mit OibE und HIM (hauptamtlichen inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern). Die Abteilung M unterhielt in besonders wichtigen Postämtern eigene Diensträume.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Weisungen des Ministers des Innern und Chefs der Deutschen Volkspolizei (DVP). - Unterlagen über die fahndungsmäßige Bearbeitung von Postsendungen zum Erkennen postalischer, nachrichtendienstlicher und anderer subversiver Verbindungen. - vom MfS einbehaltene Postsendungen mit „staatsfeindlichen“ Inhalten. - Untersuchungen auf Geheimschriftverfahren und Geheimschriftmittel sowie von Geruchskonserven. - Technische Verfahren der Postkontrolle. - Zusammenarbeit mit der Zollverwaltung der DDR. - Verzeichnisse von Fernsprechsonderdecknamen. - M-Kartei.



Umfang:	Laufzeit:
669 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

#### 1.1.14. Hauptabteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Untersuchungsorgan: Wahrnehmung der Befugnisse eines staatlichen Untersuchungsorgans gemäß § 98 der Strafprozessordnung der DDR von 1968
- Bearbeitung von Untersuchungsvorgängen auf der Grundlage eingeleiteter Ermittlungsverfahren sowie Untersuchung operativ bedeutsamer Vorkommnisse auf der Grundlage eines strafprozessualen Prüfungsverfahrens
- Bearbeitung von Ermittlungsverfahren in der Zuständigkeit des MfS: sämtliche Ermittlungsverfahren wegen Verbrechen gegen die DDR und deren Souveränität, den Frieden, die Menschlichkeit und die Menschenrechte sowie Ermittlungsverfahren wegen anderer Straftaten, die auf Grund ihrer politischen Bedeutung bzw. bestimmter Zusammenhänge eine Bearbeitung durch die Organe für Staatssicherheit erforderlich machten
- Vorkommnisuntersuchung und Ermittlungsverfahren zur Bearbeitung und Aufklärung politischer Untergrundtätigkeit, von Angriffen gegen die Staatsgrenze und von allen Formen des ungesetzlichen Verlassens der DDR sowie von Wirtschaftsverbrechen, Havarien, Bränden, Tötungsdelikten und Selbstmorden
- Bearbeitung von durch Angehörige des MfS oder durch IM begangenen Straftaten
- Bearbeitung von Militärstraftaten
- Klärung von Verdachtshinweisen bei Nazi- und Kriegsverbrechen
- Verbindung zur Staatsanwaltschaft und zu den Gerichten
- Zusammenarbeit mit den Untersuchungsorganen sozialistischer Länder, insbesondere im Zusammenhang mit ungesetzlichen Verbindungsaufnahmen und Versuchen ungesetzlichen Verlassens der DDR
- Arbeit mit Zelleninformanten (IM in Untersuchungshaft und gegebenenfalls auch in Strafhaft)

##### Enthält u. a.:

Internationale Rechtsfragen wie Umsetzung internationaler Abkommen und Verträge (u. a. Transitabkommen DDR - Bundesrepublik Deutschland/West-Berlin, KSZE-Prozess und -abkommen mit Stellungnahmen

der Hauptabteilung (HA) IX dazu, Rechtsverhältnisse im sozialistischen und kapitalistischen Ausland-Völkerrecht, Strafrecht, Asylrecht, Staatsangehörigkeit). - Rechtstheorie und -praxis in der DDR. - Gemeinsame Regelungen von Justiz- und Sicherheitsorganen. - Arbeitsgrundsätze der Linie IX des Staatssicherheitsdienstes (u. a. Methoden der Untersuchungsarbeit, Anleitung und Kontrolle der Diensteinheiten, Beratungen und Zusammenarbeit MfS mit den Justiz- und anderen Staatsorganen). - Amnestien in der DDR. - Personalanlässen der Mitarbeiter. - Politische und fachliche Weiterbildung. - Partei- und Gewerkschaftsarbeit in der HA IX. - Haushalt und Finanzen. - Planung für den Verteidigungszustand und in Spannungsperioden. - Innere Verwaltung der Diensteinheit (u. a. Organisation und Personaleinsatz, Karteierfassung von Straftaten, besonderen Vorkommnissen in der DDR). - Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, Traditionspflege. - Analysen, Statistiken zur Untersuchungstätigkeit des MfS. - Arbeitsplanungen. - Vorbereitung und Durchführung von Aktionen und besonderen Einsätzen des MfS (national und international wie Einmarsch in die ČSSR, Passierscheinabkommen, Wahlen in der DDR u. a.). - Material zu Strafverfahren, Prozessen, Strafvollzug (u. a. Haftlingsunterlagen, Vorkommnisse im Strafvollzug). - Materialsammlung und Faktenspeicher zu Personen, Organisationen u. ä. in der DDR, der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und anderen Staaten, internationale Organisationen. - Medienberichterstattungen, Publikationen zu nachrichtendienstlichen Themen. - Spionageabwehr (Ermittlungs- und Strafverfahren gegen Mitarbeiter westlicher Geheimdienste, Geheimdienstmethoden, Agentenaustausch, Informationen zu westlichen Geheimdiensten). - Oppositionsbewegung in der DDR, politischer Untergrund. - Links- und rechtsextreme Gruppen in der DDR, Verbindung in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland. - Eigentumsdelikte, Wirtschaftskriminalität in der DDR. - Verdacht auf Schädigung der Volkswirtschaft durch westliche Unternehmen. - Vorkommnisse und Straftaten in der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA), im MfS und der Deutschen Volkspolizei (DVP). - Untersuchung von Straftaten der allgemeinen Kriminalität (u. a. Körperverletzungen, Raub, Brandstiftung, Entführung). - Untersuchung von Bränden, Havarien, Explosionen, Unfällen (Verkehrswesen, in NVA- und MfS-Objekten). - Gerichtsmedizin. - Grenzvorkommnisse und Transitvergehen (Anschläge auf Grenzsoldaten und Grenzanlagen, Überwindung der Grenze durch Flüchtlinge, Ausschleusungen, Ausreiseanträge,

ungesetzliche Verbindungen, Botschaftsbesetzungen u. ä.). - Ausländer-, Konsular- und Rechtshilfeangelegenheiten (u. a. Vorkommnisse und Straftaten). - Entlassungen von Strafgefangenen in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Umfang	Laufzeit
653 lfd. M.	(1919-1949) 1950-1989

### 1.1.15. Abteilung X (Internationale Verbindungen)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Koordinierung der Zusammenarbeit und der Beziehungen der Dienstseinheiten des MfS zu anderen Sicherheitsorganen sozialistischer bzw. befreundeter Länder
- Erledigung „sprachmittlerischer Aufgaben“ (Übersetzungsdienst)

#### Enthält u. a.:

Zusammenarbeit des Staatssicherheitsdienstes mit den Sicherheitsorganen der sozialistischen Länder und mit anderen Staaten (u. a. Afghanistan, Nordkorea, Nicaragua, afrikanische Staaten und Staaten des Nahen Ostens, vor allem zur Bekämpfung von ungesetzlichen Grenzübertritten und Fluchthilfeorganisationen, zum Informationsaustausch und Überprüfen von Mitarbeitern der Botschaften, zur Sicherung der Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeitskräfte in der DDR sowie zur Aufdeckung von Verbrechen des Nationalsozialismus). - Zusammenarbeit einzelner Dienstseinheiten des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit mit befreundeten Sicherheitsorganen, u. a. zu Personenüberprüfungen, Fahndungsmaßnahmen, Terrorismus, zum System der gemeinsamen Erfassung von Informationen über den Gegner (SOD), zur Wirtschaftslage, Aufklärung von westlichen Sicherheitsdiensten und Streitkräften. - Solidaritätsleistungen und Materialleistungen der DDR. - Zusammenarbeit und beratende Tätigkeit beim Abschluss von Abkommen der DDR mit anderen Staaten (u. a. in den Bereichen Straßen-, Luft-, Schiffsverkehr, Tourismus, Grenz- und Zollangelegenheiten, internationale Rechtshilfe). - Innerer Dienstbetrieb der Abteilung, u. a. Finanzangelegenheiten, Schulungs- und Informationsmaterial, Partei- und Gewerkschaftsgruppen, Reden und Festveranstaltungen im MfS, Objekte und konservative Wohnungen (KW). - Unterlagen zur Auflösung des MfS/Amtes für Nationale Sicherheit (AfNS).

Umfang	Laufzeit
158 lfd. M.	1955 - 1990

### 1.1.16. Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Durchführung der Untersuchungshaft und des Strafvollzuges im MfS
- Sicherungs- und Kontrollaufgaben in den Untersuchungshaftanstalten I und II und im Haftkrankenhaus des Zentralen Medizinischen Dienstes sowie Objektsicherungsaufgaben
- Gewährleistung von Verdachtsprüfungen und Ermittlungen der untersuchungsführenden Abteilung der HA IX
- Zusammenwirken mit den Rechtspflegeorganen sowie mit den Untersuchungshaftanstalten der Verwaltung Strafvollzug des Mdl (Ministerium des Innern der DDR)
- Bearbeitung und „abwehrmäßige“ Sicherung der Strafgefangenenarbeitskommandos
- Sicherung von Flugzeugüberführungen bzw. Kfz-Rückführungen aus dem sozialistischen Ausland

#### Enthält u. a.:

Leitungs- und Grundsatzdokumente. - Vorschriften der zentralen Justizorgane. - Unterlagen über die Strafgefangenen und die Untersuchungshäftlinge sowie über Vorkommnisse in den Haftanstalten. - Kontrolle und Sicherung der Dienstobjekte und Haftanstalten. - Fahndungsunterlagen. - Anleitung und Kontrolle der Linie XIV (Bezirksverwaltungen) sowie Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Dienstseinheiten und Personalangelegenheiten.

Umfang	Laufzeit
154 lfd. M.	1951 - 1989

### 1.1.17. Abteilung Finanzen

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Planung und Gewährleistung der finanziellen Sicherstellung aller Aufgaben des MfS (einschließlich der Betriebe des MfS) und Haushaltsführung
- Bargeld- und Valutawirtschaft
- Finanzkontrollen
- Gewährleistung der Besoldung, Entlohnung sowie der Sozialversicherung und Rentenzahlung

### • Sparkasse des MfS

#### Enthält u. a.:

Unterlagen über die Verwendung der Haushaltsmittel, Haushaltsführung im MfS/Amt für Nationale Sicherheit (AfNS). - Haushaltsplanung aller Dienststellen einschließlich Bezirksverwaltungen und Betriebe des MfS sowie Valutadienleistungspläne der Dienststellen. - Finanzökonomische Kontrollen. - Bargeld und Valutawirtschaft. - Besoldung und Entlohnung. - Tätigkeit der Sparkasse des MfS. - Abschluss Finanzen 1989/1990. - Auflösung des MfS/AfNS.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
969 lfd. M.	1954 - 1990

### 1.1.18. Hauptabteilung Personenschutz

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Gewährleistung des Schutzes der führenden Repräsentanten und ihrer ausländischen Gäste unter allen Lagebedingungen
- Nahabsicherung („Physischer Schutz“) vBetreuung und Versorgung der führenden Repräsentanten/Objekt Wandlitz
- Sicherung von Objekten (Dienst-, Wohn- und Freizeitobjekten) sowie von Fahrstrecken, Veranstaltungen und Auslandsreisen
- Sicherstellung von Handlungen der Hauptabteilung Personenschutz
- Durchführung der militärisch-operativen und militärpolitischen Aus- und Weiterbildung - teilweise als internationale Lehrgänge organisiert - sowie weiterer Schulungsmaßnahmen (Fremdsprachen) und Fachschulfernstudiums
- fachliche Anleitung des Wachregiments Feliks E. Dzierzynski
- Führung von IM.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Unterlagen über Maßnahmen zum Personenschutz der Angehörigen von Staats- und Parteiführung und deren Familien. - Sicherung von Staatsbesuchen in der DDR und von DDR-Repräsentanten im Ausland. - Planung und Durchführung von Paraden, Kundgebungen, Tagungen und Kongressen. - Dienstliche Bestimmungen (z. B. Befehle, Dienstanweisungen, Ordnungen und Richtlinien). - Belege zu den Staatsjagdgebieten und

zum Wohngebiet Wandlitz sowie zu einzelnen Ferien- und Freizeitobjekten führender DDR- bzw. SED-Repräsentanten. - Lehr- und Schulungsmaterialien für Mitarbeiter des MfS sowie Beleg- und Abschlussarbeiten von Mitarbeitern der Hauptabteilung Personenschutz (HA PS).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
466 lfd. M.	1952 - 1989

### 1.2. Überlieferung von Unterlagen aus dem Stellvertreterbereich Mittig

#### 1.2.1. Sekretariat des Stellvertreters Mittig

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Erledigung von Sekretariatsaufgaben: Verteilung und Weiterleitung sowie Sammlung grundsätzlicher dienstlicher Bestimmungen des Ministers bzw. linienspezifischer Regelungen.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Programme und massenpolitische Arbeit der Sportvereinigung Dynamo. - Sammlung von Informationen aus dem gesamten Verantwortungsbereich. - Bemühungen um die Bildung des Amtes für Nationale Sicherheit in der Auflösungsphase des MfS 1989/90.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
9 lfd. M.	1959 - 1990

#### 1.2.2. Verwaltung Rückwärtige Dienste

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Materiell-technische Sicherstellung der Arbeit der Dienststellen des MfS, insbesondere durch

- materielle Planung
- materielle Bestands- und Lagerhaltung
- Bauwesen
- Versorgungsdienste
- Kfz-Dienste
- Betreuung Koordinierungsstelle Karlshorst

#### Enthält u. a.:

Materiell-technische Planung. - Kommerzielle Importe. - Bauinvestitionen. - Liegenschaftsdokumente. - Er-



werb und Verkauf von beweglichem und unbeweglichem Sachvermögen im Zusammenhang mit der Auflösung des Amtes für Nationale Sicherheit. - Dokumentationen der Treuhand-Liegenschaftsgesellschaft und des Bundesverwaltungsamtes.

Umfang	Laufzeit
929 lfd. M.	(1945 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

### 1.2.3. Hauptabteilung XVIII (Sicherung der Volkswirtschaft)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Sicherung der zentralen volkswirtschaftlichen Bereiche, Objekte und Einrichtungen entsprechend der Struktur der Industriezweige der DDR einschließlich der Leitungs- und Planungsorgane des Staatsapparates - insbesondere der Industrie-, Landwirtschafts-, Finanz- und Handelsministerien (ohne den Bereich Kommerzielle Koordinierung/KoKo) - sowie der Einrichtungen der naturwissenschaftlichen Forschung und technischen Entwicklung (einschließlich Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, Bauakademie der DDR, Kammer der Technik u. ä.)
- Wirtschaftsspionageabwehr, Gewährleistung eines umfassenden Geheimnisschutzes sowie Schutz spionagegefährdeter Personen und Sachen
- Überprüfung und Bestätigung von Nomenklaturkardern, Auslands- und Reisekardern, Führung von Personendossiers
- Sicherung der Außenwirtschaftsbeziehungen, insbesondere mit westlichen Staaten
- Maßnahmen zum Unterlaufen von Embargobestimmungen
- Verhinderung bzw. Aufklärung von Bränden, Havarien und Störungen zur Aufdeckung etwaiger Einwirkung von Geheimdiensten westlicher Staaten (Feindeinwirkung)
- Aufdecken von Fällen schwerer Wirtschaftskriminalität
- Informationstätigkeit zu volkswirtschaftlichen Prozessen
- Sicherung des FDGB
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Zustand der Produktionsanlagen sowie daraus folgenden Umweltgefährdungen in der Chemischen Industrie

(u. a. VEB Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld), in der pharmazeutischen Industrie (u. a. VE Pharmazeutisches Kombinat GERMED), in Kernkraftwerken. - Aufklärung und Verhinderung von Bränden, Explosionen, Havarien und anderen Störungen (z. B. Explosion mit Todesfolgen im VEB Sprengstoffwerk I Schönebeck/Elbe, Reaktorkatastrophe in Tschernobyl). - Staatliches Amt für Atomicherheit und Strahlenschutz sowie wichtige Kombinate und Betriebe. - Versorgungslage der Bevölkerung. - Ökonomische Gesamtlage der DDR. - Illegale Beschaffung von Ausrüstungen und Handelsgütern westlicher Firmen unter Umgehung der Embargobestimmungen. - Firmen westeuropäischer Kommunistischer Parteien und Gemischte Gesellschaften von Außenhandelsbetrieben der DDR. - Deutsche Außenhandelsbank AG und Staatsbank der DDR. - Klärung von Verdachtsmomenten der Spionage oder Korruption westlicher Firmen und ihrer Vertreter. - Waffenhandel der DDR, u. a. mit jungen Nationalstaaten und Entwicklungsländern. - Produktion von Minen für die Grenzsicherung. - Aufklärung von "Rückverbindungen" (RV) in die DDR bei republikflüchtigen Personen. - Abwehr von Nuklearterrorismus. - Einsatz ausländischer Arbeiter in Betrieben. - Seuchen. - Sonderbauvorhaben für Partei- und Staatsfunktionäre. - Absicherung der Staatsaktion "Licht" (Überprüfung und Beschlagnahme herrenloser Vermögen und Wertgegenstände aus der Zeit vor 1945 aus Tresoren und Schließfächern von Banken der DDR und ehemaligen Versicherungen). - Öffentlichkeitsarbeit zum Thema "Rückkehrer" in die DDR (Video).

Umfang	Laufzeit
766 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

### 1.2.4. Hauptabteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post- und Nachrichtenwesen)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Absicherung aller Bereiche des Verkehrswesens: der Deutschen Reichsbahn einschließlich des Militärverkehrs, der zivilen Luftfahrt/Interflug und des Bereichs Wirtschaftsflug, des Kraftverkehrs sowie der Binnen- und Seeschifffahrt, der Binnen- und internationalen Speditionstätigkeit, der Hochseeflotte und der Hafenwirtschaft
- Absicherung des Post- und Fernmeldewesens
- Sicherungsaufgaben im Zusammenhang mit dem

grenzüberschreitenden Verkehr (Deutsche Reichsbahn)

- Aufklärung und Bestätigung von Kadern Führung von IM.

**Enthält u. a.:**

Kontrolle und Überwachung des Ministeriums für Verkehrswesen (MfV) und des Ministeriums für Post- und Fernmeldewesen (MPF) sowie deren nachgeordnete Einrichtungen. - Überwachung des Berliner Fernsehturns. - Überwachung der Deutschen Reichsbahn einschließlich des grenzüberschreitenden Eisenbahnverkehrs und des grenzüberschreitenden Kraftverkehrs. - Überwachung der Deutschen Lufthansa bzw. der Interflug und des Wirtschaftsfluges. - Sicherung der See- und Binnenschifffahrt, der Häfen und des Fahrverkehrs. - Aufklärung und Bestätigung von Reise- und Auslandskadern. - Arbeitsweise, Aufgaben und Struktur der Dienst Einheit. - Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Dienst Einheiten bei der Ursachenermittlung von Havarien, Unfällen und Bränden, bei der Spionageabwehr sowie zur Verhinderung ungesetzlicher Grenzübertritte.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
331 lfd. M.	(1943 - 1949) 1951 - 1990

### 1.2.5. Hauptabteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

• Federführung auf dem Gebiet der Verhinderung bzw. Aufdeckung und Bekämpfung politisch-ideologischer Diversion (PID) und politischer Untergrundtätigkeit (PUT)

- Sicherung zentraler Organe und Einrichtungen des Staatsapparates

- Sicherung der Führungsgremien der Parteien (ohne SED) und Massenorganisationen

- Mitwirkung an der Durchsetzung der offiziellen Jugendpolitik

- Aufklärung und Bearbeitung von Vorkommnissen staatsfeindlicher Hetze

- Sicherung zentraler Sporteinrichtungen und Abwehrarbeit im Leistungssport

- Aufklärung, Bearbeitung, Sicherung der Kirchen und Religionsgemeinschaften (im Sprachgebrauch des MfS auch häufig als „Verhinderung des Missbrauchs der Kirchen“ bezeichnet)

- Sicherung der zentralen Massenmedien (Fernsehen, Rundfunk, Presse, Verlage)

- Mitwirkung an der Durchsetzung der Kulturpolitik der SED und Sicherung zentraler Einrichtungen und Objekte auf dem Gebiet der Kultur

- Sicherung zentraler Einrichtungen des Bildungswesens (Ministerium für Volksbildung bzw. für Hoch- und Fachschulwesen)

- abwehrmäßige Arbeit im und nach dem Operationsgebiet (vor allem Bundesrepublik und Berlin-West) gegen Zentren der PUT und unter Anhängern alternativer Gruppierungen

- Sicherung von Einrichtungen und Betrieben der SED

- Führung von IM und Einsatz von OibE.

**Enthält u. a.:**

Verhinderung und Bekämpfung staatsfeindlicher Aktivitäten.

- Überwachung der Kirchen und Religionsgemeinschaften/Verhinderung von Aktivitäten der „Zeugen Jehovas“.

- Überwachung des Allgemeinen Deutschen Nachrichtendienstes (ADN) und des Rundfunk- und Fernsehwesens.

- Überwachung und Bekämpfung von oppositionellen Gruppen, insbesondere aus der Friedens-, Umwelt- und Bürgerrechtsbewegung, z. B. „Umweltbibliothek“, „Neues Forum“, „Initiative für Frieden und Menschenrechte“.

- Verhinderung „ungesetzlicher Grenzübertritte“ und der „Ausschleusung“ von DDR-Bürgern.

- Bekämpfung von „Feindorganisationen“, z. B. „Europäisches Netzwerk für den Ost-West-Dialog“.

- Reise-, Auslands- und Sportkader. - Attentat auf die israelische Olympiamannschaft 1972 in München.

- Dopingprogramm für den Hochleistungssport. - Versuchte Republikflucht von Spielern der SG Dynamo Dresden.

- Sicherung zentraler Sporteinrichtungen und -veranstaltungen sowie der Zentralen Druckerei, Einkaufs- und Revisionsgesellschaft (ZENTRAG) und des GENEX-Geschenkdienstes.

- NS-Verbrechen in den KZ Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald mit Nebenlager Dora und Ravensbrück. - Kriegsverbrechen der SS-Einsatzgruppen und der Wehrmacht in den besetzten Gebieten.

- Rechtshilfeersuchen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zur Aufklärung von NS-Kriegsverbrechen.

- Verhinderung von NS-Verbrechen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

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### 1.2.6. Zentrale Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Einflussnahme auf die Gewährleistung des Geheimnisschutzes in den Staatsorganen, Betrieben und Einrichtungen
- Kontrolle der Datensicherheit
- Institut für Geheimnisschutz, Hochschule für Ökonomie Berlin-Karlshorst

#### Enthält u. a.:

Kontrolle, Durchsetzung und Einhaltung des Geheimnisschutzes. - Verstöße gegen die Einhaltung des Geheimnisschutzes. - Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Staaten bei dem Geheimnisschutz. - Umgang mit Verschlusssachen. - Schulungsunterlagen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
42 lfd. M.	(1939 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

### 1.2.7. Arbeitsgruppe Bereich Kommerzielle Koordinierung

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Abwehrarbeit im Bereich Kommerzielle Koordinierung (KoKo) im Ministerium für Außenhandel (Schalck-Goldkowski)
- Sicherung der unterstellten Außenhandelsbetriebe und Vertretergesellschaften
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE und HIM.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Struktur, Aufgaben und Arbeitsweise des Bereiches KoKo im Ministerium für Außenhandel. - Absicherung und Überwachung der Waffen-, Kunst-, Antiquitäten-, Kirchen- und Deponiegeschäfte zur zusätzlichen Devisenwirtschaftung. - Überwachung des illegalen Waren- und Hochtechnologietransfers und der Beteiligung sowie des Eigentums des Bereiches Kommerzielle Koordinierung (KoKo) an westlichen Firmen, einschließlich der westlichen Parteifirmen (Komplex „Basis“). - Überwachung des Internationalen Handelszentrums (IHZ), vor allem der hier ansässigen Repräsentanzbüros westlicher Konzerne und Firmen und der dort Beschäftigten sowie der Dienstleistungs- und Servicebereiche (auch OibE- und IM-Einsatz). - Absicherung der Leipziger Messen. - Sicherheitsüberprüfung und Bearbeitung

der Beschäftigten aus dem Bereich KoKo unterstellten Firmen, Außenhandelsbetrieben (AHB) und Einrichtungen (u. a. OPK und OV, auch Werbung und Einsatz von IM). - Überwachung und Bearbeitung westlicher Firmen, Banken und Institutionen und ihrer Vertreter, u. a. wegen Spionageverdachts und Begünstigung sowie hinsichtlich der möglichen Nutzung zur Beschaffung bzw. Lieferung von Embargowaren.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
50 lfd. M.	(1947) 1951 - 1990

### 1.2.8. Zentraler Operativstab

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Sicherstellung zentraler Maßnahmen einschließlich der erforderlichen Koordinierungsaufgaben in Vorbereitung und Realisierung zentraler Aktionen und von Sicherungseinsätzen
- Führung aktueller Übersichten über sicherheitspolitisch relevante Vorkommnisse und Ereignisse
- operatives Lagezentrum

#### Enthält u. a.:

Vorbereitung und Realisierung von Aktionen und Einsätzen. - „Sofortmeldungen zu Vorkommnissen“ zum Beispiel bei ungesetzlichen Grenzübertritten, -provokationen und -verletzungen, zur Fahnenflucht von Angehörigen der Grenztruppen, zu Aktivitäten oppositioneller Gruppierungen und zu Unfällen mit Angehörigen der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA) bzw. der Gruppe der Sowjetischen Streitkräfte in Deutschland (GSSD). - Auswertung von Veranstaltungen zu gesellschaftlichen Höhepunkten bei Staatsbesuchen ausländischer Repräsentanten und Treffen mit Politikern aus der Bundesrepublik und West-Berlin. - „Jugendspezifische“ Veranstaltungen („Pfingsttreffen“, Manifestationen und Fackelzüge, Rockkonzerte). - Überwachung von Sportveranstaltungen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
97 lfd. M.	1950 - 1989

### 1.2.9. Arbeitsgruppe E

Keine Überlieferung.

### 1.3. Überlieferung von Unterlagen aus dem Stellvertreterbereich Neiber

#### 1.3.1. Sekretariat des Stellvertreters Neiber

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Erledigung von Sekretariatsaufgaben: Verteilung und Weiterleitung sowie Sammlung grundsätzlicher dienstlicher Bestimmungen des Ministers bzw. linienspezifischer Regelungen des Stellvertreters des Ministers, Neiber
- linienspezifischer Einsatz von Offizieren für Sonderaufgaben

##### Enthält u. a.:

Einschätzungen zu palästinensischen und libyschen Terrorgruppen, zur Carlos-Gruppe, Rote Zellen, Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF), Bewegung 2. Juni u. a. - Moon-Sekte. - Einschätzungen zu links- und rechtsextremen Gruppen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, auch zu Hooligans und Skinheads. - Aktivitäten von Greenpeace und Robin Wood gegen die DDR. - Anschläge und Attentate, u. a. Explosion eines Flugzeugs der Korean Airline 1987. - Gespräche zwischen DDR-Stellen und Vertretern der USA zur Terrorismusbekämpfung. - Gründung der Republikaner-Partei in Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg 1989.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
34 lfd. M.	(1913, 1926, 1933 - 1945) 1950 - 1990

#### 1.3.2. Hauptabteilung I (Abwehrarbeit in der Nationalen Volksarmee und den Grenztruppen)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Abwehrarbeit in den Führungsorganen, Truppen und Einrichtungen der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA) und der Grenztruppen der DDR zur Gewährleistung ihrer funktionellen und personellen Sicherheit
- Arbeit im und nach dem Operationsgebiet zur Erkundung der Truppen, Stäbe und Einrichtungen der Bundeswehr, des Bundesgrenzschutzes, des Zollgrenz-

dienstes bzw. der Bayerischen Grenzpolizei, der Grenzüberwachung und von Objekten der NATO-Armeen

- Sicherung des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung (MfNV) und nachgeordneter Einrichtungen, der Militärakademie „Friedrich Engels“ Dresden, der Offiziershochschulen und weiterer Ausbildungsstätten sowie der Armeesportvereinigung (ASV)
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE und HIM.

##### Enthält u. a.:

Überwachung der Angehörigen und Zivilbeschäftigten der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA) und der Grenztruppen (GT) sowie des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung einschließlich der Verwaltung Aufklärung und ihrer Quellen im „Operationsgebiet“. - Aufklärung von Vorkommnissen aller Art in den Streitkräften, insbesondere Aufdeckung von Fluchtabsichten und Militärstraftaten. - Einsatz von hauptamtlichen inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern (HIM). - Dokumentation zur Grenzsicherung (insbesondere in Berlin), zu Vorkommnissen an der Grenze (u. a. Tunnelbau) und zu gelungenen Fahnenfluchten. - Struktur, Ausrüstung, Gefechtsbereitschaft der Streitkräfte. - Sicherheitsanalysen, Einschätzung der politischen- und militärstrategischen Lage im In- und Ausland. - Internationale Beziehungen des MfNV. - Ausbildung ausländischer Militärkader in der NVA. - Sicherung von Militärinspektoren und Manöverbeobachtern. - Aufklärung der bundesdeutschen Grenzüberwachungsorgane und der gegnerischen Streitkräfte einschließlich Alliierten und Militärverbindungsmissionen (MVM) im grenznahen Raum der Bundesrepublik und West-Berlin. - Spionageabwehr v. a. im Zusammenhang mit der Tätigkeit der Verwaltung Aufklärung des MfNV und des Militärattachéapparates sowie bei Fahnenflüchtigen in Zusammenarbeit mit der HA II und der HV A. - Feindobjekt „Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sozialbeziehungen“.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
654 lfd. M.	1952 - 1990

#### 1.3.3. Hauptabteilung VI (Passkontrolle, Tourismus, Interhotel)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Sicherung, Kontrolle und Überwachung des Ein- und Ausreiseverkehrs sowie des Transitverkehrs, Passkon-

trolle, Datenerfassung und zentrale Speicherführung sowie Recherche zum Reiseverkehr,

- Fahndungen und Verhinderung von Missbrauchshandlungen im grenzüberschreitenden Reiseverkehr,
- operative Maßnahmen im und nach dem Operationsgebiet (vor allem Aufklärung der Grenzübergangsstellen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in West-Berlin),
- Aufklärung spionageverdächtiger Personen,
- Observierung im Rahmen des Politourismus sowie Sicherung von Objekten und Einrichtungen des Reiseverkehrs und Tourismus,
- Abwehrarbeit unter Angehörigen der Zollverwaltung der DDR.

#### **Enthält u. a.:**

Überwachung des Ein- und Ausreise- sowie des Transitverkehrs, der Hotels und internationalen Campingplätze des VEB Reisebüro der DDR und des Reisebüros der FDJ/Jugendtourist. - Überwachung von Touristen der DDR im Ausland. - Aufklärung und Verhinderung von Missbrauchshandlungen im grenzüberschreitenden Verkehr. - Einsatz von inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern (IM) und Offizieren im besonderen Einsatz (OibE) im touristischen Reiseverkehr, in der Zollverwaltung, im VEB Reisebüro der DDR, im FDJ-Reisebüro/Jugendtourist und in Hotels sowie an den Grenzübergangsstellen. - Einsatz von Operativgruppen der HA VI im sozialistischen Ausland. - Aufklärung von Personen und Einrichtungen des Bundesgrenzschutzes (BGS) und der Zollverwaltung in der Bundesrepublik, in West-Berlin sowie von Grenzkontrollorganen anderer Staaten. - Erfassungen zum "Politourismus" und zu "Prominenten-Reisen" in die DDR. - Zusammenwirken mit anderen Ministerien, den Grenztruppen und der Zollverwaltung der DDR. - Fahndungskarteien und Fotodokumentationen u. a. in Verbindung mit Avisierungen, Aktionen und Vorkommissionen auf den Transitwegen und in den Grenzübergangsstellen. - Internationale Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet der Grenzkontrolle.

Strukturelle und aufgabebezogene Veränderungen der HA VI.

Anleitung und Kontrolle der Abteilungen VI/Bezirksverwaltungen und der Passkontrolleneinheiten auf den Grenzübergangsstellen im Rahmen der Linie VI.

Umfang	Laufzeit
627 lfd. M.	1959 - 1990

### **1.3.4. Hauptabteilung VII (Abwehrarbeit im Ministerium des Innern und Deutscher Volkspolizei)**

#### **Aufgabenstellung:**

- abwehrmäßige Sicherung und Absicherung des Ministeriums des Innern (Mdi) und dessen nachgeordneter Organe und Dienstzweige - insbesondere der Deutschen Volkspolizei (DVP), der Volkspolizei-Beiratschaften, des Stabes der Zivilverteidigung und der Kampfgruppen der Arbeiterklasse - sowie der zivilen Einrichtungen (wie Schulen des Mdi, Staatliche Archivverwaltung)
- Zusammenwirken mit dem Arbeitsgebiet I der Kriminalpolizei
- abwehrmäßige Sicherung der Organe der Verwaltung Strafvollzug des Mdi sowie operative Arbeit (Anwerbung) unter Strafgefangenen und Haftentlassenen
- abwehrmäßige Sicherung des Zentralen Aufnahmeheimes (ZAH) Röntgental und Abwehrarbeit unter Rückkehrern und zuziehenden Ausländern
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE.

#### **Enthält u. a.:**

Überwachung des Ministeriums des Innern und der nachgeordneten Organe: Deutsche Volkspolizei (DVP), Zivilverteidigung, Strafvollzug, Vermessungswesen, Staatliche Archivverwaltung. - Kontrolle des innerdeutschen Reiseverkehrs. - "Abwehrarbeit" unter Rückkehrern in die DDR und zuziehenden Ausländern. - Bekämpfung von Kriminalität, Schmuggel und Spekulation. - Im Rahmen der Kriminalitätsbekämpfung entstandene Unterlagen zu Neofaschisten und rechtsradikalen Jugendlichen, zur Lage unter den Ausländern in der DDR und der Gruppe der Sowjetischen Streitkräfte in Deutschland (GSSD). - Stellungnahmen der HA VII zu völkerrechtlichen Vereinbarungen auf dem Gebiet der Menschenrechte sowie zu innenpolitischen Vorlagen.

Umfang	Laufzeit
451 lfd. M.	1950 - 1990

### **1.3.5. Hauptabteilung VIII (Beobachtung, Ermittlung)**

#### **Aufgabenstellung:**

- Observation von Personen im Zusammenhang mit



der Bearbeitung Operativer Vorgänge - insbesondere des grenzüberschreitenden Reiseverkehrs - und (zentraler) Aktionen

- Observation von Angehörigen der Militärinspektionen sowie von bevorrechtigten Personen und Korrespondenten

- Beobachtungen im Rahmen der Bekämpfung der politischen Untergrundtätigkeit (PUT) und des Polittourismus

- Ermittlungen, Festnahmen, Durchsuchungen im Zusammenhang mit Operativen Vorgängen und (zentralen) Aktionen

- Sicherung und Kontrolle der Transitwege (Straße) zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und West-Berlin und der internationalen Transitstrecken nach Polen, zur ČSSR und nach Skandinavien

- Ermittlungen und Beobachtungen im und nach dem Operationsgebiet, vor allem Bundesrepublik und West-Berlin

- Planung und Durchführung von Maßnahmen gegen Einzelpersonen, Personengruppen und Einrichtungen im Operationsgebiet

- (auftragsbezogene) Ermittlungen gegen „operativ angefallene Personen“

- Führung von IM, Arbeit mit OibE.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Ermittlungs-, Beobachtungs- und Festnahmeprotokolle. - Überwachung des Transitverkehrs durch die DDR, von westlichen Korrespondenten sowie als "Staatsfeinde" eingestuft Personen. - Überwachung und Beobachtung der westlichen Militärverbindungsmissionen (MVM). - Treffen von Bundeskanzler Willy Brandt mit DDR-Ministerpräsident Willy Stoph in Erfurt. - Beobachtung des sogenannten "Polittourismus" in die DDR. - Dokumentationen zu Fluchthilfeorganisationen und einzelnen Fluchthelfern. - Beobachtungsergebnisse von Grenzverletzungen u. a. mit Luftfahrzeugen. - Dokumentationen über Anschläge auf Grenzanlagen der DDR und von "Grenzprovokationen" der westlichen Seite. - Observierungen im so genannten "Operationsgebiet" (Bundesrepublik Deutschland, West-Berlin). - Beobachtung der Opposition in der DDR und von Aktivitäten der Kirchen, von Friedens- und Umweltgruppen. - Meldungen über "auffälliges" Verhalten und Sachverhalte im Alltag der DDR-Bevölkerung. - "Operative Grenzscheulen" an der innerdeutschen Grenze zum Grenzübertritt von MfS-Agenten in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Umfang	Laufzeit
648 lfd. M.	(1946) 1951 - 1990

### 1.3.6. Hauptabteilung XXII (Terrorabwehr)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Aufdeckung, Verhinderung, Bearbeitung und Bekämpfung von Terror- und anderen operativ bedeutsamen Gewalttaten gegen die DDR

- geheimdienstliche Beobachtung und Bearbeitung links- und rechtsterroristischer und anderer gewaltorientierter Organisationen, Gruppen und Personen im Operationsgebiet

- Überwachung bzw. Kontrolle des internationalen Terrorismus (insbesondere der nationalen Befreiungsbewegungen) sowie des Links- und Rechtsextremismus und -radikalismus in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland u. a. mit der Maßgabe der Verhinderung des Missbrauchs des Territoriums sowie von Bürgern der DDR

- Realisierung operativer und militärisch-operativer Aufgaben der vorbeugenden Terrorabwehr
- Realisierung operativer und militärisch-operativer Aufgaben bei Terror- und anderen operativ bedeutsamen Gewalttaten einschließlich der Verhandlungsführung mit Geiselnehmern und Entführern

- Ausbildung und Einsatz von spezifischen Kräften zur Terrorbekämpfung

- Flugsicherheitsbegleitung und Mitwirkung an der Verhinderung und Bekämpfung von Angriffen gegen Luftfahrzeuge und zivile Flughäfen der DDR

- Bearbeitung anonym und pseudonymer Androhungen von Terror- und Gewalttaten

- Feststellung, Sicherung und Transport von sprengkörperverdächtigen Gegenständen

- Führung von IM.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Zuflucht/Einbürgerung von Mitgliedern der Roten Armee Fraktion (RAF) in die DDR und deren Einsatz als IM. - Revolutionäre Zellen (RZ). - Palästinensische Widerstandsorganisationen (z. B. Fatah und Abu-Nidal-Organisation). - Extremistische Organisationen in der Türkei, vor allem Graue Wölfe und die Arbeiterpartei Kurdistans (PKK). - Proiranische Organisation Hisb Allah. - Emigrantenorganisationen aus Afghanistan, Armenien, dem Baltikum, aus Bulgarien. - Die Carlos-Gruppe Organisation Internationaler Revolutionäre.



- Sekten Sikhs und Ananda Marga in Indien und die Mun-Sekte aus Südkorea. - Maoistische Gruppierungen, z. B. die KPD/ML und die Sendero Luminoso (Leuchtender Pfad/Peru). - Trotzistische Gruppen. - Terroristische Organisationen in Westeuropa, wie die IRA (Irisch-Republikanische Armee, Nordirland) und die ETA (baskische Untergrundorganisation, Spanien/Baskenland), Rote Brigaden (Italien). - Wehrsportgruppen und rechtsextremistische bzw. rechtskonservative Gruppen bzw. Parteien in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, z. B. Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD), Deutsche Volksunion (DVU), Republikaner, Aktionsfront nationaler Sozialisten (ANS), Freiheitliche Arbeiterpartei (FAP), Junge Nationaldemokraten, Bund Heimattreue Jugend. - Gegen die DDR tätige Bürgerrechtsorganisationen, wie der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Menschenrechte (IGfM), Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13. August. - Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Dienstseinheiten des MfS sowie mit verbündeten Geheimdiensten, u. a. im Zusammenhang mit dem System der gemeinsamen Erfassung von Informationen über den Gegner (SOUND-Speicher). - Wirkung von Giften und Umgang mit Sprengstoffen im Zusammenhang mit der Ausbildung und der Einsatzplanung spezifischer Kräfte. - Drohungen gegen Einrichtungen, Repräsentanten und Bürger der DDR, u. a. ein Aufforderungsschreiben zum Suizid mit beigelegten scharfen Patronenhülsen an Erich Honecker, anlässlich seines Staatsbesuches in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. - Filme über Geiselnahmen. - Telefonmitschnitte von Anrufen u. a. beim MfS, mit der Ankündigung von Attentaten, Bombendrohungen und Beschimpfungen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
398 lfd. M.	(1939 - 1945) 1950 - 1990

### 1.3.7. Zentrale Koordinierungsgruppe Übersiedlung

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- zentrale Koordinierung des Vorgehens der operativen Dienstseinheiten des MfS im Zusammenhang mit Übersiedlungen in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, nach West-Berlin bzw. in das nichtsozialistische Ausland einschließlich der Zielstellung des Zurückdrängens von Ausreisearträgen
- zentrale Koordinierung des Vorgehens des MfS zur Vorbeugung, Aufklärung und Verhinderung des ungesetzlichen Verlassens der DDR (§ 213 StGB der DDR) und zur Bekämpfung des staatsfeindlichen Menschenhandels (§ 105 StGB)

- politisch-operative Bearbeitung und Kontrolle von Fluchthelferorganisationen einschließlich der Werbung, Einschleusung und des Einsatzes von IM in diesen Gruppen
- operative Bearbeitung von Feindorganisationen in West-Berlin und in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sowie besonders aktiven Einzelpersonen, die in Verbindung mit ungesetzlichem Grenzübertritt und Übersiedlungen gebracht wurden
- Erstellung aktueller Gesamtübersichten, Analyse-, Vergleichs- und Verdichtungsarbeit zur Qualifizierung der Tätigkeit des MfS hinsichtlich ungesetzlichen Grenzübertritts und Übersiedlungen
- Koordinierung des Zusammenwirkens mit den Sicherheitsorganen sozialistischer Staaten und den in sozialistischen Ländern eingesetzten MfS-Operativgruppen zur Verhinderung spektakulärer Vorkommnisse des ungesetzlichen Verlassens der DDR sowie Rückführung von Personen
- Erstellung aktueller Gesamtübersichten, Vergleichs- und Verdichtungsarbeit
- Führung von IM, Einsatz von HIM und Arbeit mit OibE.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Übersiedlungsersuchen (ÜE) und Republikflucht (RF). - „Rechtsanwalts-Fälle“: Familienzusammenführung, Haftlingsfreikäufe, Agentenaustausch (besonders: Einfluss und Arbeitsweise von Rechtsanwalt Vogel). - „Feindorganisationen“ (z. B. Internationale Gesellschaft für Menschenrechte - IGfM, Amnesty International - AI, AG 13. August). - „Feindobjekte“ (z. B. Zentrale Aufnahme- und Vertriebsstelle Gießen, Durchgangswohnheim Berlin-Marienfelde) und „Fluchthelferorganisationen“: Zwangsadoptionen in der DDR - Grenzdurchbrüche mit Hilfe von Fahrzeugen, Ballons u. a. - Grundstücksverkäufe von Antragstellern auf ständige Ausreise (AstA). - Leitungs- und Grundsatzmaterialien. - Arbeits- und Organisationsweise der Dienstseinheit.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
423 lfd. M.	(1944 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

### 1.3.8. Arbeitsgruppe XVII (Besucherbüros West-Berlin)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- inhaltliche, materiell-technische, finanzielle und per-

sonelle Sicherstellung der Arbeit der Büros für Besuchs- und Reiseangelegenheiten der DDR in West-Berlin („Passierscheinbüros“)

- (abwehrmäßige) Sicherung der Arbeit der Mitarbeiter der Büros für Besuchs- und Reiseangelegenheiten
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Grundsatzmaterialien zur Arbeits- und Funktionsweise der Arbeitsgruppe. - Handakten zu Mitarbeitern der Büros, Senatsangestellten und DDR-Angestellten. - Informationen zum Umfeld der Büros in West-Berlin. - Vorbereitung, Ablauf und Ergebnisse der Beauftragungsgespräche und der Passierscheinaktionen. - Einsatz und Funktionsweise des Kurier- und Transportdienstes zu und von den Büros in West-Berlin. - Weiterbildung von Mitarbeitern und Personalentwicklung.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
210 lfd. M.	(1919 - 1962) 1963 - 1990

### 1.4. Überlieferung von Unterlagen aus dem Stellvertreterbereich Schwanitz

#### 1.4.1. Sekretariat des Stellvertreters Schwanitz

##### Aufgabenstellung:

- Erledigung von Sekretariatsaufgaben: Verteilung und Weiterleitung sowie Sammlung grundsätzlicher dienstlicher Bestimmungen des Ministers bzw. linienspezifischer Regelungen des Stellvertreters des Ministers, Generalleutnant Schwanitz
- linienspezifischer Einsatz von Offizieren für Sonderaufgaben

#### Enthält u. a.:

Zentrale Planvorgaben im MfS sowie deren Planung und Kontrolle. - Erfüllung der Bauvorhaben im MfS. - Materiell-technische Sicherstellung. - Mobilmachungs-bereitschaft. - Datensicherheit beim Einsatz der Re-chentechnik im MfS.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
15 lfd. M.	1985 - 1989

### 1.4.2. Hauptabteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr)

##### Aufgabenstellung:

Dienstleistung des funkelektronischen Kampfes (ELO-KA) mit den Schwerpunkten Funkaufklärung und Informationsgewinnung (I), Funkabwehr (F), wissenschaftlich-technische Entwicklung, materiell-technische Sicherstellung und Service der technischen Geräte und Anlagen (T) sowie rückwärtige Sicherstellung (S).

- Kontrolle und Überwachung von Funknetzen und Nachrichtenverbindungen der NATO-Staaten und anderer nichtsozialistischer Länder zur Analysierung der Funklage in Westeuropa, in den USA und in potentiellen Krisengebieten, zur Früherkennung möglicher militärischer und anderer Überraschungsmomente (Frühwarnfunktion) und zur Gewinnung von Informationen entsprechend vorgegebener Informationsschwerpunkte

- Kontrolle und Überwachung des UKW- und Kurzwellenbereiches auf dem Territorium der DDR zur Gewährleistung der Funkhoheit der DDR (Feststellung und Lokalisierung nicht genehmigter Funkaussendungen), zur Feststellung, Ortung und Analysierung geheimdienstlicher Agentenfunksendungen vom und in das Territorium der DDR und mit ihr verbündeter Staaten sowie zur Erkennung, Lokalisierung und Liquidierung automatischer funkelektronischer Spionagemittel (Sonden, Sensoren) westlicher Geheimdienste auf dem Territorium der DDR und mit ihr verbündeter Staaten

- Erkennung von Lücken und Schwachstellen in den Funk- und Nachrichtenverbindungen der NATO und anderer interessierender Staaten
- Gewährleistung von Sicherheit und Geheimhaltung in den Nachrichtenverbindungen der DDR einschließlich der Abwehr elektronischer Angriffe von Geheimdiensten gegen Nachrichtenverbindungen der DDR

- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE sowohl in der DDR als auch im Operationsgebiet.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Zielkontrollaufträge und Abhörprotokolle der Telefon- und Telexüberwachung westdeutscher und West-Berliner Politiker sowie von Dienststellen des Bundes und der Länder, von Parteien, Verbänden. - Funkaufklärung der westdeutschen Geheimdienste und Polizei, der Bundeswehr, des Grenzschutzes, des Zivilschutzes sowie der NATO und der alliierten Streitkräfte in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. - Aufklärung gegnerischer

Satellitensysteme. - Elektronische Kampfführung des MfS und Zusammenarbeit mit den Geheimdiensten der UdSSR und der anderen sozialistischen Staaten. - Richtfunkaufklärung. - Entwicklung und Beschaffung von Funk- und Nachrichtentechnik. - Abwehrmäßige Überwachung des Amateurfunks. - Arbeit und Sicherung der MfS-Abhörstützpunkte entlang der innerdeutschen Grenze, in der Vertretung der DDR in Bonn und in Auslandsstützpunkten. - Funkfahndung.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
606 lfd. M.	1971 - 1990

### 1.4.3. Operativ-Technischer Sektor (OTS)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- größtenteils auftragsbezogene Forschungs- und Entwicklungsarbeiten sowie Musterbau und Kleinserienfertigung operativ-technischer Geräte, Anlagen und verdeckt einsetzbarer „Container“ sowie Entwicklung von Mitteln zur chemischen und fototechnischen Nachrichtenübermittlung, Durchführung und Erstellung kriminalistischer und wissenschaftlich-technischer Expertisen zur operativ-technischen Sicherstellung der Arbeit der verschiedenen Dienstseinheiten des MfS, Untersuchung und Analyse gegnerischer Techniken, Beschaffung und Ausstellung operativer Dokumente
- Aufbau und Führung spezieller Sammlungen, z. B. der Fingerabdruck-Sammlung des MfS

#### Enthält u. a.:

Jahresarbeitspläne und -analysen. - Pläne für Wissenschaft und Technik. - Personalangelegenheiten. - Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Dienstseinheiten des MfS, mit wissenschaftlichen Institutionen und ausgewählten Betrieben der DDR. - Zusammenarbeit mit den Geheimdiensten sozialistischer Länder. - Einsatz der EDV für die Arbeit im OTS. - Bedarf und Einsatz operativer Technik. - Forschung und Entwicklung auf den Gebieten Schrift, Ton- und Abhörtechnik, Foto-, Kamera-, Videotechnik, Funk- und Nachrichtentechnik sowie Militärtechnik. - Entwicklung, Einsatz, Auswertung physikalischer und chemischer Verfahren, u. a. Markierungsmittel. - Daktyloskopische Fingerabdrucksammlung. - Importe aus dem nichtsozialistischen Wirtschaftsgebiet (NSW), auch unter Umgehung der Embargobestimmungen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
513 lfd. M.	1957 - 1990

### 1.4.4. Abteilung Nachrichten

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Planung, Organisation und Sicherstellung des Nachrichtenwesens des MfS (Nachrichtenverbindungen der zentralen Dienstseinheiten, der Bezirksverwaltungen sowie der Kreis- und Objektdienststellen)
- Sicherung der Nachrichtenkommunikation des MfS mit dem Partei- und Staatsapparat
- Sicherung der geheimen Regierungsnachrichtenverbindungen

#### Enthält u. a.:

Anträge von Dienstseinheiten (einschl. HV A) sowie Naherholungseinrichtungen zur nachrichtentechnischen Versorgung. - Internationale Zusammenarbeit mit befreundeten Geheimdiensten und Entwicklungsländern. - Beschaffung von „Embargowaren“ aus dem westlichen Ausland. - Sonderfunkverbindungen bei Staatsbesuchen in der DDR. - Nachrichtenstrukturen des MfS, der SED und der Regierung der DDR in Spannungsperioden/im Verteidigungszustand.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
396 lfd. M.	1957 - 1990

### 1.4.5. Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

- Organisation und Sicherung militärischer und ziviler Chiffrierorgane/Chiffrierdienste der DDR und des Chiffrierverkehrs mit Auslandsvertretungen der DDR
- Anleitung und Kontrolle der im Chiffrierwesen eingesetzten Personen (Kader)
- Forschung, Entwicklung, Produktion und Einsatz von Chiffriertechnik und Chiffriermitteln
- Entwicklung und Einsatz von kryptologischen Verfahren zur chiffrierten Informationsübertragung
- Gewinnung von Informationen aus chiffrierten Nachrichten ausländischer Vertretungen und Einrichtungen
- Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE im In- und Ausland.

**Enthält u. a.:**

Grundsatzdokumente. - Anleitung und Kontrolle der Abwehrarbeit im Chiffrierwesen unter anderem mit operativen Maßnahmen. - Kryptologie, Chiffrierverfahren, Chiffrier- und Spezialtechnik. - Analysen zu Chiffrierverkehr und Chiffriertechnik militärischer und ziviler Einrichtungen westlicher Staaten. - Einsatz von Chiffrierspezialisten als OibE in den Auslandsvertretungen der DDR. - Sicherung des Chiffrierwesens und der geheimen Nachrichtenverbindungen der Regierung, des Auslandschiffrierdienstes der DDR, der Nationalen Volksarmee, der Grenztruppen sowie von verschiedenen Kombinat, Betrieben und Einrichtungen der DDR. - Zusammenarbeit mit Geheimdiensten sozialistischer Staaten sowie mit jungen Nationalstaaten. - Zusammenarbeit mit dem kubanischen Geheimdienst unter anderem zur Erfassung des diplomatischen Nachrichtenverkehrs im amerikanischen Raum.

Umfang	Laufzeit
231 lfd. M.	1957 - 1989

**1.4.6. Abteilung Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst****Aufgabenstellung:**

- Gewährleistung der operativ-technischen und materiell-technischen Sicherstellung der Dienstseinheiten des MfS mit Bewaffnung, Munition und chemischer Ausrüstung
- Vorbereitung und Organisation von Maßnahmen des Schutzes der Mitarbeiter des MfS vor den Wirkungen des Einsatzes von Massenvernichtungswaffen sowie vor den Folgen nuklearer Unfälle
- Gewährleistung des Strahlenschutzes im MfS
- Gewährleistung des Giftschutzes im waffentechnischen und chemischen Dienst
- Durchführung der spezialfachlichen Aus- und Weiterbildung der im waffentechnischen und chemischen Dienst eingesetzten Mitarbeiter des MfS
- Einbeziehung in Waffengeschäfte

**Enthält u. a.:**

Planung, Leitung, Organisation und Struktur der Abteilung. - Beschaffung von Waffen, Munition, Geräten. - Planung und Leistungen u. a. für die HV A. - Export/Import, Waffenhandel über den Bereich Kommerzielle Koordinierung (BKK) und den Außenhandelsbetrieb Im-

port und Export von speziellen Gütern (IMES). - Waffenlager Objekt Kaveltsdorf. - Decknummernverzeichnis für Waffen, Munition, Geräte, Ausrüstung des Chemischen und Pionierdienstes. - Waffenlieferungen an den Irak und den Iran 1981/82. - Kooperation mit dem Ministerium des Innern, dem Ministerium für Nationale Verteidigung (MinV) der DDR, der Nationalen Volksarmee und Betrieben. - Forschung/Entwicklung, Patente. - Unterlagen zu Tschernobyl zu radioaktiven Abfällen und Strahlenschutz. - Vorschlag des Forschungsinstituts "Manfred von Ardenne" Dresden für den Einsatz von Betäubungsmitteln aus der Großwildjagd durch die Grenztruppen der DDR. - Tierversuche und Jagdwesen.

Umfang	Laufzeit
106 lfd. M.	(1923 - 1943) 1958 - 1990

**1.4.7. Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung)****Aufgabenstellung:**

Offizielle Zusammenarbeit mit verantwortlichen Mitarbeitern der Bezirksdirektion der Deutschen Post und ihr unterstellten Ämter des Fernmeldewesens in Berlin gemäß der „Gemeinsamen Anweisung zur Regelung der Überwachung und Aufnahme des Fernmeldeverkehrs gemäß § 115 StPO“ vom 18.12.1979; Führung von IM und Arbeit mit OibE.

- Auftragsgebundener konspirativer Einsatz operativ-technischer Mittel und Methoden im Innern der DDR zur
- Telefonüberwachung von Teilnehmern des Fernsprecheverkehrs der Deutschen Post und anderer drahtgebundener Nachrichtensystem (Auftrag A)
- Überwachung von Telex-, Einzelanschlüssen und Standverbindungen im Fernschreibverkehr (Auftrag T)
- akustischen Überwachung in geschlossenen und von begrenzt freien Räumen (Auftrag B)
- optischen und elektronischen Beobachtung und Dokumentation vorwiegend in Räumen (Auftrag D) sowie
- Einsatz spezieller sicherungstechnischer Einrichtungen und chemischer Markierungsmittel (Auftrag S)
- Erarbeitung und Bereitstellung authentischer Informationen im Zusammenhang mit Operativen Vorgängen (OV) und Operativen Personenkontrollen (OPK) und zur Unterstützung anderer operativer Maßnahmen und Prozesse

- „Erkennen und Aufklären vom Feind eingesetzt Raumüberwachungsmittel sowie von Abstrahlungen an wichtigen Objekten und Einrichtungen im Innern der DDR und in festgelegten Auslandsvertretungen der DDR“ (Auftrag X)
- vkspiratives Eindringen in Objekte (Anlagen, Wohnungen, Büros, Hotels, Fahrzeuge u. ä.)

#### Enthält u. a.:

Abhörstützpunkte in Ost-Berlin und den einzelnen Bezirken der DDR. - Sonderkabelnetze. - Abhörleitungen. - Aufspüren und Kappen von Fernsprechkabeln zwischen Ost- und West-Berlin nach dem Mauerbau am 13. August 1961. - Dekonspiration von versteckter Abhörtechnik (Auffinden durch MfS-fremde Personen) sowie von inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern (IM) des MfS und Einsatz von Offizieren im besonderen Einsatz. - Schaltung von Abhörleitungen in die Botschaft der USA und in die Ständige Vertretung der Bundesrepublik. - Planungen im Zusammenhang mit der beabsichtigten Einführung digitaler Vermittlungstechnik im Fernspreverkehr. - Technische Beschreibung von „Aufschaltungen“ in Vermittlungsstellen der Deutschen Post.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
128 lfd. M	1956 - 1989

### 1.5. Überlieferung von Unterlagen aus dem Stellvertreterbereich Großmann

#### 1.5.1. Sekretariat Großmann

Keine Überlieferung.

#### 1.5.2. Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Auslandsaufklärung sowie Gegenspionage und „aktive Maßnahmen“ im Operationsgebiet (vor allem Bundesrepublik Deutschland und West-Berlin).

Führung von IM sowie Arbeit mit OibE und HIM.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Informationen zur Innen-, Außen-, Wirtschafts- und Militärpolitik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, der USA und anderer Mitgliedsstaaten der NATO sowie anderer nichtsozialistischer Staaten. - Monatsberichte

zur Früherkennung von Spannungsmerkmalen und zur Lage im „Operationsgebiet“. - Berichte über Vertiebenenorganisationen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. - Stellungnahme der HV A zur Militärdoktrin der DDR. - Berichte und Darstellungen von gegnerischen Geheimdiensten. - Dienstunterlagen des 1979 in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland übergelassenen Mitarbeiters der HV A/SWT, Werner Stiller. - HV A in Auflösung. - Videoaufnahmen über „Kundschafter“ im „Operationsgebiet“ (Guillaume, Lorenzen, Goliath).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
52 lfd. M	1953 - 1990

## 2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

### 2.1. Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Aktenabgebende Stellen waren die Hauptabteilungen (HA) und selbständigen Abteilungen des MfS, in deren Verantwortung die registrierpflichtigen Operativen Vorgänge (OV), Untersuchungsvorgänge (UV), Operativen Personenkontrollen (OPK) und die Vorgänge zur Werbung bzw. zum Führen inoffizieller und gesellschaftlicher Mitarbeiter (IM bzw. GMS) angelegt und bearbeitet wurden. Des Weiteren die Dienstseinheiten des MfS, in denen das nichtregistrierpflichtige operative Material zu ehemals in Sicherungsvorgängen (SiVo) oder in der Kerbloch-Kartei (KK) erfassten Personen sowie die Anträge auf Wiederaufnahme bzw. Übersiedlung in die DDR bearbeitet wurden. - Dazu kommen noch die archivierten registrierten Unterlagen der Bezirksverwaltung (BV) für Staatssicherheit Berlin, die bis Ende 1983 im Zentralarchiv des MfS abgelegt wurden.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Spionagevorgänge. - Tätigkeit für sogenannte „Feindorganisationen“, Umwelt-, Friedens-, Jugend- und Bürgerrechtsbewegungen sowie Widerstands- und Protestaktionen in der DDR. - Verfolgung der Zeugen Jehovas. - „Wirtschaftsverbrechen“, „Schädlingstätigkeit“ und Straftaten der allgemeinen Kriminalität. - Sicherheitsüberprüfungen. - Fahnenflucht und andere Militärstraftaten sowie Vorkommnisse in den sogenannten bewaffneten Organen der DDR. - Werbung und Führung von IM bzw. GMS sowie von Zelleninformanten



(ZI) in den Haftanstalten. - Überwachung von Ausländern sowie von Botschaften (einschließlich Missionschutz), Diplomaten und Korrespondenten in der DDR. - Einsatz von Offizieren im besonderen Einsatz. - Aufklärung und Verhinderung von Grenzdurchbrüchen, Republikaufbau und Ausschluss von Bürgern der DDR, auch in Zusammenhang mit den Sicherheitsdiensten der damaligen sozialistischen Länder. - Aufnahmeuntersuchen von Bürgern der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Ausländern zur Übersiedlung in die DDR. - Arbeit im und nach dem „Operationsgebiet“ (Bundesrepublik Deutschland, westliches Ausland).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
9 993 lfd. M.	1950 - 1989

## 2.2. Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage

### Aufgabenstellung:

Der Archivbestand 2 des MfS enthält Unterlagen zahlreicher Dienststellen, die das von ihnen nicht mehr benötigte Schriftgut zur Aufbewahrung an die Archivabteilung des MfS, die Abteilung XII, abgaben.

### Enthält u. a.:

Spionage/Spionageabwehr. - Ermittlungen zu politischer Opposition, allgemeiner Kriminalität sowie Bränden und Havarien. - Zusammenarbeit mit Geheimdiensten sozialistischer Länder. - Stimmungsberichte zur aktuellen Lage in der DDR. - Eingaben aus der Bevölkerung zu persönlichen und gesellschaftlichen Problemen. - Innerer Dienstbetrieb des Staatssicherheitsdienstes. - Unterlagen der Deutschen Verwaltung des Innern. - Gesundheitsunterlagen (GU).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
475 lfd. M.	(1946 - 1949) 1950 - 1989

## 2.3. Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage

### Aufgabenstellung:

Aktenabgebende Stelle war die Hauptabteilung Kader und Schulung (HA KuSch) des MfS.

### Enthält u. a.:

Personalakten (Kaderakten) von MfS-Mitarbeitern (KS), von Leitungskadern (KS I), von ehemaligen Mitarbeitern des MfS, Zivilbeschäftigten und Soldaten, die ihren Dienst in Dienststellen des MfS versahen (KS II), von ehemaligen Unteroffizieren auf Zeit des Wachregimentes, abgelehnten Kadervorschlägen und sonstige Akten mit kaderpolitischem Inhalt (KS III) sowie archivierte Akten von Unteroffizieren auf Zeit des Wachregimentes, die als inoffizielle Mitarbeiter (IM) des MfS geworben wurden (KS IV).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
1.767 lfd. M.	1950 - 1989

## 2.4. Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften/Militärstaatsanwaltschaften

### Aufgabenstellung:

Im Archivbestand 4 sind Unterlagen der Generalstaatsanwaltschaft, der Bezirks- und Militärstaatsanwaltschaften der DDR abgelegt.

### Enthält u. a.:

Ermittlungen und Prozesse gegen NS- und Kriegsverbrecher. Ermittlungen, Prozesse einschließlich Berufungsverfahren wegen „staatsgefährdender Propaganda und Hetze“ und wegen Vorbereitung bzw. versuchter Republikflucht. Fahnenfluchtvorgänge und Verfahren wegen „staatsgefährdender Propaganda und Hetze“ durch Angehörige der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA).

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
82 lfd. M.	(1922 - 1949) 1950 - 1989

## 2.5. Archivbestand 5 - Geheime Ablage

### Aufgabenstellung:

Aktenabgebende Stellen waren vor allem die Hauptabteilung (HA) IX/5 (Ermittlungsverfahren gegen MfS-Angehörige), die HA II/1 (Innere Sicherheit des MfS) und die HA I (Abwehrarbeit in NVA und Grenztruppen).



**Enthält u. a.:**

Ermittlungs-, Untersuchungs-, Fahndungs- und Objektvorgänge (z. B. über das Manöver „Oktobersturm“) über Fahnenflucht, Geheimnisverrat, Spionageverdacht, Straftaten der allgemeinen Kriminalität (einschließlich der Mitwirkung an NS- und Kriegsverbrechen), Suizide und andere Vorkommnisse von und mit Angehörigen des MfS. - Unterlagen über Partei- und Staatsfunktionäre und Persönlichkeiten des öffentlichen Lebens in der DDR.

Umfang	Laufzeit
348 lfd. M.	1955 - 1989

## 2.6. Archivbestand 6 - Akten der Verwaltung Aufklärung des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung

**Aufgabenstellung:**

Die Verwaltung Aufklärung war eine Struktureinheit des MfNV der DDR mit einem eigenen Netz geheimer Mitarbeiter im „Operationsgebiet“ (Bundesrepublik Deutschland und westliches Ausland) für die Militärspionage gegen die NATO und deren Streitkräfte, die Bundeswehr, die Streitkräfte übriger Staaten, gegen den Bundesgrenzschutz (BGS) und Polizeidienststellen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sowie zur Informationsbeschaffung über Waffentechnik und -technologie, Rüstungsproduktion bis hin zur Funkaufklärung gegnerischer Streitkräfte und Bündnisse mit Hilfe des eigenen Funkaufklärungsregiments 2 der Nationalen Volksarmee (NVA). Die operativen Mitarbeiter wurden von der Verwaltung Aufklärung als „Agenturische Mitarbeiter“, „Marschaufklärer“, „Feste Vorgesehene“ u. a. geführt. Weitere Informationsquellen waren die sog. „Legalisten“, die als Militärattachés an den Botschaften der DDR oder als Militärbeobachter und Inspektoren legal im „Operationsgebiet“ tätig waren. Die Zusammenarbeit mit dem MfS wurde von der Hauptabteilung I/Abteilung Außere Abwehr/Unterabteilung 2, koordiniert. Diese war auch zuständig für die abwehrmäßige Absicherung des illegalen Netzes sowie für Sicherheitsüberprüfungen aller „Kader“ der Verwaltung Aufklärung. Eine Vereinbarung von 1975 zwischen dem MfS und dem MfNV regelte die inoffiziellen Verbindungen der Verwaltung Aufklärung.

**Enthält u. a.:**

Ermittlungen und Auskünfte zu Personen, die für eine inoffizielle Zusammenarbeit mit der Verwaltung Aufklärung geworben werden sollten, sowie Treffberichte von Führungsoffizieren.

Umfang	Laufzeit
4 lfd. M.	1976 - 1989

## 2.7. Archivbestand 7 - Speicher XII/01, Strafnachrichten zur allgemeinen Kriminalität und zu Sowjetischen Militärtribunalen

**Aufgabenstellung:**

Einer Absprache des MfS mit dem Justizministerium der DDR entsprechend, wurden seit 1960 Strafnachrichten nach deren Tilgung im Strafregister vom MfS, Abteilung XII, übernommen. Ab 1973 kamen auch ausgewählte Straftaten der sog. allgemeinen Kriminalität und von Militärstraftribunalen hinzu, deren Aufbewahrungsfristen bei den Staatsanwaltschaften abgelaufen waren, sowie von der Verwaltung Strafvollzug des Ministerium des Innern Gefangenenakten von Verurteilten der Sowjetischen Militärtribunale. Da die Hauptabteilung IX des MfS lt. Strafprozessordnung der DDR bei bestimmten Straftatbeständen direktes Ermittlungsorgan war, sind viele dieser Akten auch direkt bzw. durch Zuarbeit des MfS zustande gekommen. Die betroffenen Personen wurden zunächst in der sog. Zentralen Personenkartei F 16 des MfS „passiv“ erfasst. Diese Erfassungen sind ab 1981 entsprechend der neuen Speichernutzungsordnung des MfS herausgelöst und als ein gesonderter Informationsspeicher XII/01 „Speicher über ehemals wegen Delikten der allgemeinen Kriminalität verurteilte Personen“ im Zentralarchiv des MfS geführt und ab 1985 zum „Speicher über ehemals vorbestrafte Bürger der DDR“ erweitert worden.

**Enthält u. a.:**

Der Speicher XII/01 setzte sich zusammen aus Findhilfsmitteln, verfilmtem Schriftgut, einer Sammlung von Beschlüssen und Urteilen sowie aus Registrierbüchern zu verurteilten Personen:

- Hauptkartei (Strafnachrichten/Hinweiskartei), Nebenkartei (Sonderkartei Straftaten),
- Original- und verfilmte Strafnachrichten,

- Gefangenenaekten der Verwaltung Strafvollzug (VSV) des Mdl der DDR,
- Straftaten der „Schwerstkriminalität“ und Straftaten mit zehn Jahren Aufbewahrungsfrist bei den Staatsanwaltschaften sowie Straftaten, die zur dauernden Aufbewahrung bestimmt waren (auch Ausländer in der DDR),
- Strafnachrichten von Personen, die von den SMT und in den so genannten „Waldheimprozessen“ verurteilt wurden,
- Straftaten und Ermittlungsverfahren zu republikflüchtigen Personen sowie zu „politisch-operativ bedeutenden“ Personen. Darin enthaltene Straftaten nach DDR-Gesetzen sind Spionage, „Boycott- und Kriegshetze“, „öffentliche Herabwürdigung der Staatsmacht“, Landes- und Geheimnisverrat, Republikflucht, Passvergehen, Widerstand gegen die Staatsgewalt, Landfriedensbruch, Sabotage und „Diversion“ gegen die Volkswirtschaft, unerlaubter Waffenbesitz, Gewaltandrohung, Erpressung, Körperverletzung, Sexualverbrechen sowie Urteilssammlungen der Militärgerichte und der SMT, u. a. gegen SS-Angehörige, Gestapo-Mitarbeiter, darin auch NS-Urteile gegen Bibelforscher/Zeugen Jehovas, Wehrmachtsdeserteure.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
5.022 lfd. M.	(1945 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

## 2.8. Archivbestand 8 - Akten über Fahnenflucht

### Aufgabenstellung:

Aktenführende Stelle war die Hauptabteilung I (Abwehrarbeit in der Nationalen Volksarmee und in den Grenztruppen), innerhalb dieser überwiegend die Abteilungen XII (Überprüfung von Personen) und Äußere Abwehr sowie die Grenzkommandos Nord, Süd und Mitte.

### Enthält u. a.:

Fahnenflucht von Soldaten, Unteroffizieren, Offizierschülern und Offizieren mit erfolgtem Grenzübergang an der innerdeutschen Grenze bzw. zu West-Berlin. Die Unterlagen enthalten z. B. Untersuchungen und Dokumentation zum Tathergang, teilweise mit Fotos und topographischen Karten der Grenzabschnitte, sowie Aufklärung der Rückverbindungen (RV) des Fahnenflüchtigen in die DDR und Einschätzungen zum mögli-

chen Verrat von militärischen Geheimnissen durch den Fahnenflüchtigen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
58 lfd. M.	1978 - 1989

## 2.9. Archivbestand 9 - Arbeitsgebiet I der Kriminalpolizei

### Aufgabenstellung:

Das Arbeitsgebiet I der Kriminalpolizei wurde als Struktureinheit des Ministeriums des Innern (Mdl) 1959 aus den Operativ-Abteilungen bzw. Operativ-Gruppen im Mdl gebildet. Seit 1964 gab es die Bezeichnung „Arbeitsgebiet I“ der Kriminalpolizei (nachfolgend K I). Aufgaben der K I waren vor allem das Verhindern schwerer Straftaten, der Schutz des sozialistischen Eigentums in der Volkswirtschaft, die Personenkontrolle mit spezifischen Mitteln und Methoden bei besonders gefährlichen Rechtsbrechern, die „Bearbeitung“ des organisierten Verbrechens, aber auch von Religionsgemeinschaften, die Verhinderung von Ausbrüchen und Meutereien in Strafvollzugseinrichtungen. Die K I arbeitete mit inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern, den IMK (inoffizieller kriminalpolizeilicher Mitarbeiter) und den IMKR (inoffizieller kriminalpolizeilicher Mitarbeiter aus Kreisen der Rechtsbrecher). Des weiteren gab es in der K I des Mdl die selbständige Dienststelle I/U (Observationsgruppe), deren Mitarbeiter in geheimen Objekten, mit legierten Personalakten und in einem legierten Arbeitsverhältnis arbeiteten. Im MfS war die Hauptabteilung VII und in den Bezirken die Abteilung VII für die abwehrmäßige Sicherung (Linie VII/1 des MfS) sowie für die Koordination und das Zusammenwirken mit dem Mdl und der Deutschen Volkspolizei (Linie VII/9) verantwortlich.

### Enthält u. a.:

Straftaten in Kombinat und Betrieben. - Werbung und Überprüfung von IMK, IMKR und Inhabern geheimer Treffquartiere. - Observierung von Personen und Gaststätten. - Aufklärung von Tötungsverbrechen. - Observierung von Angehörigen der Deutschen Reichsbahn. - Überwachung von Strafgefangenen und ehemaligen Häftlingen sowie von „Asozialen“.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
117 lfd. M.	1960 - 1989

## 2.10. Archivbestand der Hauptabteilung IX/11 (Aufklärung von Nazi- und Kriegsverbrechen)

### Aufgabenstellung:

- einheitliche, systematische Erfassung, Archivierung, politische Auswertung und Nutzbarmachung aller im Bereich des MfS vorhandenen NS-Unterlagen
- Beschaffung von NS-Unterlagen in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den osteuropäischen Geheimdiensten, dem Dokumentationszentrum der Staatlichen Archivverwaltung der DDR, dem Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim ZK der SED und dem Deutschen Institut für Militärgeschichte
- Bereitstellung von Belastungsmaterial zur Einleitung und Bearbeitung von NS-Ermittlungsverfahren
- Erteilung von Auskünften an die jeweiligen Dienststellen über vorhandene NS-Unterlagen
- Unterstützung des internationalen Rechtshilfeverkehrs des Generalstaatsanwaltes der DDR betr. NS-Zeit

### Enthält u. a.:

- Abgelegte Untersuchungsvorgänge zu NS-Verbrechen
- Personendossiers zur Ermittlung der NS-Vergangenheit, vornehmlich zu Personen aus der Bundesrepublik und West-Berlin
- Unterlagen zu Personen der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung und des antifaschistischen Widerstandskampfes, hauptsächlich zu späteren bedeutenden Amts- und Funktionsträgern der DDR
- Internationale Rechtshilfeersuchen sowie Anfragen von Einzelpersonen oder Organisationen bezüglich NS-Zeit
- SMT-Verurteilungen
- Forschungsvorgänge zur NS-Zeit (u. a. „Die Rote Kapelle“, „Fremde Heere Ost“, „Konzentrationslager“)

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
725 lfd. M.	(1933 - 1945), 1959 - 1989

## 3. Weitere Unterlagen

### 3.1. Büro der Zentralen Leitung der Sportvereinigung Dynamo

### Aufgabenstellung:

- Leitung der SV Dynamo als Sportorgan

- ggf. Einbeziehung in die Sicherung des Leistungssports (Die Federführung für die politisch-operative Sicherung des Leistungssports oblag der HA XX/3.)

### Enthält u. a.:

Unterlagen zu den Mitarbeitern des MfS im Büro der Zentralen Leitung der Sportvereinigung Dynamo (BdZL SV Dynamo), z. B. Auszeichnungen, Beurteilungen, Stellenplanung.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
0,3 lfd. M.	1956 - 1989

## 3.2. Filmsammlung

### Struktur der Sammlung:

Das MfS verfügte über ein eigenes Filmstudio für die 16 mm-Produktion, das von den Kopierwerken der DEFA und des Fernsehens unterstützt wurde. Diese Überlieferung bildet den Kern der aus konservatorischen Gründen gebildeten, teilbestandsübergreifenden Filmsammlung der BStU. Die Sammlung wird durch 35 mm-Filme und 8 mm-Filme ergänzt, die zum großen Teil in Fremdproduktion oder als Amateurfilme erstellt wurden. Ziele der Filmproduktion des MfS waren Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, Traditionspflege, politisch-operative Arbeit sowie Qualifizierung und Schulung.

Soweit wie möglich wird die Sammlung provenienzbezogen erschlossen und nach einer eigenen Systematik klassifiziert. Schwerpunktauftraggeber für die Filmproduktion waren die HA II, HA VIII, HA IX und die ZAIG.

### Enthält u. a.:

Vernehmungen, Prozesse (Fluchthilfe), Personenbeobachtungen, Objektschutz, MfS-interne Jahrestage, Mielke-Geburtstage, Kinderferienlager, Traditionspflege, Rekonstruktionen von Havarien und Unfällen. Enthalten sind auch die dem Schriftgut der HA IX entnommenen Filme über NS- und Kriegsverbrechen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
1 091 Stück	(1914, 1933 - 1946) 1950 - 1989

### 3.3. Fotosammlung

#### Struktur der Sammlung:

Die Fotosammlung der BStU in der Zentralstelle beinhaltet eine teilbestandsübergreifende Sammlung der Fotografien des MfS, die aus konservatorischen Gründen nicht in der Überlieferung des Schriftguts verbleiben können oder ohne erkennbaren Zusammenhang zum Schriftgut aufgefunden wurden. Soweit wie möglich wird die Sammlung provenienzbezogen erschlossen und nach einer eigenen Systematik klassifiziert. Es sind alle gängigen Fotoformate von Mikroformen bis zum Planfilm überliefert. Bei den Positiven handelt es sich um Schwarzweiß- und Farbfotografien im Format von Kontaktabzügen, Standardgrößen und Übergrößen bis 40 mal 60 cm. Darüber hinaus sind Einzeldias und Diaserien überliefert.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Fotografien zu Erich Mielke, hohen Generälen und Offizieren, ebenso zu einzelnen hauptamtlichen Mitarbeitern. - Zu Veranstaltungen des MfS, der Kreisleitung und der Sportvereinigung Dynamo. - Agitations- und Schulungsmaterial. - Fotografien aus der operativen Arbeit der Spionageaufklärung und der Überwachung der Gesellschaft der DDR. Hier insbesondere zur Grenze, zu Grenzwischenfällen und zur Überwachung von Oppositionellen. - Fotografien zur Spionagetechnik des MfS und anderer Geheimdienste. - In geringem Umfang beschlagnahmte Fotografien aus der operativen Arbeit der Dienstseinheiten und Fotos aus der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
ca 1.081.000 Stück	(1907 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

### 3.4. Karten und Pläne des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit (MfS)

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Im MfS hielt die Arbeitsgruppe des Ministers (AGM) einen großen Umfang an topographischen Unterlagen bereit.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Lage der Objekte des MfS. - Pioniertechnischer Ausbau und Verlauf der Staatsgrenze der DDR zur Bundesre-

publik Deutschland und zu West-Berlin. - Militärgeographische Auskunftsdocuments über den „westlichen Kriegsschauplatz“. - Planung von Demonstrationen und Ehrenparaden in Ost-Berlin. - Bauvorhaben zur 750-Jahrfeier in Ost-Berlin. - Bauvorhaben zur 750-Jahrfeier in Ost-Berlin. - Energie- und Fernmeldeleitungen in der Bundesrepublik. - Wasserstraßenkarten. - Karten zu den Transitstrecken. - Zeichnung zum Umbau der Grenzübergangsstelle Friedrich-/Zimmerstraße in Berlin. - Karten der Ostseeküste. - Karten zu Sperrgebieten und Truppenübungsplätzen.

Umfang:	Laufzeit:
215 lfd. M.	1962 - 1990

### 3.5. Maschinenlesbare Datenträger

#### Struktur der Sammlung:

Das Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (MfS) bediente sich seit dem Ende der sechziger Jahre der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung. Zum Zeitpunkt der Auflösung des MfS im Jahr 1989/90 verarbeitete man in einer ganzen Anzahl großer Datenprojekte mehrere Millionen Datensätze.

Gespeichert wurden bspw. in der Zentralen Personendatenbank (ZPDB) des MfS geheimeinstellliche Informationen über Personen, Sachverhalte und Ereignisse, im Projekt System der automatischen Vorauswahl (SAVO) die Angaben zu allen zentral vom MfS registrierten Personen (ca. 6 Millionen), in der Reisedatenbank (RDB) Angaben zu Ein- und Ausreisen in bzw. aus der DDR, die Nachweise über die von den Agenten weltweit beschafften Informationen im Projekt System der Informationsrecherche (SIRA) der Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung (HVA), die Besoldungsdaten zu allen hauptamtlichen Mitarbeitern des MfS im Besoldungsprojekt und schließlich auch Daten aus der geheimeinstelllichen Geräteentwicklung des Operativ-Technischen Sektors (OTS) des MfS.

In den achtziger Jahren kam dann noch eine große Anzahl kleinerer, dezentraler EDV-Anwendungen in den einzelnen Dienstseinheiten des MfS dazu.

Obgleich ein großer Teil der elektronisch gespeicherten Daten im Zuge der Auflösung des MfS gelöscht bzw. die Datenträger vernichtet wurden, ist doch eine nicht unerhebliche Menge an Daten erhalten geblieben.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Bereits rekonstruiert und für die Nutzung gemäß StUG verfügbare Daten sind u. a.: Daten aus dem SIRA-Projekt der HV A, Besoldungsdaten zu hauptamtlichen Mitarbeitern des MfS, Daten der Hauptabteilung XVIII/8 zur „Sicherung“ der Betriebe und Einrichtungen im Bereich Elektrotechnik und Elektronik und Daten der Abteilung IX/7 des MfS über erfolgte Einsätze zur Aufklärung „politisch operativ bedeutsamer Vorkommnisse“.

Umfang	Laufzeit
7.835 Datenträger	1969 - 1990
44 Projekte	1969 - 1990

### 3.6. SED-Kreisleitung

#### Aufgabenstellung:

Die Kreisleitung der SED im MfS war im Auftrage des ZK der SED für die Durchführung der Parteiarbeit im MfS Berlin verantwortlich.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Sitzungen/Beschlüsse der SED-Kreisleitung (KL). - Agitation/Propaganda. - Schulung/Parteischulen. - Soziale und medizinische Betreuung einschließlich der Nutzung von MfS-Objekten. - Aktivitäten der SED-Kreisleitung bezüglich der DDR-Opposition. - Reaktionen auf die sich 1988/89 abzeichnenden Veränderungen der politischen Kräfteverhältnisse bis zur Auflösung des MfS. - Parteistrafen/Disziplinarverfahren innerhalb der SED-Kreisorganisation. - Massenorganisationen im MfS (FDJ)-Kreisleitung, DSF-Kreisvorstand, FDGB-Kreisvorstand).

Umfang	Laufzeit
189 lfd. M.	(1946 - 1949) 1950 - 1990

### 3.7. Tondokumente

#### Struktur der Sammlung:

Es handelt sich um eine teilbestandsübergreifende Sammlung von Tonbändern und Kassetten. Unter Berücksichtigung der technischen und inhaltlichen Besonderheiten dieser Sammlung findet die Erschließung

von Tondokumenten in einem Sachgebiet des Archivbereichs der Zentralstelle statt.

Mehr als 80 % der überlieferten Tondokumente enthielt nach Prüfung keine Aufzeichnungen, gelöschte oder teils gelöschte Fragmente oder Aufzeichnungen ohne MfS-Bezug (z. B. Unterhaltungsmusik). Weniger als 20 % der Tondokumente trug für die Erschließung relevante Aufzeichnungen.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Dienstkonzerten und -beratungen des MfS. - Reden Mielkes und anderer leitender oder ehemaliger MfS-Mitarbeiter, auch im Rahmen der Traditionspflege des MfS. - Vorträge und Referate. - Tonaufnahmen von politischen Prozessen gegen Oppositionelle (z. B. Robert Havemann). - Aufzeichnungen von Prozessen wegen Spionage. - Vernehmungen wegen „Republikflucht“, Wirtschaftsverbrechen, Spionage. - Raumüberwachung, Funküberwachung, Telefonüberwachung. - Anrufe beim Offizier vom Dienst (OvD) bzw. im MfS intern. - Medienmitschnitte zur Auswertung von Informationen. - Schulungsmaterial (z. B. zur Ausbildung von inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern).

Umfang	Laufzeit
ca. 31.000 Stück	1950 - 1990

### 3.8. Videosammlung

#### Struktur der Sammlung:

Die Videosammlung der BStU beinhaltet eine teilbestandsübergreifende Sammlung von neun verschiedenen Videostandards. Ein Großteil der Sammlung umfasst Fernsehmitschnitte west- und ostdeutscher Nachrichtensendungen, die vom MfS über eine thematische Kartei verwaltet wurden. Zu den Schulungsvideos liegen größtenteils Angaben des MfS vor, die die Inhalte und den zur Vorführung vorgesehenen Personenkreis verzeichnen. Eine Diensteinheit, die nachweislich über ein Videostudio verfügte, war die Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung mit dem Objekt Gosen bei Berlin.

Hauptauftraggeber für Videoaufzeichnungen waren die Hauptabteilungen II, XXII, die ZAIG und die Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung. Soweit wie möglich wird die Sammlung provenienzbezogen erschlossen und nach einer eigenen Systematik klassifiziert. Die Qualität der Aufzeichnungen ist aufgrund des Alters der Aufzeich-



nungen bzw. der Abspieltechnik zum Teil sehr schlecht, so dass nach der Sichtung eine sofortige Sicherung notwendig war.

#### Enthält u. a.:

Observationen, Ermittlungen, Festnahmen. - Überwachung von Grenzanlagen. - Spionageprozesse, Schulungsfilme zur Abwehr von politischer, Wirtschafts- und Militärsplionage. - Traditions- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit. - Technische und forensische Untersuchungen. - Fernsehmitschnitte, vor allem zu politischen Themen.

Umfang	Laufzeit
1 663 Stück	(1950) 1980 - 1990

## ÜBERLIEFERUNG DER BEZIRKS- VERWALTUNGEN UND KREIS- DIENSTSTELLEN

### 1. BERLIN

#### 1.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (3 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 7 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (10 lfd. M.); Abteilung Medizinischer Dienst (0,1 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (36 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft/Speicher, 16 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (3 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaftanstalt, 16 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (55 lfd. M.); Stab (1 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 66 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 93 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 221 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (0,2 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 12 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Passkontrolle, Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 45 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 26 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Er-

mittlung, 10 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 6 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr im Wehrkommando (1 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (2 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherung (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung und Funkabwehr, 12 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 0 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (1 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (21 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 8 lfd. M.).

#### 1.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (898 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (16 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (205 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (9 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (0 lfd. M.).

#### 1.3. Weitere Unterlagen

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (22 lfd. M.)

#### 1.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen

Friedrichshain (19 lfd. M.); Hellersdorf (4 lfd. M.); Hohenschönhausen (7 lfd. M.); Köpenick (51 lfd. M.); Lichtenberg (73 lfd. M.); Marzahn (42 lfd. M.); Mitte (54 lfd. M.); Pankow (27 lfd. M.); Prenzlauer Berg (82 lfd. M.); Treptow (34 lfd. M.); Weißensee (22 lfd. M.).

### 2. COTTBUS

#### 2.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (0,1 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (105 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft/Speicher, 34 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (157 lfd. M.); Abteilung Medizinischer Dienst (26 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (1 lfd. M.); Wach- und



Sicherungseinheit (0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 10 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 35 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (101 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 28 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehrs-, Post- und Fernmeldewesen, 8 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 12 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (1 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Schwarze Pumpe (44 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 19 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 32 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Tourismus/Pass- und Kontrolleinheiten, 6 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern/Deutsche Volkspolizei, 3 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung, Ermittlung, 24 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 1 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (11 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehrarbeit im Wehrbezirkskommando (0,1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0,1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkabwehr, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (15 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 0,1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung/Chemischer Dienst, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (11 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (56 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Auslandsaufklärung, 13 lfd. M.).

## 2.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 099 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (0 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (175 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (2 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten der Arbeitsrichtung I der Kriminalpolizei (4 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (5 lfd. M.).

## 2.3. Weitere Unterlagen

Leitung der Parteioorganisation (4 lfd. M.); Sportvereinig. Dynamo (1 lfd. M.).

## 2.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen

Calau (103 lfd. M.); Cottbus (299 lfd. M.); Finsterwalde (53 lfd. M.); Forst (32 lfd. M.); Guben (12 lfd. M.); Herzberg (7 lfd. M.); Hoyerswerda (33 lfd. M.); Jessen (13 lfd. M.); Bad Liebenwerda (10 lfd. M.); Luckau (36 lfd. M.); Lübben (19 lfd. M.); Senftenberg (131 lfd. M.); Spremberg (14 lfd. M.); Weißwasser (11 lfd. M.).

## 3. DRESDEN

### 3.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (17 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (241 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 219 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (114 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (67 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (12 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (22 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 36 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaftanstalten, 9 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 42 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (23 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (4 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 210 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 96 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 123 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (7 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Technische Universität/Hochschulen (42 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter des Leiters (3 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 94 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 219 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 86 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 73 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 183 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr und -bekämpfung, 12 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkommando (3 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (104 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (3 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 12 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (20 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (48 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierdienst, 29 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 6 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (106 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (101 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 0,1 lfd. M.).

### 3.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (2 607 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (20 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (475 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (160 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten der Arbeitsrichtung I der Kriminalpolizei (23 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Aktenanteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (8 lfd. M.).

### 3.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (0,4 lfd. M.).

### 3.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Bautzen (140 lfd. M.); Bischofswerda (136 lfd. M.); Dippoldiswalde (124 lfd. M.); Dresden-Stadt (527 lfd. M.); Dresden-Land (93 lfd. M.); Freital (218 lfd. M.); Görlitz (101 lfd. M.); Großenhain (94 lfd. M.); Kamenz (47 lfd. M.); Löbau (110 lfd. M.); Meißen (209 lfd. M.); Niesky (65 lfd. M.); Pirna (209 lfd. M.); Riesa (76 lfd. M.); Sebnitz (117 lfd. M.); Zittau (140 lfd. M.).

## 4. ERFURT

### 4.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (38 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (122 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 197 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (298 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (40 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (7 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 13 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft Strafvollzug, 25

lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 6 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (97 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 15 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 5 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 44 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (2 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spiionageabwehr, 102 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 226 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 42 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 3 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 117 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 1 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (7 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrbezirkskommando (0,2 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0,2 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherung (0,3 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 21 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (41 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 4 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (30 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (47 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 0,3 lfd. M.).

### 4.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 683 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (22 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (92 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (40 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten der Arbeitsrichtung I der Kriminalpolizei (94 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Aktenanteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten).

### 4.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Zentrale Parteileitung (38 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (2 lfd. M.).

#### 4.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Apolda (61 lfd. M.); Arnstadt (29 lfd. M.); Eisenach (200 lfd. M.); Erfurt (283 lfd. M.); Gotha (63 lfd. M.); Heiligenstadt (39 lfd. M.); Langensalza (32 lfd. M.); Mühlhausen (25 lfd. M.); Nordhausen (60 lfd. M.); Sömmerda (32 lfd. M.); Sondershausen (34 lfd. M.); Weimar (129 lfd. M.); Worbis (35 lfd. M.).

### 5. Frankfurt (Oder)

#### 5.1. Unterlagen der Diensteinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (0 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (1 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (21 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 69 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (28 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (13 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (6 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (16 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 11 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 36 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 0,3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (70 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 30 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehrs-, Post- und Fernmeldewesen, 82 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirchen, Untergrund, 33 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (3 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Sonderbauten (0,2 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 17 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Passkontrolle, Tourismus, Interhotel, 25 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Inneres, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 20 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung, Ermittlung, 5 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehrarbeit im Wehrbezirkskommando (2 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (21 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0,2 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 12 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 10 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst, 0 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (101 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (53 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Berlin (0 lfd. M.); Beauftragter für Neuerwesen (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Auslandsaufklärung, 2 lfd. M.).

#### 5.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 351 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (12 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (125 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (44 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten der Arbeitsrichtung I der Kriminalpolizei (3 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (135 lfd. M.).

#### 5.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (0,4 lfd. M.).

#### 5.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Angermünde (24 lfd. M.); Beeskow (127 lfd. M.); Bernau (66 lfd. M.); Eberswalde (43 lfd. M.); Eisenhüttenstadt (82 lfd. M.); Frankfurt (Oder), (70 lfd. M.); Bad Freienwalde (70 lfd. M.); Fürstenwalde (47 lfd. M.); Schwedt (38 lfd. M.); Seelow (120 lfd. M.); Strausberg (46 lfd. M.).

### 6. Gera

#### 6.1. Unterlagen der Diensteinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (0,1 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (83 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 202 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (163 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (5 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (1 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (5 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 41 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft Strafvollzug, 33 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 6 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (16 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 71 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 14 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 18 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (4 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Carl Zeiss Jena (28 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 65 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 420 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 130 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 33 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 52 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 7 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (12 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrbezirkskommando (4 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (2 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherheit (1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter für operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (5 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (8 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 3 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (17 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (22 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 24 lfd. M.).

### 6.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 728 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (4 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (269 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (13 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten der Arbeitsrichtung I der Kriminalpolizei (3 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten).

### 6.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (5 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (0 lfd. M.); Kartensammlung (17 lfd. M.).

### 6.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Eisenberg (17 lfd. M.); Gera (169 lfd. M.); Greiz (18 lfd. M.); Jena (47 lfd. M.); Lobenstein (7 lfd. M.); Pößneck (11 lfd. M.); Rudolstadt (22 lfd. M.); Saalfeld (65 lfd. M.); Schleiz (10 lfd. M.); Stadtröda 14 lfd. M.); Zeulenroda (14 lfd. M.).

## 7. Halle

### 7.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (1 lfd. M.); Beauftragter des Leiters (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (236 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft/Speicher, 186 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (292 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (105 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (30 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (8 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 131 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaftanstalt, Strafvollzug, 82 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 23 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (97 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 166 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Fernmeldewesen, 101 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 253 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (6 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Chemisches Kombinat Bitterfeld (28 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Leuna (92 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Buna (241 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 79 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 387 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 63 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 56 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 47 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 13 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkreiskommando (9 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (31 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 13 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (15 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (26 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 25 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (72 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (62 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 1 lfd. M.).

## 7.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (2 088 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (0 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (165 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (119 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (21 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (7 lfd. M.).

## 7.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (51 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (0 lfd. M.).

## 7.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Artern (73 lfd. M.); Aschersleben (61 lfd. M.); Bernburg (44 lfd. M.); Bitterfeld (102 lfd. M.); Dessau (42 lfd. M.); Eisleben (17 lfd. M.); Gräfenhainichen (20 lfd. M.); Halle (57 lfd. M.); Halle-Neustadt (217 lfd. M.); Hettstedt (25 lfd. M.); Hohenmölsen (59 lfd. M.); Köthen (36 lfd. M.); Merseburg (42 lfd. M.); Naumburg (76 lfd. M.); Nebra (73 lfd. M.); Quedlinburg (45 lfd. M.); Querfurt (18 lfd. M.); Roßlau (97 lfd. M.); Saalkreis (54 lfd. M.); Sangerhausen (39 lfd. M.); Weißenfels (86 lfd. M.); Wittenberg (33 lfd. M.); Zeitz (38 lfd. M.).

## 8. Karl-Marx-Stadt

### 8.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (17 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (5 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (166 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft/Speicher, 120 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (165 lfd. M.); Abteilung Medizinischer Dienst (112 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (7 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 18 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaftanstalt, Strafvollzug, 30 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 8 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (68 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 106 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 8 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Passkontrolle, Tourismus, 58 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Inneres, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 27 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermitt-

lung, 12 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 9 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkommando (6 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (51 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (13 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 265 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Post- und Fernmeldewesen, 81 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirchen, Untergrund, 220 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (7 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 18 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (17 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (26 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Wismut (27 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 0,1 lfd. M.).

## 8.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (3 639 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (3 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (276 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (356 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (0 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten).

## 8.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherheit (0,3 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (1 lfd. M.).

## 8.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Annaberg (39 lfd. M.); Aue (58 lfd. M.); Auerbach (49 lfd. M.); Brand-Erbisdorf (64 lfd. M.); Flöha (75 lfd. M.); Freiberg (145 lfd. M.); Glauchau (64 lfd. M.); Haini-



chen (48 lfd. M.); Hohenstein-Ernstthal (42 lfd. M.); Karl-Marx-Stadt/Land (106 lfd. M.); Karl-Marx-Stadt/Stadt (144 lfd. M.); Klingenthal (20 lfd. M.); Marienberg (83 lfd. M.); Oelsnitz (41 lfd. M.); Plauen (150 lfd. M.); Reichenbach (67 lfd. M.); Rochlitz (33 lfd. M.); Schwarzenberg (47 lfd. M.); Stollberg (41 lfd. M.); Werdau (43 lfd. M.); Zschopau (53 lfd. M.); Zwickau (151 lfd. M.).

## 9. Leipzig

### 9.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (49 lfd. M.); Persönlicher Referent (4 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (151 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 193 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (36 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (32 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (5 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (26 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 39 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 84 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 5 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (65 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 197 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 51 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 160 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (5 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (5 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 156 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 196 lfd. M.); Abteilung N (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 68 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 27 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 303 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 5 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (28 lfd. M.). Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkreiskommando (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 15 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (7 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (22 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 3 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst, 5 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (77 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (271 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 42 lfd. M.).

### 9.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (2 019 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (15 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (290 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (7 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten).

### 9.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Zentrale Parteileitung (18 lfd. M.); Sportclub Dynamo (4 lfd. M.).

### 9.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Altenburg (96 lfd. M.); Borna (4 lfd. M.); Delitzsch (55 lfd. M.); Döbeln (46 lfd. M.); Eilenburg (51 lfd. M.); Gethain (17 lfd. M.); Grimma (87 lfd. M.); Leipzig-Land (172 lfd. M.); Leipzig-Stadt (369 lfd. M.); Oschatz (34 lfd. M.); Schmölln (4 lfd. M.); Torgau (28 lfd. M.); Wurzen (66 lfd. M.).

## 10. Magdeburg

### 10.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (3 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (145 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 130 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (241 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (111 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (9 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (23 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 25 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 27 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 7 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (115 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 207 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 170 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 204 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (2 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0,4 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 63 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkon-



trolle, 3 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 81 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 138 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 98 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 2 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (15 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehrarbeit im Wehrkreiskommando (0,1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherheit (1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 62 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (11 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (12 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 20 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 5 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (30 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (54 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 6 lfd. M.).

## 10.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 601 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (17 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (181 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akten- und Bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (47 lfd. M.).

## 10.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (1 lfd. M.); Sportgemeinschaft Dynamo (3 lfd. M.).

## 10.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Burg (148 lfd. M.); Gardelegen (103 lfd. M.); Genthin (53 lfd. M.); Halberstadt (215 lfd. M.); Haldensleben (176 lfd. M.); Havelberg (66 lfd. M.); Klotze (66 lfd. M.); Magdeburg (496 lfd. M.); Oschersleben (278 lfd. M.); Osterburg (119 lfd. M.); Salzwedel (97 lfd. M.); Schönebeck (196 lfd. M.); Staßfurt (112 lfd. M.); Stendal (215 lfd. M.); Wanzleben (106 lfd. M.); Wernigerode (143 lfd. M.); Wolmirstedt (18 lfd. M.); Zerbst (88 lfd. M.).

# 11. Neubrandenburg

## 11.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (0,2 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (68 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speischer, 83 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (111 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (8 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (2 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 9 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (26 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 12 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 7 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 50 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (0,2 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 30 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 4 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 25 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 3 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 2 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (8 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrbezirkskommando (0,3 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0,1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (0,4 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 8 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung und Chemischer Dienst, 3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (9 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (50 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 6 lfd. M.).

## 11.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (966 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (8 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (139 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (25

lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (46 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Aktenteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (89 lfd. M.).

### 11.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (1 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (0 lfd. M.); Kartensammlung (2 lfd. M.).

### 11.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Altentreptow (5 lfd. M.); Anklam (44 lfd. M.); Demmin (29 lfd. M.); Malchin (4 lfd. M.); Neubrandenburg (74 lfd. M.); Neustrelitz (15 lfd. M.); Pasewalk (9 lfd. M.); Prenzlau (25 lfd. M.); Röbel (22 lfd. M.); Strasburg (6 lfd. M.); Templin (13 lfd. M.); Teterow (3 lfd. M.); Ueckermünde (51 lfd. M.); Waren (74 lfd. M.).

## 12. Potsdam

### 12.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (1 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (145 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft/Speicher, 112 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (176 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (66 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (3 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 9 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaftanstalt, Strafvollzug, 0,4 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (68 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0,4 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 146 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehrs-, Post- und Fernmeldewesen, 149 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirchen, Untergrund, 120 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (5 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 62 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Passkontrolle/Tourismus, 39 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Inneres, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 111 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung/Ermittlung, 13 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 9 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (31 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkommando (12 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung/ Funkabwehr, 42 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (2 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 14 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung/ Chemischer Dienst, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (0,2 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (25 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 1 lfd. M.).

### 12.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 809 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (6 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (179 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (25 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (5 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Aktenteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (141 lfd. M.).

### 12.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (0,1 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (Unterlagen in verschiedenen Teilbeständen); Kartensammlung (1 lfd. M.).

### 12.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Belzig (80 lfd. M.); Brandenburg (235 lfd. M.); Gransee (13 lfd. M.); Jüterbog (97 lfd. M.); Königs Wusterhausen (58 lfd. M.); Kyritz (11 lfd. M.); Luckenwalde (130 lfd. M.); Nauen (37 lfd. M.); Neuruppin (5 lfd. M.); Oranienburg (166 lfd. M.); Potsdam (46 lfd. M.); Pritzwalk (65 lfd. M.); Rathenow (57 lfd. M.); Wittstock (52 lfd. M.); Zossen (143 lfd. M.).

## 13. Rostock

### 13.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (21 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0,3 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (115 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, Archiv, 103 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (204 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (22 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (0,4 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan,

12 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 13 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (55 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0,02 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 31 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 9 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrund, 71 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Hafen (25 lfd. M.); Objektdienststelle Kernkraftwerk Greifswald (6 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 5 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 23 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 1 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 33 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 0 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (16 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkreiskommando (0,2 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0,1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherheit (1 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung/Funkabwehr, 2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (7 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (3 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 11 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (11 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (41 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 0,3 lfd. M.).

### 13.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 878 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (32 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (128 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (0 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (13 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (133 lfd. M.).

### 13.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (1 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (0,01 lfd. M.); Kartensammlung (0,1 lfd. M.).

### 13.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Bad Doberan (7 lfd. M.); Greifswald (90 lfd. M.); Grevesmühlen (12 lfd. M.); Grimmen (7 lfd. M.); Ribnitz-Damgarten (3 lfd. M.); Rostock (12 lfd. M.); Rügen (10 lfd. M.); Stralsund (44 lfd. M.); Wismar (8 lfd. M.); Wolgast (8 lfd. M.).

## 14. Schwerin

### 14.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (1 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (29 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft, Speicher, 0,3 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (62 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (57 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (0 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 16 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaftanstalt, 15 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (57 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 37 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Post-, Verkehrs- und Fernmeldewesen, 51 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirchen, Untergrund, 1 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (0 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Aktionen und Einsätze (0 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (5 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (1 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 4 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 0,1 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Passkontrolle/Tourismus, 29 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Inneres, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung/Ermittlung, 22 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 0 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Wehrkommando (0,1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 0 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 0,1 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst, 0,2 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (1 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (12 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 0,1 lfd. M.).

#### 14.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 448 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (0 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (87 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (12 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (14 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (0 lfd. M.).

#### 14.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Leitung der Parteiorganisation (0 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (0 lfd. M.).

#### 14.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Bützow (30 lfd. M.); Gadebusch (60 lfd. M.); Güstrow (53 lfd. M.); Hagenow (37 lfd. M.); Lütz (0,2 lfd. M.); Ludwigslust (72 lfd. M.); Parchim (32 lfd. M.); Perleberg (98 lfd. M.); Schwerin (97 lfd. M.); Sternberg (27 lfd. M.).

### 15. Suhl

#### 15.1. Unterlagen der Dienstseinheiten

Leiter der Bezirksverwaltung (0 lfd. M.); Offizier für Sonderaufgaben (0 lfd. M.); Auswertungs- und Kontrollgruppe (175 lfd. M.); Abteilung XII (Auskunft/Speicher, 36 lfd. M.); Abteilung Kader und Schulung (57 lfd. M.); Medizinischer Dienst (1 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe des Leiters (5 lfd. M.); Wach- und Sicherungseinheit (0,3 lfd. M.); Abteilung IX (Untersuchungsorgan, 46 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIV (Untersuchungshaft, Strafvollzug, 52 lfd. M.); Abteilung 26 (Telefonüberwachung, 4 lfd. M.); Abteilung Finanzen (26 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XVIII (Volkswirtschaft, 124 lfd. M.); Abteilung XIX (Verkehr, Post, Nachrichtenwesen, 43 lfd. M.); Abteilung XX (Staatsapparat, Kultur, Kirche, Untergrundtätigkeit, 118 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe Geheimnisschutz (6 lfd. M.).

1. Stellvertreter Operativ (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung II (Spionageabwehr, 53 lfd. M.); Abteilung M (Postkontrolle, 192 lfd. M.); Abteilung VI (Grenzüberschreitender Verkehr, Tourismus, 18 lfd. M.); Abteilung VII (Ministerium des Innern, Deutsche Volkspolizei, 95 lfd. M.); Abteilung VIII (Beobachtung und Ermittlung, 57 lfd. M.); Arbeitsgruppe XXII (Terrorabwehr, 3 lfd. M.); Bezirkskoordinierungsgruppe (48 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Abwehr Bereich Wehrkreiskommando (0 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Personenschutz (3 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Grenzsicherung (0 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Operative Technik/Sicherstellung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung III (Funkaufklärung, Funkabwehr, 79 lfd. M.); Abteilung Operative Technik (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung Nachrichten (18 lfd. M.); Abteilung XI (Chiffrierwesen, 5 lfd. M.); Selbständiges Referat Bewaffnung, Chemischer Dienst, 0 lfd. M.); Abteilung Rückwärtige Dienste (1 lfd. M.); Büro der Leitung (68 lfd. M.).

Stellvertreter Aufklärung (0 lfd. M.); Abteilung XV (Aufklärung, 0 lfd. M.).

#### 15.2. Archivbestände der Abteilung XII

Archivbestand 1 - Operative Hauptablage (1 140 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 2 - Allgemeine Sachablage (34 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 3 - Personalaktenablage (199 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 4 - Akten der Staatsanwaltschaften (35 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 5 - Akten des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei (10 lfd. M.); Archivbestand 6 - Laufende Ablage von Akteilen- und bänden der Vorgangsbearbeitung von IM (im Archivbestand 1 enthalten).

#### 15.3. Weitere Unterlagen der BV

Zentrale Parteileitung (31 lfd. M.); Sportvereinigung Dynamo (2 lfd. M.).

#### 15.4. Unterlagen der Kreisdienststellen (KD)

Hildburghausen (166 lfd. M.); Ilmenau (151 lfd. M.); Meiningen (42 lfd. M.); Neuhaus (1 lfd. M.); Bad Salzungen (157 lfd. M.); Schmalkalden (73 lfd. M.); Sonneberg (170 lfd. M.); Suhl (109 lfd. M.).

## Kapitel IV.

### Die Öffnung der Unterlagen

#### 1. Regeln des Zugangs zu den Unterlagen

Der Zugang zu den Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes ist im Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz (StUG) geregelt, in Kraft getreten am 29. 12. 1991 und zuletzt novelliert am 21. 12. 2006. Es gibt drei voneinander unabhängige Zugangsrechte, die das StUG jeweils in eigenen Unterabschnitten behandelt:

- Rechte von Privatpersonen (§ 12 ff. StUG),
- Verwendung der Unterlagen durch öffentliche und nicht öffentliche Stellen (§ 19 ff. StUG),
- Verwendung der Unterlagen für die politische und historische Aufarbeitung sowie durch Presse, Rundfunk und Film (§ 32 ff. StUG).

Der Zugang erfolgt bei Privatpersonen, Forschern und Medienvertretern auf Antrag, bei öffentlichen oder nicht öffentlichen Stellen aufgrund eines Ersuchens.

#### Rechte von Privatpersonen

Jedermann kann einen Antrag auf Akteneinsicht in die Unterlagen des MfS zu seiner Person stellen. Das Recht ist nicht an die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit gebunden.

Privatpersonen stellen einen Antrag auf Akteneinsicht, Auskunft oder Kopienherausgabe schriftlich auf einem Vordruck. Die vom Gesetz zu jedem Antrag verlangte Identitätsbestätigung wird innerhalb Deutschlands zumeist von der zuständigen Meldebehörde ausgefertigt. Jedoch reicht auch eine sonstige amtlich beglaubigte Kopie eines gültigen Personaldokuments aus. Für nahe Angehörige von Vermissten und Verstorbenen gelten gesonderte Regelungen.

Wenn sich ein Antragsteller durch einen Rechtsbeistand vertreten lassen will, muss dieser zur Antragstellung bzw. Akteneinsicht ausdrücklich von seinem Mandanten beauftragt worden sein. Der Rechtsbeistand hat nicht mehr Rechte als der Vertretene selbst.

Hintergrund dieser Zugangsregelungen ist der datenschutzrechtliche Ansatz des StUG, nur dem Einzelnen selbst den Zugang zu den ihn persönlich betreffenden Informationen zu ermöglichen. Niemand soll

in seinem Persönlichkeitsrecht dadurch beeinträchtigt werden, dass Unbefugte Kenntnis von ihm betreffenden Daten erhalten.

Die Anträge werden auf Vollständigkeit sowie rechtliche Zulässigkeit geprüft, bei festgestellten Mängeln werden vom Antragsteller weitere Angaben oder Unterlagen eingefordert. Danach werden – unabhängig vom Ort der Antragstellung – Recherchen in den Archivbeständen der Zentralstelle einschließlich in Frage kommender Außenstellen eingeleitet. Nach Auffinden von Unterlagen zur Antragstellerin oder zum Antragsteller muss geprüft werden, ob sich in den Unterlagen auch schutzwürdige Informationen zu anderen Personen befinden. Zur Wahrung des Persönlichkeitsrechtes werden diese Informationen anonymisiert (geschwärzt). Die Anonymisierungen werden in Duplikaten (Kopien) vorgenommen. Namen von hauptamtlichen und inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern werden nicht anonymisiert.

Soweit in den Unterlagen Decknamen von inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern enthalten sind, haben die Antragsteller grundsätzlich ein Recht auf die Bekanntgabe des bürgerlichen Namens. Zu dieser Decknamenentschlüsselung muss ein gesonderter Antrag gestellt werden.

Das StUG unterscheidet anders als im Archivrecht vier Personenkategorien: Betroffene, Dritte, Mitarbeiter und Begünstigte (§ 6 StUG - Begriffsbestimmungen). Der Zugang zu den Unterlagen erfolgt abhängig davon, welcher dieser Kategorien die zum Antragsteller aufgefundenen Unterlagen zuzuordnen sind. Die Zuordnung erfolgt auf der Grundlage des zur Verfügung stehenden archivierten Unterlagenbestandes. Ausschlaggebend ist dabei die Sichtweise des Staatssicherheitsdienstes, wie sie sich aus der Aktenlage ergibt (archivische Betrachtungsweise).

#### Betroffene

Betroffene sind Personen, über die das MfS zielgerichtet Informationen erhoben hat. Betroffene müssen ihr Interesse auf Akteneinsicht, Auskunft oder Kopienherausgabe nicht begründen. Sie haben einen Rechtsanspruch, alle zu sich vorhandenen und erschlossenen Unterlagen einzusehen.

#### Dritte

Die Zugangsrechte für sogenannte Dritte (Personen, die keine „eigene“ Akten als Betroffene haben, zu de-



nen aber Informationen in den Unterlagen anderer Personen enthalten sind) unterscheiden sich nicht grundsätzlich von denen Betroffener. Sie müssen jedoch ihr Informationsinteresse darlegen und Hinweise zum Auffinden von Unterlagen geben. Der Aufwand der Recherchen muss in einem angemessenen Verhältnis zum geltend gemachten Informationsinteresse stehen.

#### *Mitarbeiter des Staatssicherheitsdienstes*

Wer als inoffizieller oder hauptamtlicher Mitarbeiter für den Staatssicherheitsdienst tätig war, erhält nur eingeschränkten Zugang zu den Unterlagen, nämlich nur zu den „zur Person geführten“ Personal- oder Kaderunterlagen. Vor einer Einsichtnahme geschützt sind die von dem ehemaligen Mitarbeiter erstellten Berichte über andere Personen. Nur ausnahmsweise kann darin Einsicht gewährt werden, nämlich wenn ein besonderes rechtliches Interesse dafür geltend gemacht wird.

Die Vorschriften für Mitarbeiter gelten auch für Personen, die gegenüber Mitarbeitern des Staatssicherheitsdienstes hinsichtlich deren Tätigkeit weisungsbefugt waren sowie für inoffizielle Mitarbeiter des Arbeitsgebietes I der Kriminalpolizei der DDR, das für die Verfolgung und Aufklärung insbesondere als politisch angesehener Straftaten zuständig war, eng mit dem Staatssicherheitsdienst zusammenarbeitete und auch personell mit ihm verflochten war.

#### *Begünstigte*

Eine weitere Personenkategorie nach StUG sind „Begünstigte“. Dies sind solche Personen, die vom Staatssicherheitsdienst wesentlich gefördert oder auf seine Veranlassung bei der Strafverfolgung geschont wurden oder mit Wissen, Duldung oder Unterstützung des Staatssicherheitsdienstes Straftaten gefördert, vorbereitet oder begangen haben.

Für Begünstigte gelten, soweit übertragbar, die gleichen eingeschränkten Zugangsrechte zu Unterlagen wie für Mitarbeiter des MfS.

Darüber hinaus haben *nahe Angehörige* (z. B. Ehegatten, Kinder, Enkelkinder, Eltern und Geschwister) Vermisster oder Verstorbener ein Zugangsrecht zu den Stasi-Unterlagen. Damit wird von der Regel abgewichen, dass jedem Einzelnen nur die Möglichkeit des Zugangs zu den ihn betreffenden Unterlagen zusteht. Der Zugang ist nur zu den folgenden im Gesetz genannten und glaubhaft zu machenden Zwecken er-

laubt: Rehabilitation Vermisster oder Verstorbener, Schutz des Persönlichkeitsrechts, insbesondere zur Klärung des Vorwurfs der Zusammenarbeit mit dem Staatssicherheitsdienst, sowie Aufklärung des Schicksals Vermisster oder Verstorbener. Der Angehörige soll das Anliegen verfolgen können, etwas für den Verstorbenen zu tun, was dieser selbst nicht mehr kann.

#### *weitere Verwendung von Unterlagen durch Privatpersonen*

Jeder Antragsteller hat nach dem Zugang zu den Unterlagen das Recht, die Informationen und Unterlagen, die er von der Bundesbeauftragten erhalten hat, zu verwenden. Er muss jedoch die Grenzen beachten, die durch andere Gesetze (v. a. Zivilrecht, Presserecht, Strafrecht) außerhalb des StUG definiert sind. Diese Grenzen werden insbesondere durch die Rechtsprechung zum Presserecht fortschreitend näher bestimmt.

#### *Verwendung der Unterlagen durch öffentliche und nicht öffentliche Stellen*

Öffentliche und nicht öffentliche Stellen können zu den im Gesetz ausdrücklich genannten Zwecken Zugang zu den Unterlagen erhalten. Hier sind im Wesentlichen zwei Bereiche zu unterscheiden:

a) die Wiedergutmachung (für politische Verfolgung, berufliche Benachteiligung, Gesundheitsschäden durch Haft u. ä.) und die strafrechtliche Rehabilitation der Entscheidungen von DDR-Gerichten (insbesondere zu politischen Straftaten nach DDR-Recht) einschließlich daraus abgeleiteter Ansprüche der Betroffenen („Opferrente“). Hierzu leistet die Behörde einen wichtigen Beitrag, indem sie Informationen in den MfS-Unterlagen zu Gerichtsverfahren, Haftzeiten und Gründen für eine Verurteilung recherchiert und den zuständigen Stellen mitteilt.

b) die Überprüfung auf eine hauptamtliche oder inoffizielle Tätigkeit für das MfS von Personen, die heute in bestimmten herausgehobenen Funktionen tätig sind: Dies reicht derzeit von der Überprüfung von Mitgliedern von Parlamenten sowie kommunaler Gremien, Mitgliedern von Regierungen und Leitern von Behörden bis hin zu Personen, die in der Aufarbeitung der Tätigkeit des Staatssicherheitsdienstes tätig sind. Auch im Bereich des Sports und des Militärs sind bestimmte Personengruppen überprüfbar. Die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, wer überprüfbar ist, wurden seit Bestehen des StUG mehrfach geändert.



Antragsberechtigt sind die für die jeweiligen Aufgaben zuständigen Stellen. Nicht öffentliche Stellen müssen ihre Berechtigung schriftlich und unter Angabe der Rechtsgrundlage nachweisen. Die Bundesbeauftragte prüft die Ersuchen der Stellen, ob sie sich auf einen zulässigen Verwendungszweck beziehen, im Rahmen der Aufgaben der ersuchenden Stelle liegen und inwieweit die Verwendung von Stasi-Unterlagen für den angegebenen Zweck erforderlich ist.

Zugang zu den Unterlagen erhält die ersuchende Stelle in der Regel durch eine schriftliche Mitteilung der BStU, der ggf. Belege in Form von Kopien aus den Unterlagen beigelegt sind, die sich auf den angefragten Zweck bzw. die angefragte Person beziehen.

Einsicht in die Unterlagen erhalten Stellen auf Nachfrage nur dann, wenn die Mitteilung der BStU nicht ausreicht. Mitteilung und Einsichtnahme werden immer nur zu der Person gewährt, auf die sich das Ersuchen der Stelle bezieht. Befinden sich in den Unterlagen personenbezogene Informationen über andere Betroffene oder über Dritte, werden diese Informationen anonymisiert (geschwärzt).

Die Stellen entscheiden selbst, ob sie im Rahmen der zulässigen Verwendungszwecke bei der BStU anfragen, sie sind nicht dazu verpflichtet. Auch Entscheidungen, die aufgrund einer Mitteilung über eine hauptamtliche oder inoffizielle Tätigkeit für den Staatssicherheitsdienst getroffen werden, obliegen allein den ersuchenden Stellen.

Im Unterschied zu Privatpersonen, die die an sie in Kopie herausgegebenen Unterlagen im Rahmen der allgemeinen Gesetze verwenden können, also ohne Zweckbindung, dürfen Stellen die von der BStU übermittelten Informationen und Unterlagen nur für den Zweck verwenden, für den sie sie beantragt haben, eine Weitergabe oder Verwendung für andere Zwecke ist nicht zulässig.

**Verwendung der Unterlagen für die politische und historische Aufarbeitung sowie durch Presse, Rundfunk und Film**

Die BStU unterstützt im Rahmen ihres gesetzlichen Auftrags Forschung und Medien (Presse, Rundfunk und Film) sowie Einrichtungen der politischen Bildung bei der historischen und politischen Aufarbeitung der Tätigkeiten des Staatssicherheitsdienstes, der Herr-

schaftsmechanismen der ehemaligen DDR bzw. der ehemaligen Sowjetischen Besatzungszone sowie der nationalsozialistischen Diktatur; letzteres soweit sich die Unterlagen des MfS hierauf beziehen.

Forscher und Medienvertreter müssen in ihren Aufträgen ihr Aufarbeitungsvorhaben thematisch darstellen. Darüber hinaus müssen sie die Absicht nachweisen, die Forschungsergebnisse oder Medienbeiträge zu publizieren.

Wenn themenbezogene Unterlagen aufgefunden werden, erhalten die Antragsteller die Möglichkeit zur Einsichtnahme und anschließender Kopienherausgabe. Dabei hat die Bundesbeauftragte bereits bei der Zugangsgewährung darauf zu achten, dass die überwiegenden schutzwürdigen Interessen der in den Unterlagen genannten Personen nicht beeinträchtigt werden. So sind beispielsweise Unterlagen zu Betroffenen grundsätzlich nur in anonymisierter Form oder mit ausdrücklicher Einwilligung des Betroffenen zugänglich (Ausnahme: Betroffene, die länger als 30 Jahre tot sind).

Die Forscher und Medienvertreter sind darüber hinaus selbst gesetzlich verpflichtet, dafür zu sorgen, dass durch die Veröffentlichung keine überwiegenden schutzwürdigen Interessen der genannten Personen beeinträchtigt werden. Für Eigenveröffentlichungen der BStU gelten dieselben Voraussetzungen wie für externe Publikationen.

#### *Medien*

Medien spielen für die Diktaturaufarbeitung eine wichtige Rolle. Dies betrifft vor allem Sachthemen. Nicht selten werden aber auch Namen früherer MfS-Mitarbeiter auf dem Wege von Medienrecherchen bekannt und werden – wenn es sich um öffentlich bekannte Personen handelt – kontrovers diskutiert. Die in diesem Zusammenhang gelegentlich auftretenden Rechtsstreitigkeiten entstehen vor allem dadurch, dass zwar nach dem Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz die Veröffentlichung dieser Namen grundsätzlich zulässig ist, soweit mögliche schutzwürdige Interessen dem nicht entgegen stehen (Regel-Ausnahme-Verhältnis). Für die öffentliche Berichterstattung ist jedoch in jedem Einzelfall eine weitere Abwägung erforderlich.

#### *Veröffentlichung von Informationen*

Bei allen Veröffentlichungen muss eine Abwägung zwi-

schen öffentlichem Aufarbeitungsinteresse und dem Persönlichkeitsrecht der genannten Personen vorgenommen werden. Die Verantwortung dafür obliegt dem Forscher bzw. dem Journalisten, der die Veröffentlichung vornimmt. Er hat insbesondere durch die Art und Weise der Darstellung personenbezogener Informationen sicherzustellen, dass Persönlichkeitsrechte nicht verletzt werden.

#### *Personen der Zeitgeschichte, Amts- und Funktionsträger*

Für die Verwendung von Informationen zu Personen der Zeitgeschichte, Inhabern politischer Funktionen oder Amtsträgern ist der Zugang im Rahmen von Forschungs- und Medienanträgen speziell geregelt. Informationen zu diesen dürfen nur verwendet werden, soweit sie deren zeitgeschichtliche Rolle, Funktions- oder Amtsausübung betreffen. Dabei sind ihre überwiegenden schutzwürdigen Interessen zu beachten. Darüber hinaus sieht das StUG ein Benachrichtigungsverfahren für diese Personengruppe vor. Sollen Unterlagen verwendet werden, so sind die davon betroffenen Personen zuvor rechtzeitig darüber und über den Inhalt der Information zu benachrichtigen, damit sie ggf. Einwände dagegen vorbringen können.

#### *Einsicht in unanonymisiertes Material*

Durch das 7. Änderungsgesetz zum StUG wurde eine Erweiterung der Zugangsrechte für externe Forscher vorgenommen. Für wissenschaftliche Forschungsarbeiten an Hochschulen und anderen Forschungseinrichtungen ist jetzt unter bestimmten im Gesetz genannten Voraussetzungen die Einsicht in unanonymisierte Unterlagen zulässig.

#### *Kosten*

Für verschiedene Amtshandlungen erhebt die BStU Gebühren und Auslagen. Die rechtliche Grundlage bietet § 42 StUG. Eine Stasi-Unterlagen-Kostenordnung regelt das Verfahren im Einzelnen. Sie gilt für Einzelantragsteller und für Anträge und Ersuchen von nicht öffentlichen Stellen.

Von Kosten für Auskünfte oder Akteneinsicht befreit sind Betroffene, Dritte und nahe Angehörige. Lediglich für die Bereitstellung von Kopien wird eine geringe Gebühr erhoben. Grundgedanke dieser Regelungen ist es, den Betroffenen ohne große finanzielle Hürden Zugang zu den Unterlagen zu ermöglichen, damit sie ihr Lebensschicksal aufklären können.

## **2. Verwendung der Unterlagen**

### **2.1 für Privatpersonen, für öffentliche und nicht öffentliche Stellen sowie für Forschung und Medien**

Die im Archiv der BStU vorhandenen Unterlagen wurden für eine ausgesprochen hohe Zahl von Auskünften durch die Abteilung AU der Behörde genutzt:

a) Nutzung der Unterlagen durch Privatpersonen: Das Recht auf Akteneinsicht haben seit Bestehen der Behörde insgesamt 1.778.879 Personen genutzt und hierzu 2.715.166 Anträge (Erst-, Wiederholungs-, Decknamenentschlüsselungs- und Kopieranträge) gestellt (Stichtag: Ende Juli 2010). Im Jahr 2009 waren es über 102.000 Anträge. Außer in den Jahren 2005 und 2008 lag die Zahl der Anträge im ersten Jahrzehnt dieses Jahrtausends immer deutlich über 90.000.

Zu den Anträgen in den letzten Jahren können differenzierte Angaben gemacht werden: Rund drei Viertel sind jeweils Erstanträge. Bei mehr als 20% der Anträge existieren in den Unterlagen Erfassungen zu den Personen ausschließlich in Form von Karteikarten; bei weiteren knapp 40 % der Anträge gibt es weitergehende Informationen bzw. es kommt infolgedessen zu einer persönlichen Akteneinsicht bei der BStU. Bei den restlichen Anträgen ergeben sich keine Hinweise auf eine Erfassung.

b) Im Bereich Wiedergutmachung, strafrechtliche Rehabilitation, Opferrente sowie Ersuchen zu Strafverfolgung u. ä. hat die Behörde seit Bestehen 472.601 Ersuchen erhalten. Im Jahr 2009 waren es 11.419, davon bezog sich die Hälfte auf die sogenannte Opferrente.

c) Im Bereich Überprüfung von Personen hat die Behörde 3.315.916 Ersuchen bekommen. Im Jahr 2009 waren dies allerdings nur 21.641 Ersuchen, im Jahr zuvor eine ähnliche Zahl. Die zuvor deutlich höheren Mengen erklären sich aus dem über viele Jahre hohen Aufkommen von Ersuchen bezüglich Überprüfung von Mitarbeitern des öffentlichen Dienstes und Ersuchen in Rentenangelegenheiten.

d) Im Bereich „Forschung und Medien“ hat die BStU bisher 24.231 Anträge erhalten, die meisten übrigens im Jahr 2009 mit 1.930. Das Volumen der dafür zu sichtenden als auch der herausgegebenen Unterlagen

ist bei diesen Anträgen um ein Vielfaches größer als bei einem „durchschnittlichen“ Antrag von Privatpersonen auf Akteneinsicht oder bei den meisten Ersuchen von öffentlichen oder nicht öffentlichen Stellen.

## 2.2. für politische Bildung und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit

Große Bedeutung hat die Nutzung der Unterlagen des MfS für die **historisch-politische Bildung** durch die BStU (zum verwandten Bereich der Forschung durch die BStU siehe Kapitel VI/Publikationen). Die Vermittlung von Geschichte, Struktur, Methoden und Wirkungsweise der DDR-Staatssicherheit gehört zu den gesetzlichen Aufgaben der Behörde.

In jährlich Hunderten von Veranstaltungen der Zentralstelle und der Außenstellen, in Lesungen, Fachvorträgen, Diskussionsrunden, Filmveranstaltungen, Schülerprojekttagen und Ausstellungen wird den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern ein Bild vom Repressionsapparat des MfS vermittelt. Darüber hinaus wird Lehrkräften aufgezeigt, wie mit den Materialien der BStU im Unterricht gearbeitet werden könnte. Die Bildungsangebote der BStU basieren auf den Stasi-Unterlagen, also unzähligen Akten, Ton- und Filmdokumenten. Darin finden sich zahllose Beispiele von Kontrolle und Repression durch die Stasi einerseits, aber auch von Mut und Zivilcourage andererseits.

Aus diesen Quellen hat die BStU auch Materialien für Schülerinnen und Schülern produziert, denen sich so ein authentischer Zugang zur jüngsten deutschen Geschichte eröffnet. Anhand der Reihe „**Quellen für die Schule**“ soll im Folgenden die Nutzung von Quellenmaterial für die historisch-politische Bildung beispielhaft demonstriert werden (daher einige Weglassungen).

Vorzugsweise für Veranstaltungen mit Schülern, Lehrern und Studenten wurden in dieser Reihe Auszüge aus Akten zusammengestellt, die aufgrund ihres exemplarischen Charakters und ihres Bezugs zur Lebenswelt Jugendlicher für die Arbeit mit Schülern besonders geeignet scheinen. Ursprünglich waren diese Quellenbeispiele für den Einsatz im Rahmen von Projekttagen der BStU gedacht. Viele Lehrkräfte wünschten dann, die Materialien in einem quellengestützten Unterricht auch in anderen Zusammenhängen weiter verwenden zu können. Dem entsprach die BStU mit der Auflage der Reihe „**Quellen für die Schule**“.

### 1) Quellen für die Schule 1: Jugendliche Inoffizielle Mitarbeiter. IM „Shenja“

Die Akte beinhaltet alle Schritte der inoffiziellen Mitarbeit einer jungen Frau für das MfS von der Kontaktaufnahme über die Werbung der 17-jährigen im Jahr 1981 bis hin zu den Berichten. Neben der Struktur, Methoden und Arbeitsweise des MfS veranschaulicht der Aktenauszug, wie Jugendliche für Spitzeldienste eingesetzt und missbraucht wurden.

### 2) Quellen für die Schule 2: Flucht aus der DDR. „Versuchter Grenzdurchbruch zweier Schüler“

Die Akte beinhaltet den Fluchtversuch zweier 15-jähriger Schüler über die innerdeutsche Grenze im Dezember 1979. Einer der beiden Schüler wurde von Grenzsoldaten erschossen. Den größten Teil des Aktenauszugs nehmen die Schriftstücke über jene Maßnahmen ein, mit denen das MfS verhindern wollte, dass die genaueren Umstände seines Todes dessen Familienangehörigen und der Öffentlichkeit bekannt wurden.

### 3) Quellen für die Schule 3: „DDR – eingesperrt“. Jugendliche im Stasi-Visier am Beispiel des Operativen Vorgangs „Signal“

Der Aktenauszug ist Teil eines größeren Bestandes. Das Originalmaterial enthält insgesamt 16 Aktenbände mit 2727 Seiten. Zwei Ereignisse waren Anlass für das Anlegen des Operativen Vorgangs „Signal“: Jugendliche nahmen an einer Friedenswache am Mahnmahl der Opfer des Faschismus am 1. September 1985 teil und die Polizei entdeckte Losungen, zumeist pazifistischen Inhalts, in der Nacht vom 2. zum 3. September 1985 in der Rostocker Innenstadt. Drei Rostocker Jugendliche wollten sich auf diese Weise gegen Gleichmut und Anpassung auflehnen und ihren Unmut über bestehende Verhältnisse in der DDR ausdrücken.

### 4) Quellen für die Schule 4: „Revisor“: Interner Lehrfilm des MfS auf DVD. Eine authentische Quelle mit Informationen für den Schulunterricht

In den Archiven der BStU lagern neben den Akten auch tausende Filme und Videos der Stasi. Besonders aufschlussreich für das Selbstbild der Stasi-Mitarbeiter sind dabei Lehrvideos, anhand derer sie ihr perfides Handwerk lernen konnten. Der wohl bekannteste Film dieser Art ist „Revisor“ (MfS, 1985, 32 min.). Der Film handelt von einem DDR-Bürger, der in das Visier der Stasi geriet und dem die Stasi den Decknamen „Revisor“ gab. Er wurde beobachtet, verfolgt und schließlich verhaftet.

Die Stasi-Unterlagen-Behörde zeigt den Film bereits seit Jahren bei Ausstellungen, Messen, Schüler- und Lehrerseminaren. Aufgrund des großen Interesses, auch in den alten Bundesländern, hat der Bereich Bildung und Forschung den Film ungekürzt und – zum Schutz der Persönlichkeitsrechte des Betroffenen – anonymisiert auf DVD veröffentlicht. Neben dieser DVD steht eine Bildungs-DVD mit umfassenden Hintergrundinformationen zur Verfügung. Aktenauszüge und Vorschläge für die Verwendung im Schulunterricht schaffen Anreize für den praktischen Einsatz dieser authentischen Quelle in der Bildungsarbeit.

### 5) Quellen für die Schule 5: „Schülerprotest 1961“. Wie die Stasi gegen eine Abiturklasse der Erweiterten Oberschule in Anklam vorging

*Die Akten handeln von einer 12. Klasse der Erweiterten Oberschule (EOS) in Anklam und von deren Lehrern. Es werden Geschehnisse beleuchtet, die sich im Herbst 1961, kurz nach dem Bau der Berliner Mauer, ereigneten. Die Akten zeigen, wie bereits geringfügige widerständige Handlungen – hier: symbolischer Protest gegen die erzwungene Selbstverpflichtung zum Wehrdienst – zu harten Sanktionen durch den DDR-Machtapparat gegen die Schüler und gegen Lehrer führten.*

Neben den anderen, oben erwähnten Bildungsformaten sollen noch die Ausstellungen der BStU hervorgehoben werden. In diesen werden die verschiedensten Unterlagen des MfS präsentiert, von Akten über Audio- und Videodokumente bis hin zu technischen Mitteln der Überwachung. Von der Zentralstelle der BStU wurden drei Ausstellungen produziert:

a) die Dauerausstellung „Staatssicherheit – Machtinstrument der SED-Diktatur“, die seit November 1998 im Informations- und Dokumentationszentrum der BStU in Berlin in der Französischen Straße (nahe „Unter den Linden“) gezeigt wurde. Dieses Quartier musste aus baupolizeilichen Gründen aufgegeben werden. Im Juli 2010 wurde ein Zwischenstandort in der Zimmerstr. (nahe ehemaligem Grenzübergang Checkpoint Charlie) bezogen, in dem ab Januar 2011 die neue Dauerausstellung zur Geschichte der SED-Geheimpolizei gezeigt werden wird. Sie soll ihren endgültigen Standort in der Magdalenenstraße, Haus 1 (Berlin-Lichtenberg) im ehemaligen Komplex des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit bekommen.

b) Die erste Wanderausstellung „Staatssicherheit – Garant der SED-Diktatur“ wurde von 1996 bis Sommer 2008 gezeigt und hatte in über 81 Städten über 270.000 Besucherinnen und Besucher.

c) Die zweite Wanderausstellung „Feind ist, wer anders denkt“ ist seit Oktober 2008 im Einsatz und wurde bis August 2010 in 16 Städten von über 90.000 Besuchern gesehen.

Beide Wanderausstellungen wurden bzw. werden vorwiegend in den westdeutschen Bundesländern und im Ausland gezeigt.

Daneben haben die Außenstellen eine erhebliche Zahl von speziellen Ausstellungen meist mit regionalem Bezug entwickelt und gezeigt, ebenfalls auf Basis des MfS-Materials. Ausstellungen mit regionalen Themen werden ferner kostenlos an Schulen ausgeliehen; diese sind wiederum Ausgangspunkt für Vorträge oder Projekttag.

Im Rahmen der **Öffentlichkeitsarbeit** der BStU werden vielfach Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes genutzt. Beispielsweise werden zur Präsentation der Wanderausstellung auf den jeweiligen Ort bezogene Recherchen über die Tätigkeit des MfS angestellt und die Ergebnisse in geeigneter Weise im Eröffnungsvortrag oder bei der laufenden Begleitung der Ausstellung dargestellt. Ähnlich wird verfahren, wenn anlässlich von Diskussionen über die Überprüfung von Mitgliedern örtlicher Parlamente (sog. kommunaler Vertretungskörperschaften) Vertreter der Behörde eingeladen werden. In geringerem Umfang werden Unterlagen des MfS für einzelne Fachvorträge der Bundesbeauftragten ausgewertet.

Auf der Homepage der BStU werden, insbesondere anlässlich von bedeutsamen Jahrestagen, wichtige Dokumente aus der Tätigkeit des MfS dokumentiert und in den jeweiligen historischen Kontext eingeordnet. So wurde anlässlich des 20. Jahrestages der Friedlichen Revolution eine Serie derartiger Dokumente publiziert.

In ganz besonderer Weise hat die BStU mit der Veranstaltungsserie »Unter Verschluss: Szenische Lesung unveröffentlichter Texte aus der DDR« MfS-Unterlagen für die Zwecke der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit genutzt.

In einem Kooperationsprojekt mit der Büchergilde Gutenberg und Ines Geipel, Schriftstellerin und Professorin an der Berliner Hochschule für Schauspielkunst Ernst Busch, rückt die BStU in der DDR verbotene Autoren ins Licht. Ines Geipel hatte zuvor mit ihrem Schriftstellerkollegen Joachim Walther das „Archiv unterdrückter Literatur der DDR“ zusammengestellt; eine Auswahl dieser Literatur wurde in der Reihe „Die Verschwiegene Bibliothek“ in der Edition Büchergilde veröffentlicht.

Die Reihe „Unter Verschluss“ ist eine Collage aus Texten von elf in der DDR unveröffentlichten Autorinnen und Autoren. Zitate aus ihren Stasi-Akten und aus Dienstanweisungen des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit werden der Literatur in szenischen Lesungen gegenübergestellt - ein spannendes Experiment, bei dem Sprach- und Denkwelten aufeinander treffen, die gegensätzlicher nicht sein könnten.

Die in der BStU vorhandenen Unterlagen des MfS waren für das »Archiv unterdrückter Literatur in der DDR« paradoxerweise der beste Materialgeber, weil die Texte der Autoren bei Verhaftungen oft konfisziert und von der Stasi später als Beweismittel für Prozesse genutzt wurden. Nicht selten wurde es aufgrund der Recherche in den MfS-Unterlagen möglich, diesen Autoren ihre Texte zurückzugeben.

### 3. Aktenverzeichnisse und Findhilfsmittel zu Archivunterlagen

Grundsätzlich gibt es zwei verschiedene Arten von Findhilfsmitteln bei der BStU: Die vom MfS übernommenen (zumeist personenbezogenen) Karteien und die Findhilfsmittel, die die Mitarbeiter der BStU erstellt haben. Bei Letzterem handelt es sich um interne BStU-Findhilfsmittel wie die Datenbank „Sachaktenerschließung“ (SAE) und die „Elektronischen Personenregister“ (EPR) sowie auch um vorwiegend im Internet publizierte Findbücher und Aktenverzeichnisse zu Unterlagen der zentralen und regionalen Überlieferung.

#### Vom MfS übernommene Karteien

Die MfS-Überlieferung umfasst zahlreiche personenbezogene Karteien im Archiv der Zentralstelle und in den Außenstellen. Unterschieden werden die zentralen Karteien und die dezentralen Karteien. Die zentralen

Karteien dienten der zentralen Nachweisführung von Personenerfassungen und dem Zugriff auf archivierte Vorgänge. Diese Karteien wurden von der Abteilung XII diensteinheitsübergreifend geführt und beauskunftet. Die dezentralen Karteien sind Karteien, die in den Dienst-einheiten als Nachweis von Personenerfassungen im jeweiligen Zuständigkeitsbereich, für den Zugang zu weiteren Informationen in der Dienst-einheit und zur Recherche von Informationen geführt wurden.

Zu den personenbezogenen MfS-Karteien gehören in erster Linie die umfangreichen, im MfS und in den Bezirksverwaltungen zentral geführten Karteien F 16 (Personenkartei) und F 22 (Vorgangskartei), für lange Zeit der einzige Zugang zu den bereits vom MfS und in den Bezirksverwaltungen archivierten Ablagen, den MfS-Archivbeständen. Diese Karteien sind neben weiteren zentralen Karteien, z. B. den F 77 (Decknamen-karteien), für die Arbeit der BStU unverzichtbar. Dazu im Folgenden einige Erläuterungen:

#### F 16 (Personenkartei)

Mit der Personenkartei F 16 wurde vom MfS ein zentraler Nachweis aller Personen, deren Erfassung von operativen Dienst-einheiten gemäß dienstlicher Weisungen vorzunehmen war, geführt. In der Personenkartei sind u. a. Name, Vorname, Geburtsdatum bzw. Personenkennzahl, Geburtsort und Arbeitsstelle sowie das Datum der Erfassung und die verantwortliche Dienst-einheit enthalten. Mit der Registriernummer, die aus dem Registrierbereich, einer laufenden Nummer und dem Jahr der Registrierung gebildet worden ist, konnte der Zugriff auf die Vorgangskartei F 22 erfolgen. Im Allgemeinen ist erst aus der Vorgangskartei F 22 die Vorgangsart ersichtlich.

Die Personenkartei in der Zentralstelle ist phonetisch sortiert. Dies ermöglichte bei einer Recherche die Erkennung von Erfassungen ähnlich auszusprechender Namen.

#### F22 (Vorgangskartei)

Die Vorgangskartei F 22 diente mit der auf der zentralen Personenkartei angegebenen Registriernummer dem Nachweis der vom MfS registrierten Vorgänge sowie dem Zugriff auf registrierte und bereits archivierte Unterlagen. Die F 22 ist nach Jahrgang, Registrierbereich und Registriernummern geordnet; der Klarname einer Person ist auf der F 22 nicht ersichtlich. Die Vorgangskartei enthält u. a. die Vorgangsart, den Decknamen, die verantwortliche Dienst-einheit sowie



den verantwortlichen hauptamtlichen MfS-Mitarbeiter. Veränderungen, z. B. ein Wechsel in der Zuständigkeit, sind anhand der F 22 nachvollziehbar. Mit der angegebenen Archivsignatur erfolgt der Zugriff auf den entsprechenden Vorgang im Magazin.

Ist keine Archivsignatur auf der F 22 vorhanden, war der Vorgang vom MfS noch nicht archiviert worden.

#### F 77 (Decknamenkartei)

Die Grundlage der Decknamenkartei bildeten die Angaben der Vorgangskartei F 22. Sie enthält u. a. die Vorgangsart, den Decknamen, die Registriernummer, die zuständige Diensteinheit und das Datum der Registrierung. Die Decknamenkartei diente bezüglich der aktiven Vorgänge als Übersicht über den Bestand der einzelnen Diensteinheiten an registrierten Vorgängen und Akten. Sie wurde im MfS auch zur Anfertigung statistischer Analysen genutzt. Bei archivierten Vorgängen ist auf der F 77 die Archivsignatur angegeben.

#### Von der BStU hergestellte Findhilfsmittel

##### Datenbanken

Vor etwa zehn Jahren begann die Erschließung der Unterlagen mit dem von der BStU entwickelten Sachaktenerschließungsprogramm SAE. Es dient bis heute als Grundlage für die Verzeichnung und Recherche sowie für die Produktion gegliederter Findhilfsmittel und soll in einigen Jahren durch ein neu entwickeltes System abgelöst werden.

Die umfangreichsten Datenbanken in den Archiven der BStU sind die Elektronischen Personenregister (EPR). Sie enthalten vor allem Personendaten aus den dezentralen Karteien und aus Erschließungsarbeiten. Die EPR werden als Vorfilter zu weiterführenden Recherchen in den Karteien genutzt. In der Zentralstelle umfasst diese Datenbank z. Z. über 8,9 Millionen Datensätze, in den Außenstellen insgesamt 13,8 Millionen Datensätze.

Die Angaben in der Datenbank „Rosenholz“ setzen sich aus Daten der Personenkartei F 16/HV A, der Vorgangskartei F 22/HV A und aus Statistikbögen der HV A (Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung) zusammen. Sie enthält aktuell Angaben zu 293.080 Personen bzw. 57.497 Vorgängen sowie 2.038 Datensätze zu 1.702 Statistikbögen. Seit dem Jahr 2003 wurden im „Rosenholz“-Datenbestand 137.278 Recherchen zu Personen und Vorgängen durchgeführt. Wichtiger Bestandteil der Ar-

beiten ist auch zukünftig die Klärung von Datensätzen aus der Personenkartei F 16/HV A. Aus der teilweise schlechten Qualität der Bilder resultiert eine schlechte Lesbarkeit, die noch immer weitreichende Abgleiche mit anderen Dateien und Karteien erforderlich macht. Diese Klärungen sind Voraussetzung für eine Zuordnung der erfassten Personen. Zudem sind auch Bilder von Karteikarten festgestellt worden, die trotz aller Prüfungen nicht lesbar, also nicht nutzbar sind.

Die Zentralstelle führt und ergänzt die Datenbank HHO (HV A/HIM/OibE) zur Erfassung von hauptamtlichen inoffiziellen Mitarbeitern (HIM), von Personen und Vorgängen mit Bezug auf HV A-Erfassungen und von Offizieren im besonderen Einsatz (OibE). Die Datenbank HHO enthält derzeit 203.779 Datensätze.

In der Datenbank HM/WR der Zentralstelle sind Angaben zu hauptamtlichen Mitarbeitern des MfS und des Wachregiments „Felix E. Dzierzynski“ erfasst – derzeit 277.012 Personen.

#### Findhilfsmittel auf der Homepage der BStU [www.bstu.bund.de](http://www.bstu.bund.de)

Ein Schwerpunkt der Aktivitäten des Archivbereichs liegt auf der Einstellung weiterer Findhilfsmittel ins Internet für die erschlossenen Unterlagen der zentralen wie der regionalen Überlieferung des Staatssicherheitsdienstes.

Zu den Unterlagen der Zentralstelle liegen bisher fünf Findhilfsmittel über folgende Unterlagen vor: ein zusammenfassendes Findbuch zu den Sekretariaten der Stellvertreter des Ministers Neiber, Mittag und Schwanitz, ein Findbuch zur Abteilung X (Internationale Verbindungen), ein Aktenverzeichnis zu den Unterlagen der HV A und ein Findbuch zum Archivbestand 2, der „Allgemeinen Sachablage“.

Hinzu kommt ein 2009 vorgestelltes Verzeichnis der Filme und Videos des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der DDR. Das Verzeichnis umfasst die Titel und Kurzanlagen zu allen archiwwürdigen Filmen und Videos der Zentralstelle des MfS und sämtlicher Bezirksverwaltungen mit Ausnahme der Filme und Videos privater Herkunft. Daneben wurde eine Reihe von Aktenverzeichnissen der Außenstellen zu Diensteinheiten der Bezirksverwaltungen und Kreisdienststellen veröffentlicht.

Bisher standen dabei die Aktenverzeichnisse der Diensteinheiten der Bezirksverwaltung Neubrandenburg und deren Kreisdienststellen im Mittelpunkt. Ne-



ben vielen Dienststeinheiten und der Leitung der Parteiorganisation liegen zu allen dortigen Kreisdienststellen Verzeichnisse vor. Hinzu kommen Übersichten zu den Unterlagen weiterer Bezirksverwaltungen: Von Rostock liegen bereits mehrere Verzeichnisse zu Akten der Bezirksverwaltung vor, Übersichten zu einigen Kreisdienststellen kommen hinzu. Auch zur Überlieferung der Bezirksverwaltungen Chemnitz und Magdeburg liegen Verzeichnisse im Netz vor.

Die Präsentation wird kontinuierlich ergänzt und dient als Vorbild für die Darstellung weiterer Außenstellen. Die Erweiterung der Darstellung geht einher mit einem Anstieg der Nutzungsanträge zu den entsprechenden Unterlagen in den vergangenen Jahren.

## Kapitel V.

### Digitalisierung von Unterlagen

Neben der archivischen Erschließung arbeitet die BStU derzeit daran, technisch nachhaltige und stabile Lösungen für die dauerhafte Verwendung der sog. speziellen Informationsträger zu entwickeln, um die originalen Informationen zu sichern.

Je nach Medienart und Trägermaterial ergeben sich zum einen aus konservatorischen Gründen, zum anderen aus nutzungsspezifischen Aspekten dabei unterschiedliche Strategien. Im Archiv der BStU wird die Methode der Digitalisierung eingesetzt, um nutzungsbezogene Kopien des analogen Originals zu erstellen und damit die analoge Überlieferung zu schützen. Dies geschieht in den Bereichen Foto, Video, Schriftgut. Bei der Audioüberlieferung hingegen bilden die Digitalisate häufig ein sog. „Ersatzoriginal“, da das analoge Archivgut aus konservatorischen Gründen nicht mehr in ursprünglicher Form vorgehalten oder genutzt werden kann. Hier erfolgt die Digitalisierung also nicht nur zur Nutzung, sondern direkt aus Gründen der Sicherung der Audioinformationen; für den digitalen Bestand müssen perspektivisch eine digitale Langzeitarchivierungsstrategie inklusive konkreter Maßnahmen zur Sicherung der digitalen Langzeitverfügbarkeit entwickelt werden.

Im Einzelnen:

Im Archiv der BStU werden im Fotobereich i. d. R. nur Serien verzeichnet, Einzelbildverzeichnung findet innerhalb der Verzeichnungseinheiten nicht statt. Die Foto-Überlieferung umfasst generell Positive, Negative, Dias, aber auch Sonderformate wie Alben, Glasplatten oder Mikroformen.

Als Digitalisat für die Nutzung werden die Fotos in einem einheitlichen Format 300 dpi auf A4 unkomprimiert als TIFF-Datei und komprimiert als JPG-Datei abgelegt bzw. dem Nutzer angeboten. Für eine schnelle Vorauswahl am Bildschirm wird ein drittes Exemplar als Thumbnail in 72 dpi abgelegt.

Die Nutzung der Fotos orientiert sich am Nutzerantrag.

Die Originale werden im exakten Bildausschnitt und ohne jegliche Korrektur eingescannt.

Die Herausgabe von Fotos kann sowohl digital als auch analog erfolgen. Es wurden im Jahr 2009 ca. 1.500 Positive und Repronegative produziert. Der Trend für die Nutzung/Herausgabe geht allerdings eindeutig in Richtung Digitalisat. Im Jahr 2009 wurden über 6.500 Digitalisate für die Nutzung hergestellt.

Die Langzeitsicherung der Fotos erfolgt jedoch in der Regel im Analogverfahren auf Film. Einzige Ausnahme bilden hier Filmmaterialien auf Nitratbasis. Im Laufe der vergangenen Jahre gelang es sukzessive die Fotonegative auf Nitratbasis zu identifizieren und aus dem Bestand zu separieren. Für diese derzeit 2.700 Einzelbilder, wie auch für zukünftig auftretendes Material auf Nitratbasis, ist eine Ersatzkopie auf Polyesterbasis und ein Digitalisat für die Nutzung vorgesehen. Nach umfangreicher Qualitätskontrolle der Reprografien werden die Originale dann sachgerecht entsorgt.

Die Filme und Videos in der Überlieferung des MfS sind als Betacam SP analog gesichert und werden auch so genutzt. Die BStU war und ist dabei in der glücklichen Lage, über ausreichend alte Technik für die Sicherung der neun verschiedenen Videoformate zu verfügen.

Als am 27. Oktober 2009 erstmals der „Tag des audiovisuellen Erbes“ gefeiert wurde, waren Vertreter der BStU zu einem Vortrag zum Thema beim IPN eingeladen. Der Tag erinnert an die „Empfehlung zum Schutz und zur Erhaltung bewegter Bilder“, die die UNESCO am 27. Oktober 1980 verabschiedet hat. Dieser neue UNESCO-Tag soll dazu beitragen, das audiovisuelle Kulturerbe stärker in das öffentliche Bewusstsein zu

bringen und es zu schützen. Und so kam es infolge des fachlichen Austausches auch zu einer praktischen Unterstützung. Den Kollegen vom IPN konnte durch die private Schenkung eines Vor-Recorders für die Erschließung ihres Bestandes weitergeholfen werden.

Im Aufbau befindet sich derzeit für die Nutzung ein digitaler Videoschnittplatz, um die aufwändigen Arbeiten für die Anonymisierung zu verringern und qualitativ bessere Produkte für die Herausgabe zu erzeugen.

An ersten Überlegungen für die Langzeitarchivierung bei Filmen/Videos wird gearbeitet.

Beim Audiobestand hingegen ist die Digitalisierung der analogen Tonträger die Methode, um die Informationen nicht nur nutzbar zu machen, sondern hier ersten Maßnahmen zur Sicherung der digitalen Langzeitverfügbarkeit greifen.

Die Digitalisierung der analogen Audioinformationen erfolgt mit WaveLab, einer professionellen Audiosoftware. Den internationalen Standards und der Qualität der analogen Ausgangsinformationen folgend, werden Audiodateien im Wave-Dateiformat mit einer Samplingfrequenz von 48 kHz und einer Bitrate von 24 Bit, mono (in Ausnahmen Stereo bzw. Zweispur) erzeugt. Als Arbeitskopien werden Audiodateien im MP3-Dateiformat abgelegt. WaveLab bietet die Möglichkeit der

Bearbeitung von Tondateien, ohne die digitalen Ersatz-„Originale“ benutzen zu müssen. Die Daten aus der Digitalisierung werden zurzeit ausschließlich in der Zentralstelle über eine BStU-intern entwickelte Datenbank AudioDigital nutzbar gemacht. In ihr werden formale und technische Metadaten aus dem Digitalisierungsprozess manuell erfasst. Zudem gibt es eine Such- und eine Recherchefunktion über alle Metadaten. Dies ermöglicht den strukturierten Mehrfachzugriff verschiedener hausinterner Nutzer der Zentralstelle auf die Audiodigitalisate. Export-, Wiedergabe- und Bearbeitungsfunktionen sind in der technischen Lösung integriert.

Nicht von akutem Zerfall bedrohte Tonträger werden nach der Digitalisierung weiterhin in ihrer analogen Form archivgerecht aufbewahrt.

Audioinformationen, die einmal in Echtzeit digitalisiert vorliegen, bieten dann eine beachtliche Ressourceneinsparung bei der Herausgabe an. Pauschal wird pro Herausgabe ca. ein Drittel der Arbeitszeit im Vergleich zum analogen Verfahren eingespart.

In 2009 wurden ca. 650 Objekte mit einer Gesamtlaufzeit von ca. 50.000 min. eingespielt.

Ausblick:

Bis Mitte 2011 soll intern ein Konzept für die digitale



Langzeitsicherung/-archivierung bei der BStU durch eine Projektgruppe erstellt werden. Hierin sollen die strategischen Grundlagen definiert werden, auf Basis derer ein mögliches Umsetzungsprojekt nachfolgend bei der BStU durchgeführt werden könnte.

Dringender Handlungsbedarf ergibt sich aus der Tatsache, dass die Digitalisierung des Audiobestandes zu größten Teilen sog. „Ersatzoriginale“ liefert; d. h., dass das analoge Ausgangsmaterial nicht mehr in seiner Ursprungsform vorliegt.

Insofern bedarf insbesondere dieser Bestand eines besonderen Augenmerks im Hinblick auf die Sicherung der Authentizität und Integrität der digitalen Objekte.

Das Konzept zur digitalen Langzeitarchivierung soll hierfür die fachlichen, rechtlichen, organisatorischen und technischen Rahmenbedingungen klären. Zudem sollen die Anforderungen geprüft werden, die sich aus dem Spannungsfeld zwischen digitaler Bestandssicherung, dem gesetzlichen Auftrag der BStU und den nutzungsbezogenen Erfordernissen ergeben. Die Kooperation mit anderen Archiven, insbesondere dem Bundesarchiv, wird seitens der BStU hierfür angestrebt.

## Kapitel VI.

### Lieferbare Titel aus den Publikationsreihen der Behörde

Stand: 18.10.2010

### Abteilung Bildung und Forschung

### Anatomie der Staatssicherheit, Geschichte, Struktur, Methoden

#### MFS-Handbuch

Roland Wiedmann (Bearb.): Die Organisationsstruktur des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit 1989, Teil V/1, 408 S., Berlin 1995, Schutzgebühr 10,00 € (nur als PDF-Datei verfügbar)

Jens Gieseke: Die hauptamtlichen Mitarbeiter des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit, Teil IV/1, 107 S., 2. Aufl., Berlin 1996, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

Bernd Eisenfeld: Die Zentrale Koordinierungsgruppe: Bekämpfung von Flucht und Übersiedlung, Teil III/17, 52 S., 2. Aufl., Berlin 1996, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

Tobias Wunschik: Die Hauptabteilung XXII: „Terrorabwehr“, Teil III/16, 56 S., 2. Aufl., Berlin 1995, Schutzgebühr 2,50 €

Günter Förster: Die Juristische Hochschule des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit, Teil III/6, 41 S., Berlin 1996, Schutzgebühr 2,50 €

Maria Haendcke-Hoppe-Arndt: Die Hauptabteilung XVIII: Volkswirtschaft, Teil III/10, 130 S., Berlin 1997, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

Hanna Labrenz-Weißen: Die Hauptabteilung II: Spionageabwehr, Teil III/7, 79 S., 2., durchges. Aufl., Berlin 2001, Schutzgebühr 5,00 € (nur als PDF-Datei verfügbar)

Silke Schumann: Die Parteiorganisation der SED im MfS, Teil III/20, 89 S., 3. Aufl., Berlin 2002, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

Jens Gieseke (Hg.): Wer war wer im Ministerium für Staatssicherheit. Kurzbiographien des MfS-Leitungspersonals 1950 bis 1989, Teil V/4, 84 S., Berlin 1998, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

Reinhard Buthmann: Die Objektdienststellen des MfS, Teil II/3, 25 S., Berlin 1999, Schutzgebühr 2,50 €

Hubertus Knabe: Die Rechtsstelle des MfS, Teil III/4, 21 S., Berlin 1999, Schutzgebühr 2,50 €

Reinhard Buthmann: Die Arbeitsgruppe Bereich Kommerzielle Koordinierung, Teil III/11, 67 S., 2. Aufl., Berlin 2004, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

Roger Engelmann, Frank Joestel: Grundsatzdokumente des MfS, Teil V/5, 508 S., Berlin 2004, Schutzgebühr 10,00 € (nur als PDF-Datei verfügbar)

Johannes Beleites: Abteilung XIV: Haftvollzug, Teil III/9, 65 S., Berlin 2004, Schutzgebühr 5,00 €

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Lukas-Verlag: Christian Halbrock: „Mielkes Revier“: Stadtraum und Alltag rund um die MfS-Zentrale in Berlin-Lichtenberg, 253 S., Berlin 2010, 19,80 €, ISBN 978-3-86732-073-3

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Werner Theuer und Arno Polzin unter Mitarbeit von Dr. Bernd Florath: AKTENLANDSCHAFT Havemann. Nachlass und Archivbestände zu Robert Havemann, 576 S., Berlin 2008, 25,00 €, ISBN 978-3-938857-07-6

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Band 1: Dagmar Unverhau: Das „NS-Archiv“ des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit. Stationen einer Entwicklung, 258 S., 2., durchges. Aufl., Münster 2004, 19,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-3512-x

Band 2: Dagmar Unverhau (Hg.): Das Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz im Lichte von Datenschutz und Archivgesetzgebung, 320 S., 2., durchges. Aufl., Münster 2003, 20,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-3924-9

Band 3: Dagmar Unverhau (Hg.) unter Mitarbeit von Roland Lucht: Lustration, Aktenöffnung, demokratischer Umbruch in Polen, Tschechien, der Slowakei und Ungarn, 410 S., 2., durchges. Aufl., Münster 2005, 19,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-4515-x

Band 4: Abteilung Archivbestände der BStU (Hg.): Findbuch zum „Archivbestand 2: Allgemeine Sachablage“ des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der DDR, 328 S., Münster 2001, 12,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-5543-0

Band 5: Dagmar Unverhau (Hg.): Kartenverfälschung als Folge übergrößer Geheimhaltung? Eine Annäherung an das Thema Einflußnahme der Staatssicherheit auf das Kartenwesen der DDR, 306 S., 3., durchges. Aufl., Münster 2006, 19,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-5964-9

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Band 7: Dagmar Unverhau (Hg.): State Security and Mapping in the GDR. Map Falsification as a Consequence of Excessive Secrecy? Lectures to the conference of the BStU from 8th-9th March 2001 in Berlin, 318 S., Berlin 2006, 29,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-9039-2

Band 8: Abteilung Archivbestände der BStU (Hg.): Vorläufiges Findbuch zur Abteilung X: „Internationale Verbindungen“ des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der DDR. Bearbeitet von Marko Pollack und Doreen Bombitzki, 335 S., Münster 2005, 19,90 €, ISBN 3-8258-9018-x

Band 10: Abteilung Archivbestände der BStU (Hg.): Vorläufiges Findbuch Sekretariate der Stellvertreter des Ministers Neiber, Mittag und Schwanitz im Ministerium für Staatssicherheit der DDR. Bearbeitet von Elisabeth Larssen und Jana Florczak, 400 S., Münster 2008, 19,90 €, ISBN 978-3-8258-1106-8

#### **Einzelveröffentlichungen**

Über den Buchhandel bzw. die BStU zu beziehen

Klaus-Dietmar Henke (Hg.): Wann bricht schon mal ein Staat zusammen! Die Debatte über die Stasi-Akten auf dem 39. Historikertag 1992, München 1993 (vergriffen)

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Clemens Vollnhals: Das Ministerium für Staatssicherheit. Ein Instrument totalitärer Herrschaftsausübung, 24 S., Berlin 1995 (vergriffen)

Jens Gieseke: Der Mielke-Konzern. Die Geschichte der Stasi 1945–1990, 320 S., 3., erw. und akt. Aufl., München 2006, 24,90 €, ISBN 3-421-05952-7

Ilko-Sascha Kowalczyk: Endspiel. Die Revolution von 1989 in der DDR, 602 S., München 2009, 24,90 €, ISBN 978-3-406-58357-5

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### Dokumente (Reihe A)

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Die »Dokumente (Reihe A)« werden fortgeführt in der Reihe »BF informiert«. Darüber hinaus sind viele andere Publikationen der BStU mit umfangreichen Dokumentenanhängen erschienen.

### Analysen und Berichte (Reihe B)

Über den Buchhandel bzw. die BStU zu beziehen

Thomas Auerbach unter Mitarbeit von Wolf-Dieter Sailer: Vorbereitung auf den Tag X. Die geplanten Isolierungslager des MfS, 154 S., 3., durchges. Aufl., Berlin 2000 (vergriffen)

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Bearbeiten – Zersetzen – Liquidieren; Die Inoffiziellen Mitarbeiter; Freiheit für meine Akte, Berlin 1993 (vergriffen)

Hollitzer, Tobias: »Wir leben jedenfalls von Montag zu Montag«. Zur Auflösung der Staatssicherheit in Leipzig. Erste Erkenntnisse und Schlußfolgerungen, 321 S., 2. durchges. Aufl., Berlin 2000 (vergriffen)

Müller-Enbergs, Helmut: Das Zusammenspiel von Staatssicherheit und SED nach der Selbstverbrennung

des Pfarrers Oskar Brüsewitz aus Rippicha am 18. August 1976, S., Berlin 1993 (vergriffen)

Tantzsch, Monika: Maßnahme »Donau« und Einsatz »Genesung«. Die Niederschlagung des Prager Frühlings 1968/69 im Spiegel der MfS-Akten, 145 S., 2. Aufl., Berlin 1998 (vergriffen)

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Walter Süß (Edition): Erich Mielke und KGB-Vize Leonid Schebarschin über den drohenden Untergang des Sozialistischen Lagers. Mitschrift eines Streitgesprächs am 7. April 1989, 41 S., (1/1993) (vergriffen)

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Jürgen Fuchs: Unter Nutzung der Angst. Die »leise Form« des Terrors – Zersetzungsmaßnahmen des MfS, 40 S., (2/1994) (vergriffen)

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## Kooperationsprojekte

Über den Buchhandel bzw. die BStU zu beziehen

Akademie für politische Bildung Tutzing / BStU:

Siegfried Suckut und Jürgen Weber (Hg.): Stasi-Akten zwischen Politik und Zeitgeschichte. Eine Zwischenbilanz, 338 S., München 2003, 19,80 €, ISBN 978-3-7892-8135-8

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Über den Buchhandel zu beziehen

Arbeitsgruppe archivwissenschaftliche Aufarbeitung  
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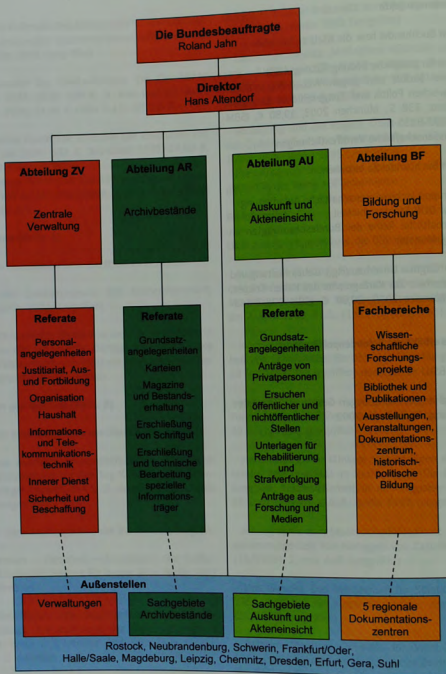
Band 9: Dagmar Unverhau (Hg.): Geheimhaltung und Staatssicherheit. Zur Kartographie des Kalten Krieges, 600 S., Münster 2009, 29,90 €, ISBN 978-3-643-10070-2

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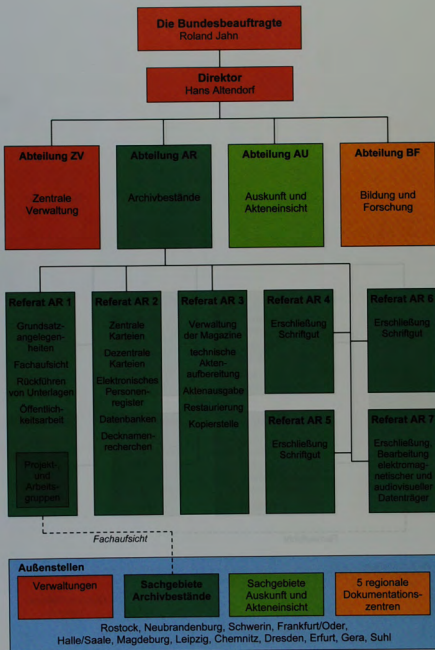
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Zehn Jahre Stasi-Unterlagen-Gesetz – Zehn Jahre Aufarbeitung, 73 S., Berlin 2002

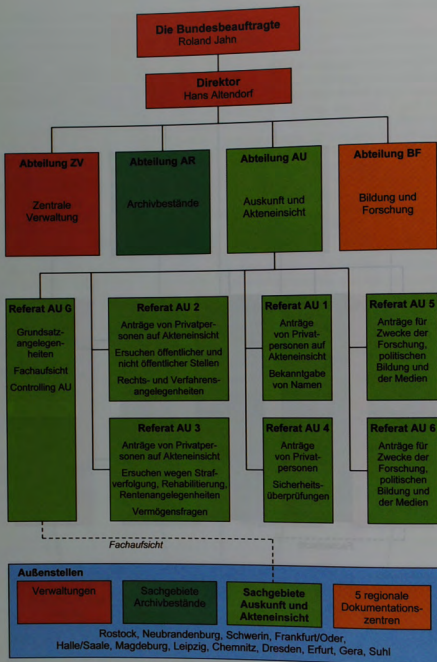




Organigramm der BStU



Organigramm der Abteilung Archivbestände der BSTU



Organigramm der Abteilung Auskunft und Akteneinsicht der BStU

# Czech Republic

The Institute for Study of Totalitarian Regimes -  
The Security Services Archive

<http://www.ustrcr.cz/en>

<http://www.abscr.cz/en>

<http://www.abscr.cz/en/guide-to-the-collections>

## Introduction

In the original proposal presented by the initiative group of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in 2006, the (security services) archive was to be an organizational part of the Nation's Memory Institute, based on the Polish and Slovak models. However, during the legislative process in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, this proposal was changed, which resulted not only in a different name (the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes), but also in the establishment of an administrative body (the Security Services Archive) managed by the Institute. Act No. 181/2007 Coll., of 8 June 2007, on the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes and the Security Services Archive and amendments, established two organizational state bodies within one state budget section, and the Security Services Archive received a specific position within the network of public state archives. Along with the creation of State Budget Chapter No. 355 – The Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes, the Se-

curity Services Archive (hereinafter referred to as the "Archive") was established on 1 August 2007. It was headed by PhDr. Pavel Žáček, Ph.D., as interim director and authorized government representative for the establishment of both institutions, who was responsible, within the interdepartmental delimitation process, for obtaining the necessary funds, tangible and intangible assets, employees, archival materials and information systems. During the six-month preparatory period, all significant problems were, in essence, solved, except for one – obtaining a suitable and modern archive building, which the relevant ministries did not have at their disposition.

In December 2007, the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, as the supreme authority, elected the Board of the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes (hereinafter referred to as the "Institute"), whose remit included the appointment of the Institute director, discussion on documents relating to the budget of the entire budget section and control over making the documents of security services accessible, as well as discussion of the archive director. On 1 February 2008, the Archive, by its establishment, assumed responsibility for archival materials and documents provided by the Ministry of the Interior, the Mi-



The main building of the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes' and Security Services Archive's on Siiwecova, Prague

nistry of Defence (including the Military Intelligence), the Ministry of Justice, the Office for Foreign Relations and Information, and the Security Information Service. The Archive is, as a separate accounting entity and part of Budget Chapter No. 355, directly managed by the Institute, as stipulated by the Act; in its professional activity in the field of archiving and records management it is answerable to the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

PhDr. Ladislav Bukovszky, former director of the archive of Slovakia's Nation's Memory Institute, became the first regular archive director. From its inception, the Archive was responsible for the disclosure and publication of documents and archival materials of the security services, as well as for the general care of archival materials and their professional scientific processing. In accordance with the Act, it provided researchers with access to these materials and with the opportunity to carry out their own research and publishing activities. Furthermore, the Archive collaborated with other public archives and developed cooperation with academic, cultural, educational and other institutions in order to exchange their experiences with regard to professional matters, scientific research and the use of archival materials.

## Part I.

### Organizational structure of the Archive

The Security Services Archive consists of the *Archive management*, including the Office of the Archive Director and the Finance and Budget Department. The Office of the Archive Director includes the Electronic Records and Digital Archive Administrative Group, which performs register searches relating to both research and official requests in the autonomous information system and archived user and safety copies of digitized documents, prepares electronic documents for consultation, and cooperates with Document Preparation Groups in making digital copies accessible to researchers. The Physical Care of Archival Materials group performs specific activities.

The **Finance and Budget Department** is responsible for financial performance, bookkeeping, methodological management and the optimized use of budgetary funds, and administers, maintains and repairs both movable and immovable property. It cooperates with the Finance and Operations Section of the Institute (budget section administrator).

Professional activities are performed by the Section of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Operative Dossiers, Investigation Files and Armed Forces of the Ministry of the Interior, managed by the Archive First Deputy Director, and the Section of Archival Collections of the State Security Service and the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic. Groups are specific organizational units smaller than departments and focus particularly on the preparation of documents for researchers, register searches (lustration/screening) and electronic archive administration.



The building of the Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior





The **Section of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Operative Dossiers, Investigation Files and Armed Forces of the Ministry of the Interior** consists of the Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Department of Operative Dossiers and Investigation Files, the Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces, and two Document Preparation Groups.

The **Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior** administers archival collections of the pre-federal Ministry of the Interior from the periods 1945–1950 and 1953–1968, the Ministry of National Security from the period 1950–1953, the Federal Ministry of the Interior from the period 1969–1992, some central sections of the State Security Service from the period 1945–1990, collections of the Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior, including court files of Czechoslovak citizens from selected German courts during the Nazi occupation. These include archival materials and documents in paper form, collection card indexes, microfiches and film materials. The Department is responsible for standard administrative work (requests relating to archival materials), performs archival research, handles rehabilitation, restitution and compensation requests, and prepares documents for settling claims under Act No. 255/1946 Coll. as well as documents for providing expert opinions under Act No. 242/2011 Coll. Furthermore, the Department performs searches, provides relevant archival materials and documents to be consulted by both private and official requesters, and makes extracts and copies of documents. Pursuant to Act No. 412/2005 Coll., documents for security investigations conducted by the National Security Authority are also searched.

The **Department of Operative Dossiers and Investigation Files** is responsible for administering the operative agenda collections of both central and territorial counterintelligence and intelligence units of the Communist security services – the State Security Service (StB), including the Military Counterintelligence, the Public Security Service (VB), the Intelligence Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Border Guard and State Border Protection Service, the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Section of Internal Protection of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic. The department's repositories store dossiers and files, card indexes, microfilms, microfiches and their jackets. In addition

to the usual official duties, the department participates in making dossiers and other archival materials accessible, under Act No. 140/1996 Coll., on the disclosure of files created in the course of the activities on the part of the former State Security Service, as amended, and Act No. 499/2004 Coll., on archives and records management and amendments. It makes extracts and copies of archival materials, and performs complex archival research. At present, the interest of researchers is primarily focused on the operative agenda – in traditional paper form, on microfiche and in electronic form on CD/DVD. As well as searching for archival materials for researchers, the department pays constant attention to the detailed processing of archival materials, gradually performs their inventorying and cataloguing, and creates relevant search aids. Pursuant to Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the protection of classified information and on security eligibility, the department searches documents and processes summaries for security vetting performed by the National Security Authority. Furthermore, it carries out activities pursuant to Act No. 451/1991 Coll., which stipulates some additional conditions for certain positions in state bodies and organizations, i.e. it searches for documents necessary for issuing certificates for the Security Section of the Ministry of the Interior.

The **Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces** is responsible for the personnel files of officers of the National Security Corps (SNB), the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Military Counterintelligence, the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Border Guard Service, the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces, civil employees of the Ministry of the Interior (except for the civil-administrative section) and the Correctional Education Corps (Section of Internal Protection) who terminated their service (employment) relationship before 2008. Currently, the collection contains more than 190,000 personnel files of officers and employees beginning with persons born in 1910. Within the official agenda, the files are used by the National Security Authority, sections of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, the Police of the Czech Republic and intelligence services. The department also administers and gradually conducts archival processing of the collections of the former Border Guard Service and the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces and their predecessors; it also performs searches for documents related to the operations of the Border Guard Service

and the course of its officers' service. Archival materials administered by the department are provided to researchers in compliance with the applicable legislation.

The Department performs specific activities ensuing from Act No. 262/2011 Coll., on participants in the resistance and opposition to Communism, providing expert opinions, at the request of the Ministry of Defence.

The Prague – Siwecova Document Preparation Group makes archival materials and documents accessible to researchers in accordance with the applicable laws. They ensure the proper operation of research centres, keep appropriate records of researchers and archival materials provided, communicate with researchers, take over archival materials from appropriate departments, are responsible for the timely and complete provision of these archival materials for research, make copies for researchers, and perform other tasks arising from their activities. The Prague – Siwecova Document Preparation Group provides, in the central research centre, mainly documents from the Department of Operative Dossiers and Investigation Files; similarly, the Prague – Na Struze Document Preparation Group primarily focuses on making accessible archival materials that originated at the Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The Section of Archival Collections of the State Security Service and Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic consists of the Department of Archival Collections of the State Security Service, the Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, and a Document Preparation Group (Kanice).

The Department of Archival Collections of the State Security Service particularly administers collections of territorial units of the State Security Service, forced labour camps, internment camps and the Prison Guard Directorate, and partly also the Federal Ministry of the Interior. It is responsible for their registers, organization and inventory. Some of the archival materials complement the materials stored in the Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The Department makes accessible archival materials and documents to be consulted by both private and official petitioners, makes extracts and copies, and performs thematic research. The archival materials complement the archival materials and documents stored in the Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The Department also participates in searches for documents for security investigations conducted by the National Security Authority.

The Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic administers the archival collections of the pre-federal Ministry of the Interior, the Minister of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, the Public Security Service, including its central and territorial units from the period 1945–1991 (1992), and some secondary police schools and their predecessors (SNB schools). It performs expert care of the archival materials entrusted to it, takes over archival materials from their originators, and records and gradually processes archival inventories. The department makes accessible archival materials and documents to be consulted by researchers, and handles official requests from both institutions and individuals. It also makes extracts and copies from relevant archival materials and performs thematic research.

The Kanice Document Preparation Group prepares documents to be made accessible to researchers, keeps a register of archival materials provided, and makes copies for researchers.

Archival materials are stored in three buildings in Prague – at the Siwecova building of the Institute (Department of Operative Dossiers and Investigation Files), which also houses the Archive management; at the Na Struze building (Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior); and at the Branik building (the second part of the Department of Operative Dossiers and Investigation Files) – and in Kanice near Brno (Department of Archival Collections of the State Security Service, Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces). The individual departments of the Archive are not defined in terms of region, but in terms of the originator or the type of textual records stored in them. This complex structure stems from the unsatisfactory storage of archival materials by our predecessors, especially by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, which is one of the issues that the Archive management tries to solve in collaboration with the Institute or, more precisely, the government dislocation commission of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

## Part II.

### Building archival collections

1. The legal basis for gathering documents
2. Institutions obliged to hand over documents

Section 14 of Act No. 181/2007 Coll. has become the legal basis for gathering archival materials in the Security Services Archive; it stipulated that **the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, including the Military Intelligence, the Ministry of Justice, the Security Information Service (Bezpečnostní informační služba) and the Office for Foreign Relations and Information (Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace)** handed over to the Archive by 1 February 2008 all register and registration aids, archival collections, including agent, operative, investigation and personnel dossiers or files, archival collections and individual archival materials as well as documents resulting from the activities of security services and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the National Front organizations operating in the above bodies in the period from 4 April 1945 to 15 February 1990 which were in their possession. The Ministry of the Interior has also been obliged to hand over archival materials created after 1 January 1990 and relating to the activity connected with the administration of archival materials kept by security services.

The transfer does not relate to documents and archival materials created in connection with the activities of security agencies that continue to contain classified information and that the transferor needs them to fulfil its tasks. The documents and archival materials are handed over to the Archive forthwith after the cessation of confidential classification.

Under section 13 paragraph 1 letter d) the Archive takes over, on the basis of the shredding procedure, archival materials created in connection with the activities of the security services at the premises of the holders of the documents (chiefly the units of the Police of the Czech Republic).

### 3. History of the collections

The Security Services Archive, established on 1 August 2007 and represented by PhDr. Pavel Žáček, interim di-

rector and an authorized representative of the Government of the Czech Republic, using the professional staff of the Ministry of the Interior Security Services Archive Section, fully utilized the preparatory period. Within six months, it managed to solve all of the complex problems associated with the delimitation of archival collections and their disclosure, to take over the necessary information systems (in accordance with Government Regulation No. 825 of 25 July 2007), to make the necessary adjustments to unsuitable storage space, to build one research centre (Siviečova), and to modernize two research centres (Na Struze and Kanice), equipping them with modern computer technology. In late January 2008, shortly before the actual establishment of the Archive, delimitation of the archival collections was agreed by the director of the Archive Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

As of 1 February 2008, the Security Services Archive took over materials from the Ministry of the Interior administered by the Security Services Archive Section, in particular the textual records of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Security, their organizational units, State Security Service units, Public Security Service, Border Guard Service, Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces, National Security Corps schools, etc., including documentation files of the Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service. Archival materials included the operative agenda of counterintelligence, investigative and partly also intelligence units of the State Security Service, both in the original paper form and in microfiche form. The Archive also took over the former central information system of persons of interest records administered by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, converted within the "Open Past" ("Otevřená minulost") project into electronic form, and some other databases. In total, 15,248 linear metres (lm) of archival materials were taken over from the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

The delimitation of archival materials and documents from the Office for Foreign Relations and Information was begun in the first half of 2007 with the Security Services Archive Section of the Ministry of the Interior. After the receipt and declassification of the materials, the physical inspection of the materials was performed, and on 25 August 2008 the final report on handing over archival materials administered by the

Main SNB Intelligence Directorate was signed. Subsequently, on 9 September 2008, a framework agreement on cooperation was entered into with the Office for Foreign Relations and Information which, among other things, regulates the further handover of archival materials and documents in accordance with Section 14(2) of Act No. 181/2007 Coll.

The handover of archival materials and documents from the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic got underway in the second half of 2007, when the Military Intelligence transferred the modified information system with links to the operative agenda of the former Military Counterintelligence and Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army. For time and space reasons, the delimitation process again continued in January 2008, when the physical handover of archival materials and documents was launched. On 21 March 2008, the Archive and the Military Intelligence signed a delimitation report to ensure the smooth handover of documents, archival materials, information systems, etc., which also included a handover schedule for archival materials (until 15 December 2008). In order to speed up the whole process, collections of documents marked "Skart A" (Shredding A) and "Skart B" (Shredding B) were also taken over, totalling 437 bags, including textual records from 1990, which the Archive, on the basis of a mutual agreement, sorted out and returned to the originator.

The Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic delimited for the Archive in particular the textual records of the Section of Internal Protection of the Ministry of Justice of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the personnel files of Correctional Education Corps officers working in prisons at its workplaces. Register and registration aids, archival collections and individual archival materials were handed over by the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, on the basis of a delimitation report of 6 August 2007, from 11 February 2008 to 9 September 2008.

The smallest set of textual records that originated at the State Security Service was handed over by the Security Information Service before the end of 2007; a small part has not yet been declassified, and it remains in the repository of the Security Section of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

The delimitation of archival materials to the Archive continued throughout the remaining part of 2008 and in the following year within the standard shredding pro-



Dr. Zlataše Kukánová, Director of the Security Services Archive

cedure. Internal delimitation was performed within the Archive, i.e. its departments handed over materials between themselves, based on subject-matter competence.

In 2007–2009, archival materials not falling under Act No. 181/2007 Coll. within the competence of the Archive were transferred to the Administrative Archive of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. This was a time-consuming task, as it predominantly involved unsorted material that originated at sections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, sections of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, the Secondary Police School of the Police of the Czech Republic, the General Headquarters of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, the Regional Headquarters of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic, and other organizations under the Ministry of the Interior from 1993 to 2006.

The transfer of documents by the Archive pursuant to Section 14(1) of Act No. 181/2007 Coll. from all the previous administrators, as well as based on standard shredding procedure, will also continue in the coming years; however, the amount of archival materials that will be taken over in this way cannot be predicted in advance. In conclusion, it can be stated that the Archive has not taken over only the agent-operative agenda of the former Public Security Service, as it was not handed over by the Police of the Czech Republic in its entirety.

## Part III.

### Characteristics of gathered archival collections

The data presented in this chapter should be considered as framework information only – most of it will be specified after the completion of the ongoing general inventory of all archival materials (archival sets and collections) and documents, including acquisitions, administered by the Archive. Within the inventory, National Archival Heritage register cards are completed for individual collections including a wide range of data (name of the archival set, its originators, time range, length in linear metres, register items, physical condition, thematic description, etc.), which will then be introduced into National Archival Heritage registers, controlled by the Archive Administration and Records Management Section of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

#### 1. Chronological range of all collections

The greatest part of the materials comes from the period 4 April 1945–15 February 1990 (the date of the abolition of the State Security Service). However, for historical reasons, the Archive administers materials from the period of the Second World War and before (and, very rarely, from the 19th century). To avoid an insensitive division of individual archival collections, the Archive has kept, in justified cases, documents created up to 31 December 1992, based on an agreement with the Archive Administration and Records Management Section of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

#### 2. Extent of all archival materials

Based on the available data, as at 31 December 2012 the Archive administered about **16,100 lm** of archival materials. Thanks to the general inventory, the data on individual collections has been gradually reviewed and made more precise, so after its completion both the final number of archival collections and their correct length should be known.



The depositories of the Department of Archival Collections of the Federal ministry of the Interior



### 3. Categories of collection originators

Based on the statutory authorization to rectify the inaction of its predecessors, the Security Services Archive has begun a general inventory, the outcome of which will be a full overview of archival collections. A sufficient overview is given by the following provisional list, although it only contains part of the requested information:

#### **Overview of collections of the Security Services Archive – individual departments:**

##### **Department of Archival Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior**

###### **A/ Study Institute collections**

The Department administers the remaining part of the archival collections of the Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior, which gathered, in the 1950s and 1960s, both textual records of the security services created after 1945 (Country Security Division, State Security Service, Defence Intelligence, etc.) and captured materials from the Second World War, i.e., confiscated documents related to significant personalities, political parties and social organizations. They also include parts of the written agenda and card index of Nazi security services, Nazi courts in the Reich and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the SS from the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the Freikorps, Vlastka, the NSDAP, the Board of Trustees for the Upbringing of Youth in Bohemia and Moravia, and textual records of Jewish organizations. An extensive name register (the "two-million register") was created for the Study Institute collections, which was used for operative information retrieval related to individuals, and which is still used as a search aid. Linked to the Study Institute textual records are organically created collections of central offices of the pre-federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the State Security Service and the Public Security Service.

###### **Public Education Service (record group: 44)**

Textual records created in the course of Public Education Service activities during the Second World War. The Public Education Service was attached to the Ministries of the Interior, the Ministry of Education and National Enlightenment, and the Protectorate government from 1940 to 1945. The collection also contains

files created in the course of investigations concerning Public Education Service functionaries in 1946.

Time range: 1940–1946

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

25.1 lm (processed), 205 boxes, 39 reports

###### **Testimonies of Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst (SD) employees (record group: 52)**

The textual records include the testimonies of Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst (SD) officers and employees captured by the Czechoslovak security authorities, statements by Gestapo, Abwehr and SD collaborators, reports of collaborators, and partial lists of Gestapo officers.

Time range: 1945–1955

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

12.48 lm (processed), 104 boxes

###### **Board of Trustees for the Upbringing of Youth in Bohemia and Moravia (record group: 59)**

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Board of Trustees for the Upbringing of Youth in Bohemia and Moravia capture its extensive work in the Protectorate, the development of its organizational structure, as well as reports of training courses and other organized events. A large card index exists, and is used, for the Board of Trustees.

Time range: 1940–1945

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

21.24 lm (processed), 177 boxes

###### **Collection of textual records from SS units on the territory of the Protectorate (original name: SS units chief in the Protectorate; record group: 107)**

Textual records created in the course of SS activities in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and in the countries occupied by the German army from 1938 to 1945. The majority of these documents consist of correspondence of SS departments in the Western border region (the towns of Cheb, Aš, Karlovy Vary, etc.), questionnaires with photographs and personnel dossiers on SS officers. Additional written materials primarily consist of notes on deployment, guidelines and correspondence of SS departments.

Time range: 1939–1945

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

5.52 lm (listed), 45 boxes

**Miscellaneous German security services** (record group: 135)

Collection of textual records created in the course of the activities of various German security services operating on the territory of the Protectorate and the Slovak Republic during the period of the Second World War. It contains chiefly organizational materials, lists of Gestapo, SS and SD officers, etc.

Time range: 1938–1945

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

10.92 lm (processed), 85 boxes

**German courts in the Protectorate** (record group: 134)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the German courts in the Protectorate. They mostly contain personal dossiers of Protectorate officers captured during the Nazi occupation and sentenced for resistance activities. In addition, they contain personal dossiers on judicial service staff, prosecutors, judges and lawyers who worked at German courts and prosecuting attorneys' offices in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as testimonials of the Sudeutsche Partei (SdP) and the NSDAP, and service assessments of judiciary staff.

Time range: 1939–1945

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

81 lm (processed), 912 boxes

**German courts in the Reich** (record group: 141)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Reich-German judiciary from the period of the Second World War. They contain mostly personal dossiers on captured and sentenced Protectorate officers and textual records of the German People's Court in Berlin (Volksgesichtshof). In addition, they include investigation materials of the Gestapo and prosecuting attorneys' offices, materials of German special courts (Sondergerichte) and lower German courts (regional courts in Prague, Brno, Litoměřice, Dresden, Munich, etc.). Besides prosecution and investigation materials, judgements are also included. The textual records were obtained from the German Democratic Republic in the 1950s.

Time range: 1939–1945

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

67.00 lm (processed), 558 boxes

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sections II and III** (record group: 233)

The collection contains photocopies made by the

Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior using the files of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the period 1920–1939. It includes findings concerning individuals who worked for the intelligence section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovak embassies abroad, etc. In addition, there are records of Czechoslovak companies operating abroad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials working as members boards of directors, etc.

Time range: 1920–1962

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

1.2 lm (arranged), 10 boxes

**Country Security Division, Prague** (record group: 300)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Country Security Division of the Country National Committee, Prague. They contain testimonies and investigations concerning persons working in collaborationist, fascist, Nazi and German organizations, including members of Vlastka, the Czech League against Bolshevism, the National Fascist Community, Freikorps, Hitlerjugend, SA, etc. The collection also contains reports on the activities and organization of the German intelligence units of the Gestapo, SD and Abwehr – lists of employees, agents and informers.

Time range: 1945

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

9.50 lm (processed), 78 boxes

**Investigation commission for the National and People's Court at the Ministry of the Interior** (record group: 301)

The textual records comprise investigation files on leading German representatives in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, investigation materials on members of the Protectorate government, textual records containing information on the activities of German political parties as well as security, military and paramilitary organizations in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (NSDAP, Gestapo, SD, Abwehr, SA, SS, Freikorps, SdP, Wehrwolf), and materials on the activities of Czech fascist or collaborationist organizations such as Vlastka, the Board of Trustees, the National Fascist Community, the Public Education Service, the Czech Union of Military Men, etc.

Time range: 1945–1946

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

13.01 lm (processed), 141 boxes

**Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate**  
(record group: 302)

Operative agenda created in the course of counter-intelligence activities of the Defence Intelligence (5th Department of the Main Staff of the Ministry of National Defence) and its successors, especially the Main Directorate of the Military Counterintelligence, including textual records of military intelligence authorities at all levels of the Czechoslovak Army.

Time range: 1945–1954

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

72.50 lm (processed), 594 boxes

**Miscellaneous security files after the year 1945**  
(record group: 304)

Textual records concerning dismissed SNB officers, investigations concerning individuals prosecuted pursuant to retribution decrees, information on the activities of organizations such as Vlastka, the National Fascist Community and the Board of Trustees. Results of investigations into activities of the Gestapo, SD, Abwehr, and their agents and informers. Textual records concerning measures taken against Germans; investigation concerning requests for granting Czechoslovak state citizenship and national loyalty. Files on the activities of resistance and partisan groups. Investigation of individuals for illegal border crossings, reports on conditions in the border regions and on operations against Ukrainian Insurgent Army officers. Intelligence reports, daily reports, reports.

Time range: 1945–1946

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

40.50 lm (processed), 341 boxes

**Central office of the State Security Service**  
(record group: 305)

Materials of diverse character, mainly consisting of reports and investigations into the activities of former members and functionaries of Nazi and collaborationist organizations (including the NSDAP, Freikorps, Wehrwolf, Hitlerjugend, Board of Trustees, Vlastka). Screening of national and state loyalty of civil servants. Enquiries, reports and protocol testimonies of persons detained in illegal state border crossings. Reports and investigations into activities of resistance and partisan groups. Reports on the activities of various associations, their characteristics, political orientation and findings concerning functionaries and members, including the Rotary Club, Association of Friends of Democratic States,

Association of Friends of the USA, spiritists, Masons, Jewish and Zionist associations, etc.

Time range: 1945–1948

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

110.40 lm (processed), 899 boxes

**Collection of textual records of SNB units mapping the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in Czechoslovakia from 1947 to 1948** (record group: 307)

Textual records concerning the activity of SNB units deployed in the period 1947–1948 against the armed units of the UPA moving from Ukraine and Poland across the territory of Czechoslovakia to the West. The collection comprises guidelines, intelligence reports, telexes, reports of SNB stations on the activities of the UPA, personal dossiers and interrogation reports of captured UPA officers, etc.

Time range: 1947–1948

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

13.80 lm (processed), 111 boxes

**Hradec Králové and Pardubice Gestapo** (record group: 309)

Documents on the investigation into the activities of the Hradec Králové and Pardubice Gestapo.

Time range: 1939–1945, investigation after 1945 (until 1970s)

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

2.88 lm (processed), 24 boxes

**State Security Service Headquarters**  
(record group: 310)

Textual records from the secretariat of the StB Headquarters and later the StB Main Directorate. The collection consists of materials with data on the organization, development and operation of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Security, Country Security Division II, individual regional StB headquarters, the Slovak Interior Authority, documents of the collegia of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Security, decrees, guidelines and orders. Additional textual records cover individual sectors of the StB Headquarters and the organization of the Prison Guard Corps and SNB sections. The collections also include investigations, checks ("ustanovky"), records of testimonies, etc.

Time range: (1945–1947) 1948–1953

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

14.80 lm (processed), 122 boxes

**Supreme Cleansing Commission for Civil Servants**  
(record group: 312)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Supreme Cleansing Commission for Civil Servants and cleansing commissions of District National Committees. They are mostly personal dossiers created during examinations of the reliability of civil servants who worked to the benefit of the occupiers during the German occupation.

Time range: 1945–1948

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

36.20 lm (arranged), 443 boxes

**Country Security Division II (record group: 315)**

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Country Security Division II in Prague and the activities of the investigation commissions of national committees on the territory of Bohemia and Moravia. The first part of the materials consists of personal dossiers and files on persons screened by the Country Security Division II and investigation commissions for charges against national honour during the period of German occupation. The second part consists of textual records, mostly correspondence and lists of members of Vlájka, the National Fascist Community, the Czech Union for Cooperation with Germans, the Public Education Service, the Czech League against Bolshevism, etc.

Time range: 1945–1947

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

29.87 lm (processed), 249 boxes (245 boxes, 49 books)

**Main Press Monitoring Directorate (record group: 318)**

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Main Press Monitoring Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, later the Central Publishing Directorate. It mainly comprises the censorship agenda, classification and operative activity within the "cultural-political field" and includes reports of employees from the press, radio, television, etc., as well as analyses of the activity of publishing houses, newspapers and magazines.

Time range: 1953–1968

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

41.60 lm (processed), 385 boxes

**Sorted files from the Ministry of the Interior secretariat (record group: 319)**

Textual records from the secretariat of the Minis-

try of the Interior and its complaints department from the period 1945–1960. Investigations concerning individuals carried out based on requests from various institutions, courts, prosecutors' offices. Reports on the handover of persons with foreign citizenship, granting of state citizenship, illegal border crossings and returns to foreign countries. Individuals' requests and proposals for the granting of pardons by the President of the Republic, requests to leave the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and relevant investigations, etc.

Time range: 1954–1960

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

5.28 lm (processed), 44 boxes

**Monitors (foreign broadcasts, media summaries)**  
(record group: 321)

The collection consists of materials containing media summaries published by the Czechoslovak Press Agency from 1966 to 1973, as well as materials containing radio broadcasts from Western states, a list of commentators and a summary of foreign broadcasts. Most monitors from the period 1952–1967 are stored in the National Archive of the Czech Republic.

Time range: 1968–1973

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

25.44 lm (arranged), 167 boxes + 10 packages

**Selection of StB materials (record group: 323)**

This collection was created pursuant to the Minister of the Interior's Order No. 3/61 to gather evaluated materials of terminated state security cases, accompanied by relevant documentation. The acquired materials were used for educational purposes and later deposited with the Study Institute. They comprise documents, studies, reports and brochures on the following topics: Trotskyism, the Church – Vatican, Zionism, Hlinka's Slovak People's Party, fascist movements, Volhynia Czechs, reports and studies on American and British intelligence services, protocol testimonies of arrested agents, etc.

Time range: 1945–1955

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

3.50 lm (arranged), 28 boxes

**Prosecution of Nazi war criminals (record group: 325)**

Documents collected by the documentation and investigation staff of the Investigation Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior (State Security Service) in 1962 and subsequent years and relating to the prosecution

of Nazi war criminals. The collection includes photocopies of documents from various archives and files on operative and investigative activities.

Time range: originals, copies and photocopies relating to the occupation period, files from 1962 and the following years

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

23.02 lm (processed), 189 boxes (187 boxes, 3 books, 282 microfilms)

#### **Jewish organizations (record group: 425)**

Textual records created in the course of the activities of various Jewish and Zionist organizations operating on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic. The collection contains confiscated materials of the Jewish religious community and the Central Union of Zionists in Prague; correspondence and minutes from meetings of the Council of Jewish Religious Communities in Prague, circulars, lists of members, statutes, etc.; textual records concerning the organization and implementation of the Haganah military and flight training in the Czechoslovak territory.

Time range: 1945–1953

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

70.08 lm (processed), 442 boxes, 18 card indexes

#### **Historical collection (record group: H)**

Selected materials from the operative archive of the State Security Service (agent dossiers, agent-search dossiers, group dossiers, dossiers on subjects of interest and investigation dossiers) intended to document the "historical development" of the counterintelligence.

Time range: 1945 and subsequent years

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

96.20 lm (processed), 528 boxes

#### **Collection of miscellaneous textual records (record group: S)**

The collection consists of textual records seized from various persons, associations, political parties, organizations and institutions. The records contain partial findings concerning the activities of political parties, SdP, NSDAP, the National Fascist Community, German intelligence services, the Gestapo, SD and Abwehr. It also includes reports on resistance activities during the Slovak National Uprising, the activities of the Democratic Party in Slovakia, Jewish and Zionist organizations, Hlinka's Slovak People's Party and the Hlinka Guard.

Time range: 1918–1960s

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

67.90 lm (processed), 522 boxes

#### **Operation R – Property claims of Austrian citizens against the Czech Socialist Republic (record group: 551)**

Textual records created in the course of the examination of Austrian citizens' applications for financial compensation for property in Czechoslovakia confiscated or nationalized after 1945. The task of the Ministry of the Interior was to collect materials for property settlement based on an agreement between the Czech Socialist Republic and Austria.

Time range: 1955–1960

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

5.04 lm (processed), 42 boxes

#### **Section of Political Intelligence of the Ministry of the Interior (record group: 2M)**

Collection of documents of political intelligence of the Ministry of the Interior. The collected textual records include documents on investigations concerning individuals, verifying various denunciations, and screening of individuals (including collaborators, Nazis, etc.).

Time range: 1945–1948

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

79.30 lm (processed), 676 boxes

#### **Intelligence maps executed by the Ministry of the Interior Study Institute (record group: Z)**

The Z collection contains "intelligence maps" created by the Ministry of the Interior Study Institute. The intelligence maps were always created for individual persons, groups of persons and various organizations or institutions monitored by the StB.

Time range: thematic groups processed in the 1960s and 1970s – from materials of the Ministry of the Interior Study Institute and other archives.

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

23.50 lm (processed), 200 boxes

#### **B/ Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the State Security Service**

These are organically created collections of central offices of the unitary Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the State Security Service. They contain textual records produced in the course of the activities of organizational sections of the unitary Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of the In-



terior, central SNB directorates and some regional SNB directorates. With respect to both research and official use, the most frequently used collections include minister offices and deputy ministers collections; minister collegia collections, ministers' and deputy ministers' orders and decrees, whose uninterrupted series form the most important collection of management acts, and materials of the legal section and internal affairs directorate. Frequently consulted materials also include the State Security Service collections.

#### **Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior**

(record group: A 2/5-9)

Record groups:

A 2/5 Collegia and operative meetings of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1976-1977,  
Secretariat files, 1967-1978,  
Speeches and papers of the Minister of the Interior, 1965-1969,  
Resolutions of the National Assembly, the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, 1961-1971,

A 2/6 Orders of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (including relevant materials), 1971-1975,  
Decrees of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1971-1975,

A 2/7 Orders of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (including relevant materials), 1976-1980,  
Joint orders of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic, 1969-1980,

A 2/8 Legal Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior Secretariat, 1970-1982,

A 2/9 Collegia of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 1978-1982,  
Operative meetings of the Federal Ministry of the Interior leadership, 1978-1982.

Time range: 1969-1982

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

20.00 lm (processed) in total, 160 boxes

#### **Federal Ministry of the Interior StB Investigations Directorate, Prague** (record group: A 3/2-3)

Record group: A 3/2

Materials created in the course of state security investigations from 1950 to 1977.

Time range: 1950-1977

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

3.625 lm (processed), 29 boxes

#### **Federal Ministry of the Interior StB Investigations Directorate, Prague**

Record group: A 3/3

Materials created in the course of state security investigations from 1968 to 1989.

Time range: 1968-1989

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

17.25 lm (processed), 112 boxes + 7 boxes with name indexes

#### **Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior**

(record group: A 6/3-6)

Record groups:

A 6/3 Secret orders of the Ministry of National Security, 1951-1953,  
Secret orders of the Ministry of the Interior, 1953-1956,

A 6/4 Orders of the Ministry of National Security, 1951-1953,

Orders of the Ministry of the Interior, 1953-1968,  
Orders of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1969-1970,

A 6/5 Decrees of the Ministry of the Interior in economic-financial matters, 1954-1966,  
Decrees of the Ministry of the Interior, 1959-1968,  
Decrees of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1969-1970,

A 6/6 Files of the Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate, 1970-1974,  
Books of daily reports submitted by the permanent service of the Ministry of the Interior, 1960-1972.

Time range: 1948-1970

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

8.00 lm (processed) in total, 64 boxes

#### **Secretariat of the Cabinet Secretary within the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Col. JUDr. Ján Majer** (record group: A 10)

Time range: 1968-1970

Textual records created in the course of the activities of Col. JUDr. Ján Majer as deputy minister of the interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, first deputy minister of the interior and, later, cabinet secretary of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.



ist Republic. Meeting reports and documents from the regular agenda have been preserved.

Extent/Length (in linear metres):  
1.875 lm (processed), 15 boxes

**Surveillance Directorate – SNB Directorate IV** (record group: A 25)

The collection was created in the course of the activities of the State Security Service and its predecessors that monitored both Czechoslovak citizens and foreign nationals. The collection includes a number of orders, guidelines and instructions concerning monitoring. It also contains a fairly comprehensive set of "surveillance reports", which make it possible to easily trace individual operations carried out by the Surveillance Directorate for the Czechoslovak Counterintelligence and additional directorates of the Ministry of the Interior. The surveillance files are fragmentary, but they make it possible to trace the development of surveillance methods. Fragments of "weekly surveillance summaries" from the 1980s and "fortnightly information" from the period 1985–1988 have also been preserved. The collection also includes work plans and their assessment, analyses of economic results of the directorate, cadre and personnel materials, and internal affairs section agenda.

Time range: 1948–1990

Extent/Length (in linear metres):  
15.20 lm (processed), 135 boxes

**Statistical-Records Section** (record group: A 31/1–2)

Record group: A 31/1

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the Statistical-Records Section, the central section of state security records.

Time range: 1948–1979

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

8.00 lm (processed), 64 boxes

Record group: A 31/2

Time range: 1967–1989

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

8.25 lm + 1 card index (processed), 64 boxes

**Secretariat of Deputy Ministers of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Major General JUDr. Ján Pješčák, DrSc., and Major General Pavol Vaňo** (record group: A 32)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of Deputy Ministers of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Ján Pješčák and Pavol Vaňo.

Time range: 1969–1982, 1982–1988

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

8.60 lm (processed), 69 boxes



Deacidified paper passing through a Neschen C500 machine at the Security Service Archive's restoration office

**Secretariat of the First Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Major General Ján Hanuliak, Major General JUDr. Ján Kováč and Lieutenant General Ing. Alojz Lorenc, CSc.** (record group: A 33)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of the first deputy federal ministers of the interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Ján Hanuliak and Ján Kováč were handed over to the archive in 1984. Textual records related to the first deputy, Alojz Lorenc, have not been handed over. With respect to his agenda, the collection only contains meeting reports.

An important part of authority of the first deputy federal ministers of the interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was the management of StB operative units.

Time range: 1971–1979, 1979–1985, 1985–1989

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

4 lm (processed), 26 boxes

**Counterintelligence Directorate for the Struggle against the External Adversary – SNB Directorate II** (record group: A 34, A 34/1)

Textual records created in the course of the activities of Czechoslovak counterintelligence aimed against external and internal opponents, concerning the protection of the Czechoslovak economy (in 1953–1964 and 1974–1988 only against the external adversary). Materials up to 1953 originated at the State Security Service Headquarters and its successors. Preserved materials include meeting reports, organizational regulations, the Chief of Staff meetings, work plans and their assessments, situation reports, common agenda, etc.

Time range: (1947) 1954–1990

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

130 lm; (98.30 lm processed, 7 lm not processed), 938 boxes

**Counterintelligence Directorate for the Struggle against the Internal Adversary – SNB Directorate X** (record group: A 36)

Time range: 1974–1989

Textual records of the State Security Service Directorate, whose activities were focused on the struggle against the "internal adversary", i.e. class enemies of the Communist regime, dissidents, churches, non-official activities, "right-wing exponents" from the Prague Spring period, etc. The preserved materials include

meeting reports, organizational regulations, Chief of Staff meetings, work plans and their assessments, situation reports, common agenda, etc.

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

20.25 lm (processed), 162 boxes

**Counterintelligence Directorate for the Protection of the Economy – SNB Directorate XI**

Textual records of the State Security Service Directorate, which conducted counterintelligence protection of the Czechoslovak economy from "enemy" intelligence services, foreign monopolies and international companies. It also performed counterintelligence protection of foreign trade and the trade relations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The preserved materials include orders, guidelines, Chief of Staff meetings minutes, and annual plans of activity and their assessments.

Time range: 1974–1988

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

8.00 (processed), 64 boxes

**Party and Government Officials Protection – SNB Directorate V**

Textual records of the State Security Service Directorate and its predecessors, which carried out the protection of government officials, senior officials of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign delegations. The preserved materials include meeting reports, organizational regulations, Chief of Staff meetings, work plans and their assessments, building protection plans, common agenda, etc.

Time range: 1950–1992

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

41.40 lm (processed), 331 boxes

**Passport and Visa Directorate** (record group: SPV-VD)

Meeting reports and registers of issued passports and exit visa permits.

Time range: 1952–1989

Extent/Length (in linear metres):

15.00 lm (processed), 115 boxes

**C/ List of archival files delimited from the Ministry of the Interior of Czech Republic – Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic**

As of 21 March 2008, the Museum of the Police of the Czech Republic (the former Museum of the National Security Corps, Border Guard Service and Ministry of the

Interior Armed Forces) handed over to the Archive, with-  
in delimitation, three sets of archival materials: 91 pieces  
of film reels, about 17 lm of written materials (sub-col-  
lection 1, collection IV; collection objects) and 9,197 film  
negative frames (sub-collection 2, collection IV).

Name	Unit type	Number of units
Sub-collection 1, collection IV; collection objects	Set	3,290
Sub-collection 2, collection IV	Film negative	9,197
Films	Film reel	91 pcs

The collections are currently being processed.

## Department of Archival Collections of the State Security Service

**Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior** (record  
group: A 1)

The section prepared materials and opinions for the  
Ministry of the Interior and compiled long-term poli-  
cies of the Ministry of the Interior.

Time range: 1963–1969

Length (in linear metres): 5.88 lm

### Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior – Part I

(record group: A 2/1–3)

Record group: A 2/1

Textual records of the Ministry of the Interior and the  
Ministry of National Security,  
Security Commission of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,  
Meetings of the security collegium and the political  
secretariat of the Central Committee of the Commu-  
nist Party of Czechoslovakia,  
Development of the security apparatus – party, prison  
and judicial affairs.

Time range: 1948–1959

Length (in linear metres): 10.44 lm

Record group: A 2/2

Textual records of the Internal Affairs Directorate of  
the Ministry of the Interior and the Secretariat of the  
Ministry of the Interior.

Time range: 1960–1965

Length (in linear metres): 5.28 lm

Record group: A 2/3

Textual records of the Secretariat of the Ministry of the  
Interior and the Federal Ministry of the Interior,  
Collegium of the Ministry of the Interior, operative  
meetings of the Ministry of the Interior,  
Resolutions of the Presidium of the Central Com-  
mittee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,  
Materials, minutes of the meetings of the legal com-  
mittee of the Central Committee of the Communist  
Party of Czechoslovakia,  
Resolutions of the military protection committee of the  
Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czecho-  
slovakia,  
Relevant materials and speeches of the Minister of the  
Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Time range: 1966–1975

Length (in linear metres): 11 lm

### Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – le- gal section (record group: A 2/4)

Opinions of the Ministry of the Interior on proposals  
presented by the federal authorities, consideration of  
bills and other legislation, coordination of the creation  
of orders, information and legal advice to individual  
sections.

Time range: 1970–1978

Length (in linear metres): 6.72 lm

### Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Jindřich Kotal (record group: A 5)

Textual records of the Correctional Education direc-  
torate, the main rear, the economic directorate, the  
economic section, the health directorate, the finance  
section, the planning section, the cultural facilities sec-  
tion, the archive directorate and the physical education  
section.

Time range: (1951) 1955–1968

Length (in linear metres): 3.12 lm

### Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (record group: A 6/1–2)

Textual records, mostly of legal-legislative and fore-  
ign-technical sections, complaints department and  
department for contact with citizens and authorities.  
Sources related to international treaties, various sta-  
tutes, directives and laws.

Time range: A 6/1: 1946–1961, A 6/2: 1946–1973

Length (in linear metres): A 6/1: 3.48 lm, A 6/2:  
18.24 lm

**Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Jaroslav Klíma** (record group: A 7)

The collection contains, among other things, textual records of the Chief of the State Security Service Main Directorate.

Time range: 1962–1969

Length (in linear metres): 4.3 lm

**Supervisory Unit of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic** (record group: A 8, 8/2)

The collection contains investigations into convicted persons' complaints about the malpractice of security bodies, prosecutors and courts, violations of 'socialist lawfulness' and control-inspection activity focusing on SNB officers.

Time range: A 8: 1953–1972, A 8/2: 1951–1981

Length (in linear metres): A 8: 9.48 lm, A 8/2: 8.76 lm + acquisitions 0.40 lm

**Secretariat of the First Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Jan Záruba** (record group: A 9)

The collection contains textual records relating to the activity of the Ministry, management of certain directorates of the Ministry of the Interior, Main Press Monitoring Directorate, regional directorates of the Ministry of the Interior and the Correctional Education Corps Directorate. A substantial part of the collection comprises work plans and assessments of the Ministry of the Interior sections and the regional directorates of the Ministry of the Interior; it also contains documents of Col. Jan Záruba's predecessor, Col. Josef Kudrna.

Time range: (1949) 1956–1968

Length (in linear metres): 5.76 lm

**Federal Ministry of the Interior – Section for International Relations** (record group: A 11)

Materials on international relations with the security services of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and, to a limited extent, Albania, China, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Time range: 1958–1969

Length (in linear metres): 6.48 lm

**Security services of the Ministry of the Interior** (record group: A 12)

Textual records of various security services, especially the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Security, 1st Regiment of National Security, Main SNB Headquarters, the Country SNB Headquarters, SNB unit 9600, etc.

Time range: 1918–1951

Length (in linear metres): 1.92 lm

**Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Minister of the Interior, Col. JUDr. František Vašek** (record group: A 13)

Textual records from the post-occupation period of the Secretariat of the State Security Service or, more precisely, the Federal Directorate of the Intelligence Service.

Time range: 1969

Length (in linear metres): 0.96 lm

**SNB Country Headquarters, Prague** (record group: A 14)

Archival materials that originated at the SNB territorial headquarters abolished on 31 December 1948. The collection contains valuable sources for post-war history, especially various decrees, situation reports, reports and materials of SNB schools and training centres.

Time range: 1945–1949

Length (in linear metres): 19.1 lm

**SNB Country Headquarters, Brno** (record group: A 15)

Archival materials of the SNB territorial headquarters in Moravia, with a branch in Ostrava. Index cards of SNB officers and materials concerning SNB stations staff form an important part of the collection. It is interesting that the collection also contains proposals for decorations for State Defence Guard Service officers.

Time range: (1923) 1945–1948 (1949)

Length (in linear metres): 19.02 lm

**Main SNB Headquarters** (record group: A 17)

Textual records of the Main SNB Headquarters – one of the sections of the Ministry of the Interior. Similarly to country headquarters collections, this collection contains situation reports and reports on security conditions, including border regions, information for the Minister of the Interior, different draft versions of a National Security Bill, reports on the activities of the gendarmerie during the occupation, textual records related to deployment of SNB units, criminal activity, etc.

Time range: 1945–1947 (1948)

Length (in linear metres): 8.6 lm

**Intelligence Section of the Federal Intelligence Services Directorate** (record group: A 18)

The Intelligence Section of the Federal Intelligence Services Directorate was an auxiliary body of the depu-

ty minister of the interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for managing the Federal Intelligence Services Directorate. It inspected the activities of subordinate units and served as the collegium secretariat of the deputy minister of the interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Time range: 1969–1970

Length (in linear metres): 0.97 lm

**Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior for Armed Forces, Major General Ludvík Hlavačka and Col. Karel Peprný** (record group: A 19)

The collection of the Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for Armed Forces contains textual records of the Border Guard and Interior Guard Services headquarters.

Time range: 1952–1965

Length (in linear metres): 1.08 lm

**Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Minister of the Interior, Col. JUDr. Jaroslav Vosecký** (record group: A 20)

Particularly textual records related to the activities of the Surveillance Directorate (Directorate IV), Party and Government Officials Protection Directorate (Directorate V), Intelligence Technology Directorate (Directorate VI) and air force unit of the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

Time range: 1971–1972

Length (in linear metres): 0.24 lm

**Communications Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior** (record group: A 21)

Textual records concerning the use of telecommunications devices outside the unified telecommunications network designed for security purposes, including relevant laws and regulations.

Time range: 1952–1975

Length (in linear metres): 3 lm

**Physical Education and Professional Sports Directorate** (record group: A 22, 22/2)

Textual records concerning the organization of officers' physical training, voluntary physical training and performance-oriented sports within SNB units and the Ministry of the Interior armed forces, as well as Rudá hvězda (Red Star) sports units, including Spartakiads, championships, competitions and tournaments.

Time range: A 22: 1954–1976, A 22/II: 1969–1992

Length (in linear metres): A 22: 5.16 lm, A 22/II: 7.32 lm + acquisitions 8.37 lm

**Secretariat of the Commission for the Protection of State Secrets** (record group: A 23)

Technical materials for the legal regulation of the state, economic and official secrets protection, lists of classified information, summaries of classified research, development and production tasks, standards for protection of classified information.

Time range: 1947–1977

Length (in linear metres): 3.24 lm

**Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Štefan Demjan** (record group: A 24)

Files on the activity of Directorates IV, V, VI, VII and IX of the Ministry of the Interior, Passport and Visa Directorate, Investigations Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, Communications Section of the Ministry of the Interior, Special Sections I, II, III, V and VI of the Ministry of the Interior, Staff of the Civil Protection of the State, Correctional Education Institutions and the Prisons Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, Main Headquarters of the Fire Protection Service. Part of the textual records is also related to the period of Col. Karel Košťál.

Time range: 1954–1968

Length (in linear metres): 3.6 lm

**Personnel Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Prague** (record group: A 26)

Textual records of the personnel section of the unitary Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, recruitment and dismissals of SNB and Ministry of the Interior armed forces officers and employees, personnel policy, "cleansing" of the security apparatus, reports on the emigration of SNB officers' close relatives, etc.

Time range: 1965–1982

Length (in linear metres): 1.92 lm

**Intelligence Technology Directorate – SNB Directorate VI** (record group: A 27)

Textual records concerning the organizational development and activity of Directorate IX and, later, Directorate VI, guidelines, proposals and plans for research and development tasks, solving technical issues, cooperation with the countries of the socialist camp, disclosures of classified information ("provaly"), etc.

Time range: 1950–1983

Length (in linear metres): 5.52 lm

**Counterintelligence Directorate for the Struggle against Exceptional and Unusual Forms of Criminal Activity – SNB Directorate XIV (record group: A 28)**

Textual records concerning the activity of SNB Directorate XIV, terrorism, dealing with exceptional situations, air piracy, sabotage, drug abuse, and special purpose department training.

Time range: 1981–1985

Length (in linear metres): 3.24 lm

**Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate – SNB Directorate III (record group: A 30, 30/2)**

Textual records concerning the activity of the Military Counterintelligence (Directorate VI, later Directorate III), operation of the State Security Service in Czechoslovak armed forces, including the directorate chief's orders, meeting reports and accounting books.

Time range: 1954–1971

Length (in linear metres): 47.16 lm

All "A" collections stored at the Department of Archival Collection of the StB are processed and provided with inventory lists.

**Orders, bulletins, manuals (record group: RV collection)**

Collection of various orders, instructions, directives, brochures, etc.

Time range: 1946–1991

Length (in linear metres): 8.64 lm

**Detention, internment, work and forced labour camps  
Forced labour camps**

Forced labour camps were established pursuant to Act No. 247/1948 Coll. and became a source of cheap labour for national enterprises. The collection particularly contains various reports from camps, biographies and card indexes of persons detained in forced labour camps, situation reports, questionnaires of persons detained in forced labour camps, card index of officers who worked in various forced labour camps, committees' proposals and notices, requests of persons detained in forced labour camps, etc. Materials from individual forced labour camps mostly contain orders and instructions, lists of released and transferred persons, opinions, economic and accounting matters, various correspondence and organizational matters of officers. Materials from the Mirov forced labour camp include textual records concerning internment of Czechoslovak Army officers.



Archive workplace in Kanice, near Brno



### Internment camps

After liberation, approximately 500 different "camps" were established in many places. Both Germans, prior to their deportation, and persons suspected or accused of crimes against the republic were interned in them. At the end of 1945, three types of camps were generally used: internment camps (for persons who were to be tried by extraordinary people's courts for crimes under Retribution Decree No. 16/1945 Coll.); detention camps (where Germans were placed); and work camps (for persons assigned to work under Decree No. 71/1945 Coll.). The collections are not arranged according to the camps, but more or less thematically; for example, they include termination reports, often summarizing the history of the camp.

ARCHIVAL COLLECTION NAME	RECORD GROUP	FINDING AID	TIME RANGE	REGISTERED UNITS	LENGTH (IN LINEAR METRES)
Ministry of the Interior – Prague Forced Labour Camps Directorate	E-1	Preliminary inventory	1948–1951	12 filing reports, 5 indexes, 8 card indexes, 81 boxes	15.84 lm
Ministry of the Interior – Commissioner of Brno Forced Labour Camps Directorate	E-2	Preliminary inventory	1948–1950	1 box	0.12 lm
Ministry of the Interior – Commissioner of Ostrava Forced Labour Camps Directorate	E-3	Preliminary inventory	1949–1950	1 official book, 4 filing reports, 1 index, 1 box	0.2 lm
Ministry of National Security – Prague Corrective Facilities Directorate	E-4	Preliminary inventory	1950–1953	1 box	0.12 lm
Ministry of the Interior – Prague Internment, Detention and Work Centres Directorate	E-6	Preliminary inventory	(1936) 1945–1951	119 boxes	14.28 lm
Country National Committee, Prague – Country Commander of Internment Centres in Bohemia	E-7	Preliminary inventory	1945–1949	3 official books, 4 filing reports, 4 indexes, 83 boxes	10.22 lm
Lešany Forced Labour Camp	E 1_1	Preliminary inventory	1948–1951	1 filing report, 1 index, 1 box	0.12 lm
Všebořice Forced Labour Camp	E 1_1-1	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 box	0.12 lm
Svatý Jan pod Skalou Forced Labour Camp	E 1_2	Preliminary inventory	1950	1 filing report, 1 index	0.12 lm
Kladno-Dřívň Forced Labour Camp	E 1_3	Preliminary inventory	1948–1951	1 official book, 3 filing reports, 1 box	0.21 lm
Kladno-Dubí Forced Labour Camp	E 1_3-1	Preliminary inventory	1948–1950	5 official books, 3 filing reports, 3 indexes, 1 box	0.35 lm

Příbram-Vojna Forced Labour Camp	E 1_11	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 filing report, 1 box	0.12 lm
České Budějovice Forced Labour Camp	E 2_1	Preliminary inventory	1948–1950	1 official book, 3 filing reports, 3 indexes, 1 box	0.24 lm
Jáchymov-Nikolaj Forced Labour Camp	E 3_3	Preliminary inventory	1950–1951	1 box	0.12 lm
Jáchymov-Plavno Forced Labour Camp	E 3_3-1	Preliminary inventory	1950–1951	2 filing reports, 1 box	0.12 lm
Hřebený Forced Labour Camp	E 3_9	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	2 filing reports, 2 indexes, 1 box	0.18 lm
Široké Třebčice Forced Labour Camp	E 4_3	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 official book, 1 filing report, 1 box	0.12 lm
Liberec Area Detention Centre	E 4_5	Preliminary inventory	1946–1951	1 filing report, 1 index, 1 box	0.12 lm
Dlažkovice Forced Labour Camp	E 4_6	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 official book, 1 box	0.12 lm
Dolní Jiřetín Forced Labour Camp	E 4_8	Preliminary inventory	1948–1949	1 official book, 1 box	0.12 lm
Stárkov Forced Labour Camp	E 5_5	Preliminary inventory	1949–1950	1 official book, 2 filing reports, 1 box	0.12 lm
Pardubice Forced Labour Camp	E 5_6	Preliminary inventory	1948–1951	1 official book, 2 filing reports, 1 box	0.12 lm
Brno Forced Labour Camp	E 6_2	Preliminary inventory	1949–1953	1 box	0.12 lm
Oslavany Forced Labour Camp	E 6_3	Preliminary inventory	1949–1950	2 filing reports, 1 box, 2 plans	0.12 lm
Valtice Forced Labour Camp	E 6_4	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 filing report, 1 index, 1 box, 3 plans	0.12 lm
Gottwaldov Forced Labour Camp	E 6_5	Preliminary inventory	1946–1954	2 official books, 3 filing reports, 2 indexes, 4 boxes	0.62 lm
Hodonín Forced Labour Camp	E 6_6	Preliminary inventory	1950	1 box	0.12 lm
Uhřetice Forced Labour Camp	E 6_10	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 filing report, 1 index, 4 plans	0.12 lm
Znojmo Forced Labour Camp	E 6_13	Preliminary inventory	1949	1 box	0.12 lm

Jaroslavič Forced Labour Camp	E 6_13-1	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 filing report, 2 indexes, 1 box	0.17 lm
Znojmo Disciplinary and Work Camp	E 6_13-2	Preliminary inventory	1945	1 card index	0.36 lm
Třinec Forced Labour Camp	E 7_2	Preliminary inventory	1949–1950	6 boxes, 1 plan	0.72 lm
Lazy u Orlové Forced Labour Camp	E 7_3	Preliminary inventory	1948–1949	1 filing report, 1 box	0.12 lm
Ostrava-Vitkovice Forced Labour Camp	E 7_7	Preliminary inventory	1949–1951	1 index, 1 box	0.12 lm
Mírov Forced Labour Camp	E 7_9	Preliminary inventory	1950–1951	1 box	0.12 lm

### Prison Guard Directorate

Textual records in these collections come from the period 1945–1952 (there are also earlier records, with the oldest dating from 1922). The collections mainly contain prison overviews, prison visits and inspections, prisoners' complaints, statements, reports from district and regional courts, materials relating to escapes of prisoners, food, transfer of prisoners of German nationality, reports on the number of prisoners in the Jáchymov camps, etc. Some collections of correctional facilities also include prisoners' personal files and books of prisoners.

There is also an unprocessed accession relating to the prison collections (3.6 lm), containing materials from the Brno, Uherské Hradiště and Mikulov prisons.

ARCHIVAL COLLECTION NAME	RECORD GROUP	FINDING AID	TIME RANGE	REGISTERED UNITS	LENGTH (IN LINEAR METRES)
Ministry of Justice – Prague Prison Guard Directorate	E/1	Preliminary inventory	(1916) 1945–1952	1 official book, 5 indexes, 61 boxes	7.68 lm
Brno Regional Correctional Facilities Department	E/3	Preliminary inventory	1952–1956	4 filing reports, 2 indexes, 1 box	0.24 lm
Brno-Maloměřice Correctional Facilities Unit	E/5	Preliminary inventory	1951–1953	2 official books, 6 filing reports, 2 indexes, 9 boxes	1.2 lm
Kunovice Correctional Facilities Unit	E/7	Preliminary inventory	1952–1953	1 box	0.12 lm
Zbýšov Correctional Facilities Unit	E/8	Preliminary inventory	1947–1955	7 official books, 13 filing reports, 5 indexes, 56 boxes	7.2 lm
Brigade Headquarters of the Uherské Hradiště Prison Guard Directorate	E/9	Preliminary inventory	1950–1953	1 box	0.12 lm

### State Security Service regional directorates and State Security Service district departments

Collections of State Security Service directorates at National Security Corps regional directorates and State Security Service district departments are marked **B**; their inventories are combined. They always include a col-

lection of State Security Service directorate in the region (formerly Regional Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior) and collections of relevant departments and State Security Service groups in the districts. The collections are based on the 1960 territorial reform, hence the seven inventories.

The collections are followed by parts II (with two exceptions – part II of the Brno StB Directorate inventory is yet to be processed, and there is already a part III for the Ostrava StB Directorate inventory).

Some regions and districts used specific units, e.g., the Jáchymov Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, or the rail transport unions. It can be said that the above materials come from the period 1945–1990, but there are also much older materials. Later materials – from the end of the 1970s and the 1980s – remain unprocessed.

Parts I of the inventories include earlier periods (up to the 1960s) and textual records are particularly related to Nazi and fascist parties and organizations (NS-DAP, SD, Vlakja, HJ, etc.), the Gestapo and its informers, resistance movement, investigations concerning individuals and partisan groups, political parties, churches, foreigners, subversive activity, youth, citizens' responses to various events, officers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, border crossings and the resettlement of Germans; there are also various photographs, materials on Wehrmacht conscripts and copies of judgments on people sentenced by extraordinary people's courts.

Parts II of the inventories contain documents from the 1960s and 1970s (sometimes even from the early 1980s). They particularly include work plans of individual components and their assessments, meetings including reports on individual items, reports on the state security situation in general or in relation to certain events (election, congress, anniversary of February 1948, August 1968, etc.), analyses of different issues (e.g. right-wing opportunist forces, young people, Chartists), findings related to particular persons, information on various operations, agents, emigrants, etc., textual records concerning internal organization and the administration of individual components, screenings conducted in different sections, etc.

Materials from the 1980s are placed among acquisitions. They mainly include textual records that have not gone through the shredding procedure (not taking into account the destruction of many crucial documents, particularly those related to the struggle against the internal enemy, in December 1989) and textual records

that have remained in cabinets and safes. This is how the archive acquired different materials that do not have lasting informative value (and will therefore be discarded in the future), but which can now help clarify some specific cases.

In addition, the inventory of regional directorates also include passport and visa sections in regions and districts (marked **D**) or passport control departments. Their codes are the same as in collections marked **B** (i.e. 1 – Prague and Central Bohemian Region, 2 – České Budějovice, etc.). The collections of passports and visa sections contain activity reports, statistical analyses of emigration, travel document reports, etc.

For increased clarity, the following list shows indicative length (in linear metres) of archival materials of StB regional and district sections and passport and visa sections, in individual regions:

**Central Bohemian Region:** Z: 45.73 lm N: 79.81 lm

**South Bohemian Region:** Z: 26.6 lm N: 36.76 lm

**West Bohemian Region:** Z: 17.15 lm N: 43.9 lm

**North Bohemian Region:** Z: 63.67 lm N: 56.37 lm

**East Bohemian Region:** Z: 24.03 lm N: 22.35 lm

**South Moravian Region:** Z: 47.17 lm N: 100.54 lm

**North Moravian Region:** Z: 55.38 lm N: 38.52 lm

## Department of Operative Dossiers and Investigation Files

### Main Intelligence Service Directorate – SNB Directorate I

Textual records of the SNB Main Intelligence Service Directorate contain information on the organizational development of the Intelligence Service of the Ministry of the Interior, its operation on Czechoslovak territory, development and maintenance of the foreign residency system, expansion of the network of agents, and specific agent-operative and study activities. Individual agent dossiers, personal dossiers on officers and operative correspondence dossiers contain a wealth of information from both open and secret sources, documentation of active and other measures, as well as information on the use of operative technology. Cooperation with intelligence and state security services of Communist states, especially with the Soviet intelligence service, is also partly documented. The operative documentation contains information on areas and subjects of interest, plans and activity assessments, orders, guidelines, minutes of meetings, meeting reports and many other materials of documentation, information and administrative nature.

**SNB Directorate I collection – operative documentation**

Name	Time range	Length
SNB Directorate I collection – operative documentation	1945–1990	154.3 km

**SNB Directorate I collection – operative dossiers**

Name	Time range	Length
Dossiers on subjects of interest ("1")	1945–1990	496 km
Discarded types ("2")		
Personal dossiers on officers ("3")		
Agent dossiers ("4")		
Dossiers on loaned and conspiratorial apartments ("7")		
Operative correspondence dossiers ("8")		
Dossiers on active and influential measures ("9")		

**Investigation files (record group: V/MV, V/KS)**

Investigation files (personal and group files) contain textual records concerning individuals, both from before their arrest and during investigation, custody, including operative materials (agent reports), preparation of charges, judgments and sometimes even information on rehabilitation proceedings.

Time range: (1945) 1948–1990

Originators: StB Investigations Directorate (central office), Military Counterintelligence, StB regional investigation sections of Prague, Ostrava, Brno, České Budějovice, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, Pilsen, Hradec Králové and Pardubice (including subordinate units) and their predecessors

Extent: 68 archival reports + 2 card indexes + 1,450 km

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Archival reports	Card index
V/MV Centrála	2–42,801	33,719	50,654	24	39,740
V/KS Ostrava	75–13,866	11,078	19,442	9	–
V/KS Ústí n/L	1–12,689	12,637	16,030	6	–
V/KS Liberec	4–789	697	1,121	1	–
V/KS Plzeň	1–15,209	8,534	13,758	10	–
V/KS K. Vary	208–2,290	1,913	4,848	2	–
V/KS Hradec Králové	1–7,174	7,091	11,741	5	–
V/KS Č. Budějovice	1–5,625	5,480	7,305	3	–
V/KS Brno	1–15,323	14,861	20,625	8	–
<b>Total</b>		<b>96,010</b>	<b>145,524</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>39,740</b>

**Dossiers on subjects of interest (record group: OB/-)**

The collection mainly contains dossiers on subjects of interest that were created for organizations, companies, other institutions and social groups identified for "counterintelligence targeting" or counterintelligence protection, primarily intended for gathering intelligence documents focusing on manifestations of hostile activity, control of class enemies, protection of state secrets or exceptional events.

Time range: (1945) 1948–1990

Originators: Central operative directorates of the StB, particularly the Counterintelligence, relevant sections of Prague StB directorate and regional directorates and their subordinate units, the Military Counterintelligence, the Main Directorate of the Border Guard Service and State Border Protection Service

Extent: 9 archival reports + 1,932 boxes + 1,749 microfiches

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Fiches	Jackets (reserve copies)	Card indexes	Archival reports
OB/Centrála	1,051–1 963	1,318	7,711	1,749	1,795	1,055	1
OB/Hradec Králové	1–648	603	2,648	0	0		1
OB/Plzeň	–	54	237	0	0	0	1
OB/Ostrava	508–1065	109	769	0	0	0	2
OB/Ústí n. L.	–	85	661	0	0	0	1
OB/Brno	1–548	464	3,058	0	0	0	2
OB/Č. Budějovice	13–468	272	1,414	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,905</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>9</b>

#### Dossiers of counterintelligence targeting (record group: KR/-)

The collections include dossiers of counterintelligence targeting concerning individuals or groups of people that the State Security Service, using agent-operative means, screened or looked into.

Time range: (1945) 1948–1990

Originators: Central operative directorates of the StB, particularly the Counterintelligence, relevant sections of the Prague StB directorate and regional directorates and their subordinate units, the Military Counterintelligence, the Main Directorate of the Border Guard Service and State Border Protection Service

Extent: 31 archival reports + 1,234 boxes + 39,433 microfiches

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Fiches	Jackets (reserve copies)	Card indexes	Archival reports
KR/Centrála	68–1,009,064	85,932	16,652	39,433	40,263	250	16
KR/Brno	46–455,793	10,238	10,596	0	0	0	6
KR/Plzeň	177–10,444	3,875	3,942	0	0	5,085	5
KR/Č. Budějovice	31–3,895	1,953	2,056	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,051</b>	<b>33,246</b>	<b>39,433</b>	<b>40,263</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>31</b>

#### Agent dossiers (record group: TS/-)

The collections comprises dossiers and files of collaborators, secret agents and candidates of counterintelligence sections of the State Security Service.

Time range: (1945) 1948–1990

Originators: Central operative directorates of the StB, particularly the Counterintelligence, relevant sections of the Prague StB directorate and regional directorates and their subordinate units, the Military Counterintelligence, the Main Directorate of the Border Guard Service and State Border Protection Service

Extent: 35 archival reports + 1,376 boxes + 28,908 microfiches



Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Fiches	Jackets (reserve copies)	Card indexes	Archival reports
TS/Centrála	161–1,024,765	43,716	26,389	28,908	29,427	0	30
TS/Brno	414,525–460,414	1,801	3,666	0	0	0	1
TS/Č. Budějovice	26–11,401	4,405	5,531	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,922</b>	<b>66,637</b>	<b>28,908</b>	<b>29,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>

**"Tactical" collection** (record group: T/-)

The collection contains sorted parts of shredded dossiers, including dossiers on subjects of interest or personal dossiers, that were considered by the State Security Service as usable from the operative standpoint, and "loose" materials concerning individuals or facts that could not be assigned (with respect to their types) to any of the basic categories of the operative agenda.

Time range: (1945) 1948–1990

Originators: Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, SNB Directorates II, X and XI, Prague StB Directorate, Regional Directorates of the StB – České Budějovice, Ostrava, Pilsen, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Králové

Extent: 3 archival reports + 258 boxes + 9 packages

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Archival reports
T/Centrála	90–2,398	1,848	1,872	1
T/Plzeň	1–945	911	911	1
T/Ostrava	1–516	516	517	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,275</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>3</b>

**"Special" collections** (record groups: ZA, ZO, ZV)

Special agent collection – ZA (1 archival report + 18 boxes, 1945/1948–1990), special operative collection – ZO (1 archival report + 46 boxes, 1945/1948–1990), special investigative collection – ZV (1 archival report + 146 boxes).

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Archival reports
ZA	125–6,092	58	147	1
ZO	11–4,657	60	251	1
ZV	2–490	414	1,174	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>532</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>3</b>

**"R" collection – rehabilitations (record group: R/-)**

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Card indexes	Archival reports
R/Brno	5–324	61	156	1,650	1
R/Ostrava	1–56	56	109	0	1
R/Hr. Králové	1–62	60	71	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>513</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>3</b>

**Operative agenda of the Surveillance Directorate (record group: SL/-)**

Unprocessed material, approx. 100 lm

Collection name	Range of archival numbers	Number of archival units	Number of files	Card indexes	Archival reports
SL/Centrála	0	7,688	Approx. 15,000	23,631	0
SL/Píseň	1–195	195	263	0	0
SL/Č. Budějovice	1–14	14	13	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,172</b>	<b>Approx. 15,276</b>	<b>23,631</b>	<b>0</b>

**Registration aids**

The basic registration aids include registration reports of agent-operative dossiers and files (records of dossier creation – the creation of a file concerning a specific person or subject), which form a separate collection, as well as archival reports of agent-operative dossiers and files (records of dossier archiving or storage in the operative archive), which are part of individual collections, and a card index (register of persons of interest), containing about 890,000 cards.

In total, the operative agenda (dossiers on StB collaborators, dossiers on targeted persons, agent-search dossiers and dossiers on subjects of interest; not including dossiers of the Surveillance Directorate and the Intelligence Technology Directorate) contains 154,849 inventory units.

**Collections, card indexes, registers, etc.**

Characteristics	Number
Collection of registration reports	322 books
Collection of old archival and registration reports and auxiliary books	136 books + 808 sheets
Persons of interest card index/headquarters	Approx. 890,000 cards (digitized)
Persons of interest card index/Hradec Králové	Approx. 39,000 cards
Shredding documentation/headquarters	14 boxes
Shredding documentation/Píseň	1 box
Shredding documentation/Ostrava	3 boxes
Shredding documentation/Hradec Králové	5 boxes

**Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate – Directorate III**

The operative agenda and other file documentation of the Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate and its predecessors contain information on agent-operative activities within the Czechoslovak People's Army and in the

related civilian environment, the activities of foreign intelligence services, cases of high treason, terror, subversion, enemy propaganda, preparations to desert, protection of military secrets, etc.

#### **SNB Directorate III collection – file documentation**

Name	Time range	Length
Unprocessed materials	1953–1990	417 lm

#### **SNB Directorate III collection – operative dossiers**

	Time range	Length
Agent dossiers	1953–1990	245 lm
Dossiers of counterintelligence targeting		
Dossiers on subjects of interest		

#### **Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army**

The operative agenda of the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army contains information on the organizational development, position and activity of the Military Intelligence and its subordinate units, including foreign residencies, from 1945 to 1990, as well as findings concerning the activities of foreign armies, their weaponry, etc.

Non-operative documents resulting from the activity of the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff from 1951 to 1990 are deposited in 351 archival boxes. They include internal orders of the Directorate Chief, minutes of meetings, records, trainees' notebooks, file journals, planned tasks, plans of reconnaissance and monitoring, training materials, etc.

#### **Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff collection – file documentation**

Name	Time range	Length
Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff	1945–1990	146 lm

#### **Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff collection – operative dossiers**

Name	Time range	Length
Personal dossiers	1945–1990	310 lm
Dossiers from residencies		
Primary dossiers on cover apartments and technology		

#### **Correctional Education Corps Directorate – Section of Internal Protection – operative dossiers**

The agent-operative agenda of the department (from 1974), and section (from 1983) of the Correctional Education Corps Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic comprises findings gained through counterintelligence activity concerning persons in prison and custody, their investigation, managing the network of secret collaborators focused on the behaviour of prisoners, detecting their political views, contacts outside prison facilities and workplaces, etc.

Name	Time range	Length
Agent dossiers	1971–1990	20 lm
Dossiers of counterintelligence targeting		

### Basic Organization of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – Political Department of the Federal Ministry of National Defence

The collection contains minutes of member meetings and other partial textual records of organizations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia attached to relevant organizational components of the Federal Ministry of Defence – particularly sections under the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Name	Time range	Length
Basic Organization of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – Political Department of the Federal Ministry of National Defence	1957–1987	22.5 lm

### Intelligence Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Border Guard and State Border Protection Service – operative dossiers

The collection comprises agent-operative intelligence dossiers of the Intelligence Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Border Guard and State Border Protection Service kept in the registers of the Main Intelligence Directorate (SNB Directorate I). With respect to file types, the collection includes dossiers on subjects of interest, dossiers on secret agents, and dossiers on loaned and conspiratorial apartments.

Name	Time range	Length
Intelligence Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Border Guard and State Border Protection Service – operative dossiers (intelligence part)	1966–1990	10.65 lm

### Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces

The Border Guard Service collections are documents created in the course of the organisation of the protection of the state border, such as border books, orders, documents assessing attempts to cross the state border, materials that can be collectively described as textual records concerning the state of the regime's measures in the border area. The collections of the (regional) directorates responsible for the protection of the state border with Communist countries have identical content.

Collections of the Interior Guard Service sections include materials concerning the protection of some industrial plants, prisons, mines and other areas, as well as search operations and interventions of all kinds. Armed forces collections also contain records concerning training departments, whether they organized several-month courses for border guards: soldiers performing compulsory military service (NCO training schools), or multi-year study for officers of the Ministry of the Interior armed forces/professional soldiers (training centres, training regiments or officer candidate schools). Their materials illustrate the course of education, its content and the students' results.

Name of archival collection	Time range	Length
2nd Regiment of the Prague Interior Guard Service	1960–1966	1.08
6th Independent Battalion of the Píbram Interior Guard Service	1961–1966	0.84
8th Independent Battalion of the Pardubice-Semtin Interior Guard Service	1959–1967	1.08
16th Independent Battalion of the Záluží u Mostu Interior Guard Service	1954–1966	0.6
17th Independent Battalion of the Brno Interior Guard Service	1957–1966	0.96
1st Motorized Brigade of the Prague Interior Guard Service	(1951) 1952–1964	4.68
2nd Brigade of the Lány Interior Guard Service	1952–1963	6.24

6th Brigade of the Jáchymov Interior Guard Service	1954–1963	4 08
17th Brigade of the Brno Interior Guard Service	1952–1963	3 96
NCO Training School of the Varnsdorf Interior Guard Service	1953–1963	1 68
NCO Dog-Handling Training School of the Grabštejn Interior Guard Service	1958–1963	0 48
NCO Automobile Training School of the Jihlava Interior Guard Service	1956–1963	0 48
1st Vinohrad Battalion of the 2nd Interior Guard Service Brigade	1953–1963	1 68
2nd Záluží Battalion of the 2nd Interior Guard Service Brigade	1953–1963	1 2
3rd Pardubice-Semtin Battalion of the 2nd Interior Guard Service Brigade	1952–1962 (1964)	1 08
1st Moto-Mechanized Battalion of the Prague Interior Guard Service	1951–1962	1 92
Military Training Centre of the Bruntál Border Guard and Interior Guard Services	1951–1966 (1968)	11 4
Brigade of NCO Training Schools of the Planá u Mariánských Lázní Border Guard and Interior Guard Services	1963–1966	0 72
7th Special Battalion of the Prague Interior Guard Service	1954–1966	1 32
1st Jáchymov Battalion of the 6th Interior Guard Service Brigade	1954–1963	1 2
2nd Vykmánov Battalion of the 6th Interior Guard Service Brigade	1954–1964	1 32
3rd Příbram Battalion of the 6th Interior Guard Service Brigade	1954–1963	1 2
1st Vsetín Battalion of the 17th Interior Guard Service Brigade	1954–1963	0 96
2nd Uherský Brod Battalion of the 17th Interior Guard Service Brigade	1953–1963	1 2
3rd Jihlava Battalion of the 17th Interior Guard Service Brigade	1954–1963	1 08
Standby-Reserve Section of the Prague Interior Guard Service	1959–1963	0 36
NCO Technical Training School of the Litoměřice Border Guard Service	1952–1964	0 24
NCO Dog-Handling Training School of the Libějovice Border Guard Service	1951–1960	0 6
Officer Candidate School of the Holešov Border Guard Service	1972–1976	7 2
Security Company of the Prague Regional Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior	1965–1968	0 12
Ostrava State Border Protection Directorate	(1945) 1973– [1991]	27 6
Hradec Králové State Border Protection Directorate	(1945) 1973– [1991]	17 46
Ústí nad Labem State Border Protection Directorate	(1964) 1973– [1991]	29 28
3rd Brigade of the Karlovy Vary Border Guard Service	(1881) 1951–1966	12 5
4th Brigade of the Znojmo Border Guard Service	[1950]–[1992]	125 53
5th Brigade of the Cheb Border Guard Service	(1913) 1951–1992	134 86
7th Brigade of the Sušice Border Guard Service	(1899) 1950–1992	86 88
9th Brigade of the Domažlice Border Guard Service	1951–[1992]	94 25
10th Brigade of the Volary Border Guard Service	(1863) 1951–1966	7 3
12th School Brigade of the Planá u Mariánských Lázní Border Guard Service	1950–1992	35 78
15th Brigade of the České Budějovice Border Guard Service	(1907) 1951– [1992]	102 34
19th Brigade of the Děčín Border Guard Service	1952–1966	9 3
Security Company of the Brno National Security Corps Regional Directorate	1965–1974	0 36
Krmelín Security Company of the Ostrava National Security Corps Regional Directorate	1963–1974	0 36
Security Company of the Ústí nad Labem National Security Corps Regional Directorate	1964–1970	0 12
Security Company of the Hradec Králové National Security Corps Regional Directorate	1964–1972	0 12

5th Training Regiment of the Ministry of the Interior, Frydek-Mistek	1952–1993	22 32
Security Company of the Pilsen National Security Corps Regional Directorate	1965–1974	0 48
Prague Castle Guard	1955–1983	2 16
Security Regiment of the Prague Ministry of the Interior	1964–1993	15 73
Deputy of the Ministry of the Interior at the national enterprise Sigma	1962–1975	1 44
Border Inspection Department	1958–1965	2 9
Main Prague Border Guard and State Border Protection Service Directorate	[1945]–[1991]	201 15
Main Prague Interior Guard Service Directorate	1952–1963	26 24
Prague Border Guard and State Border Protection Service Political Directorate	[1950]–[1985]	4 52
Military Council of the Main Border Guard and State Border Protection Service Directorate, Prague	1970–1989	4 56
National Security Corps Border Units	1945–1951 (1974)	19 6
Armed Services Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, Prague	1964–1993	20 29
3rd Independent Guard Battalion of the Ministry of the Interior, Kladno	1986–1993	4 31
Military Counterintelligence in Border Guard Service units	1964–1990	4 2
<b>Total length</b>		<b>1,074.9</b>

### Personnel files

The personnel file collection consists of three personnel file sets. The largest was taken over from the Ministry of the Interior, the second contains personnel files handed over by the Ministry of Defence, particularly the Administrative Archive of the Army of the Czech Republic, and the last – and smallest – contains personnel files from the Ministry of Justice.

### Personnel files from the Ministry of the Interior

The archival set comprises personnel files of the Ministry of the Interior employees born in 1910 and later, and totals 2,590 lm (194,400 files). The collection contains files of employees of the pre-federal Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Security, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, as well as employees of Security Services, i.e. officers of the National Security Corps (State Security Service and Public Security Service), the Border Guard Service and the Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces. The collection also contains personnel files of employees of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the SNB delimited by the Office for Foreign Relations and Information. However, the collection does not contain 9,167 personnel files delimited for the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic from 1994 to 2006. This archival collection is, to a large extent, related to the collection of personal register cards of the Ministry of Interior employees, recording the course of service and promotion of such persons.

Name	Time range	Number of files	Length
Personnel files from the Ministry of the Interior	Cannot be determined	194,400	2,590
Personal register cards of the Ministry of Interior employees	Cannot be determined		123

### Personnel files from the Ministry of Defence

This collection is a specific archival set of cadre (personnel) files, containing personal cards, totalling 6,200 files (95 lm). It particularly contains personnel files of professional soldiers: Military Counterintelligence officers, working especially in the Czechoslovak People's Army units (military units, corps, divisions, brigades, etc.), and Ministry of National Defence sections; to a lesser extent, it contains personnel files of the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army employees.



Name	Time range	Number of files	Length
Personnel files from the Ministry of Defence	Cannot be determined	6,200	95

#### Personnel files from the Ministry of Justice – Section of Internal Protection

In total, 82 files (3.6 km) of personnel files on employees of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic – Section of Internal Protection of the Correctional Education Corps.

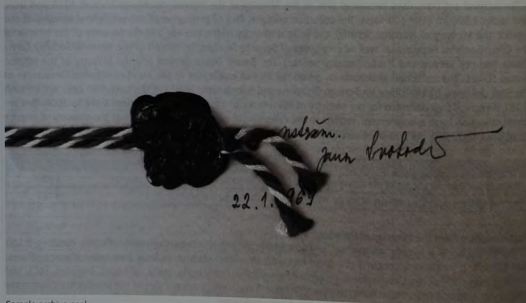
Name	Time range	Number of files	Length
Personnel files of the Ministry of the Interior – Section of Internal Protection	Cannot be determined	82	3.6

### Department of Archival Collections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic

#### Regional Directorates of the National Security Corps

The collections of Regional Directorates of the National Security Corps and its predecessors include archival materials from the period 1945–1991, and sometimes earlier archival materials. They are mostly materials of National Security Corps command stations (formerly gendarmerie stations), with records from the period after 1849.

With respect to type of material, the collections contain selected textual records, such as the minutes of meetings of chiefs, chief staffs, annual reports, work plans, handover reports, various reports, daily reports, summaries of operative activity, organizational issues, section reorganizations, analyses, plans of security operations and extraordinary security operations and measures, assessments of tasks, screening reports, lists of holders of guns handed in, and transport inspectorates agenda (books of accidents, statistics, etc). With respect to investigative sections, the collections contain copies of investigation files. The official books part includes event logs, station service books, service books, and materials of SNB stations headquarters. The registration aids part mainly includes meeting reports, journals of investigation files, records of complaints, and custody books.



Sample archive seal

## Extent of individual collections:

**CH – SNB Directorate of the Capital City of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region**

processed materials from (1849) 1945–1968  
(127.95 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1952–2004  
(364.17 lm)

**I – VB Municipal Directorate of Prague and individual SNB district directorates**

processed materials from 1945–1963  
(81 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1951–2005  
(339.4 lm)

**J – České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate**

processed materials from (1849) 1945–1981  
(104.78 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1950–2001  
(134 lm)

**K – SNB Pilsen Regional Directorate**

processed materials from (1936) 1945–1982  
(80.40 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1946–2006  
(169.06 lm)

**L – SNB Ústí nad Labem Regional Directorate**

processed materials from (1849) 1945–1982  
(129.61 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1946–2006  
(275.07 lm)

**M – SNB Hradec Králové Regional Directorate**

processed materials from (1849) 1945–1990  
(184.03 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1945–2005  
(26.24 lm)

**N – SNB Brno Regional Directorate**

processed materials from (1913) 1945–1972  
(145.81 lm)  
unprocessed materials from (1942) 1945–2004  
(100.50 lm)

**O – SNB Ostrava Regional Directorate**

processed materials from (1827) 1945–1984

(256.95 lm)  
unprocessed materials from 1954–2001  
(458.22 lm)

**Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic**

The collections of sections that were part of the Ministry of the Interior contain materials from various stages of Ministry operation dated 1945 to 1992. These are primarily the central sections of the executive apparatus of the public-security component (Main VB Directorate, i.e., headquarters, and VB Investigations Directorate), sections responsible for the control, regulatory, supervisory and analytical activities of the Ministry of the Interior (secretariats, office of the Ministry of the Interior, Supervisory Unit, Legal Department, etc.), and service sections (Economic Directorate and Connections Directorate).

**H 1 – Main Public Security Service Directorate**

The Main Public Security Service Directorate was established in 1952 and was in operation until the end of 1968. The collection also includes materials from its predecessors: the National Security Corps Headquarters (1945–1949), created from the General Headquarters of the uniformed police, and the Public Security Service Headquarters, which existed from 1949 to 1952.

Extent of the whole collection:

processed materials 41.45 lm  
unprocessed materials 1.7 lm

**H 1 – 1 (Col. Jan Záruba)** – proposals of the new organization and creation of VB district departments and the VB Municipal Directorate of Prague, prospective plans of the Ministry of the Interior, reports on study tours of VB officers abroad, reports on operative work and investigations.

Extent: 4 boxes (1967–1968)

**H 1 – 2 (Chief of the Main VB Directorate, Col. Dr. Jindřich Thon)** – reports on the security situation in 1968, reports on the implementation of a government resolution on the development of crime and on the standard of work of prosecuting authorities, and minutes of meetings of chiefs of VB Directorates.

Extent: 1 box (1967–1968)

**H 1 – 3 (Inspectorate of the Chief of the Main VB Directorate)** – complaints from citizens and authorities about VB officers, reports of the supervisory service at the time of the events of August 1968

Extent: 6 boxes, 15 books (1967–1968)

**H 1 – 4 (Internal Affairs Department)** – reports on the organization of sections, the government crisis of 1948, the reorganization of border units, minutes of meetings of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Interior, planned tasks of the Main VB Directorate, minutes of staff meetings, analyses of the VB activity, reports on Warsaw Pact troops located on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the suicide of Jan Palach.

Extent: 131 boxes, 68 books (1946–1969)

**H 1 – 5 (Supervisory Section)** – daily reports, reports on events.

Extent: 82 books (1950–1969)

**H 1 – 6 (Political Section)** – analyses of preventive and educational activities, records of meetings of VB Directorates chiefs, report on the monetary reform as-

essment, work plans of press and propaganda department.

Extent: 4 boxes, 3 books (1953–1965)

**H 1 – 7 (Railway Directorate)** – proposals for a new railway safety organization, reports on the work and preventive activity, fires, railway accidents, theft and crime, records of checks at regional rail unions.

Extent: 27 boxes, 22 books (1952–1963)

**H 1 – 8 (Education Department)** – overview of schools, courses and guidelines for training.

Extent: 1 box, 2 books (1949–1955)

**H 1 – 9 (Section for the Fight Against Criminal Acts)** – reports on check in VB units.

Extent: 2 boxes (1953–1963)

**H 1 – 10 (Section for the Fight Against Theft and Speculation)** – reports on crime and its analysis, work plans, minutes of meetings of national intelligence units.

Extent: 12 boxes (1951–1963)



Archive research room at its Na Struze location in Prague

**H 1 – 11 (External and Transportation Services)** – proposals for the organization of transport inspectorates, patrol services, principles for the creation of VB district departments, reorganization of border stations.

Extent: 18 boxes, 45 books (1948–1969)

**H 1 – 12 (Operative-Search and Permission Section)** – permits for the production and storage of explosives, reports on unidentified corpses, missing persons, unsolved cases, overview of guns owned by citizens of African states.

Extent: 37 boxes, 21 books (1945–1963)

**H 1 – 13 (Foreign Affairs and Citizen ID Card Section)** – reports on issuing ID cards and reporting citizens' residencies.

Extent: 1 box, 19 books (1955–1962)

**H 1 – 14 (Administrative Section)** – reports on issuing ID cards, transport agenda, improvement proposals concerning transport.

Extent: 4 boxes, 4 books (1962–1964)

**H 1 – 15 (Criminology Institute)** – materials concerning the organization of the criminal service, reports on the exhumation of the victims of Nazism, gun registers and expertise.

Extent: 3 boxes, 25 books (1945–1968)

**H 1 – 16 (Economic Section)** – reports on checks in economic-financial matters.

Extent: 1 box, 1 book (1952–1956)

**H 1 – 17 (Statistics-Registration Section)** – registers of confiscated belongings of persons in criminal proceedings, warehouse books of confiscated objects, meeting reports.

Extent: 14 boxes (1951–1969)

**H 1 – 18 (Personnel and Organizational Section)** – meeting reports.

Extent: 1 box (1966–1968)

**H 2 – Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic**

– established in 1969 at the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic and operating until 1975. Materials from this collection can also be found in acquisitions.

Extent of the whole collection:

processed materials 17.84 lm

unprocessed materials 1.52 lm

**H 2 – 1 (Secretariat of the Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic)** – security measures during the events of August 1968, reports on extraordinary events, crime, protection of the economy, reports of meetings, security measures, extraordinary security measures, proposed measures and guidelines.

Extent: 155 boxes (1968–1975)

**H 2 – 2 (Supervisory Unit of the Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic)** – daily reports.

Extent: 38 boxes (1969–1975)

**H 2 – 3 (Inspectorate of the Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic)** – complaints from citizens and authorities about VB officers, reports on checks in subordinate units.

Extent: 32 boxes (1969–1975)

**H 2 – 4 (Criminal Services Directorate of the Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic)** – reports on the struggle against corruption, measures against speculation and corruption, crime statistics.

Extent: 9 boxes (1968–1975)

**H 2 – 5 (Personnel and Education Section of the Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic)** – meeting reports.

Extent: 4 boxes (1969–1976)

**H 3 – Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic**

The Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate was established in 1970 and performed the tasks of a conceptual, regulatory, coordination, control and, within a defined scope, executive nature. Within the security section of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, it was responsible for the creation of materials for development forecasts, conceptions and plans of the security policy, and proposed

the organization and "rationalization" of the activities of the Ministry of the Interior and its sections. It was managed by the first deputy minister of the interior.

The collection contains statutes of central bodies, consultation procedures concerning the organization of some federal and republic (Czech Socialist Republic) ministries, relevant materials for the processing of the status and organizational rules of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, opinions of the minister of the interior on the materials of some state and social organizations, meetings of chiefs.

Extent of the whole collection:

processed materials 8.36 lm

unprocessed materials 8.65 lm

### **H 3 - 1 (Secretariat of the Chief of the Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate)**

Extent: 3 boxes (1971-1975)

**H 3 - 2 (Section for Organization and Organizational Management and Internal Administration)** - also includes archival materials of its predecessors (materials for international treaties, etc.)

Extent: 57 boxes (1948-1975)

**H 3 - 3 (Internal Affairs Section for Organizational and Internal Administration)** - personnel orders, meetings, work plans.

Extent: 3 boxes (1970-1975)

**H 3 - 4 (Security Section of the Public Security Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic)** - event logs, action plans of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Public Security Service, materials concerning the activities of the People's Militia.

Extent: 3 boxes (1969)

**H 3 - 5 (Special Section)** - draft guidelines for the protection of classified information.

Extent: 1 box (1971)

**H 4 - Collegium of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic**

In 1969, the new Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic divided its agenda into civil-administrative and security sections. The Collegium of the Ministry of the Interior for the security section was

an advisory body to the minister on crucial issues of professional and political leadership and organization of the work of the Public Security Service and fire protection and their cooperation.

The collection contains information on the security situation, implementation of security policy, bills and organizational rules of sections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, work plans of the Collegium, meetings of the Collegium leadership and their assessments, report on the preparedness of Civil Defence, the main focus of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic in particular periods, materials concerning meetings of party and service officials, materials for the "cleansing" of the security apparatus from 1968 to 1969, reports on the protection of classified information in security and civil-administrative sections, information on performance in the fire protection section, the state and development of crime and criminal activities of young people, reports on economic results, plans for the material-technical base and capital construction, plans and guidelines for extraordinary search operations, etc.

Extent of the collection:

processed materials 3.96 lm

unprocessed materials 0.64 lm

Time range of the collection: 1969-1980

Time range of acquisitions: 1969-1991

**H 5 - Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic Leadership**

The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic Leadership, established in 1969, consisted of the minister, his deputies and, possibly, any other senior officials of the Ministry designated by the minister.

The collection contains materials on the readiness of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic concerning extraordinary measures and the military preparedness of the state, capital construction and material-technical base plans, security measures for various anniversaries, materials for the construction of the metro, draft amendments to criminal legislation, Ministry sickness and accident rate analyses, reports on "reserve pools", results of inspection trips conducted by members of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Interior, a report on task performance in the transport section, the protection of classified information, etc.

Extent of the collection: 15 boxes - 1.84 lm

Time range of the collection: 1969-1980

## H 7 – Public Security Service Investigations Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic

As of 1 January 1949, criminal offices of all levels were abolished and their agenda was assigned to the relevant National Security headquarters. The criminal headquarters became Sector IV of the Public Security Service Headquarters. At the end of 1953, the united criminal corps was divided into the Section for the Fight Against Criminal Acts and the Section for the Fight Against Theft and Speculation. Simultaneously, a separate investigation section of the Public Security Service Main Directorate was established. In 1964, the Public Security Service Investigations Directorate was founded, and the entire investigation apparatus was removed from the Public Security Service organization.

The collection contains reports and analyses of investigation and crime development, work plans and their assessments, materials from meetings of investigation section chiefs, various guidelines and orders, methodological instructions, proposals for reorganization, materials for publication and propaganda activity, reports on the security situation and copies of investigation files of serious criminal acts.

Extent of the whole collection:

processed materials 8.24 lm

unprocessed materials 15.46 lm

Time range including acquisitions: 1954–1992

### H 7 – 1 (Secretariat of the Investigations Directorate of the Public Security Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic)

Extent: 16 boxes (1954–1981)

### H 7 – 2 (Department I of the Investigations Directorate of the Public Security Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic)

Extent: 7 boxes (1957–1969)

### H 7 – 3 (Department II of the Investigations Directorate of the Public Security Service of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic)

Extent: 46 boxes (1962–1975)

## G – Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic General Inspector

It was established on 5 March 1969, and was to be-

come the auxiliary section of Col. JUDr. Jindřich Thon, general inspector for direct control of the Public Security Service. The general inspector was responsible for the activity of the Public Security Service, fire protection and civil defence. The post was abolished in 1970.

The collection contains textual records of informative and documentary nature. A special part is formed by textual records of the events of August 1968 on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic; it also includes reports on the security and political situation, reports on the investigation into the self-immolation of Jan Palach and Jan Zajíc, plans for security measures and reports on their progress, proposals for the organization, scope and number of employees of the executive apparatus of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, a description of the activities performed by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, letters and complaints from citizens and institutions including the Minister of the Interior, and meeting reports.

Extent of the collection:

processed materials 0.12 lm

unprocessed materials 0.72 lm

Time range of the collection: 1969–1970

### Personnel orders

The collection contains personnel orders from the minister of the interior, deputy ministers and most senior officials with personnel powers from different sections within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior.

Extent of the collection: 126 lm

Time range of the collection: 1951–1992

### Collection of orders and regulations

The collection contains internal management acts, orders, regulations, guidelines, etc., of various security sections commanders.

Extent of the collection: 6.8 lm

Time range of the collection: (1920) 1945–1978

### Other unprocessed collections of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

\* Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (1968–1989)

\* Office of the Minister of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1969–1992)



- \* Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1969–1992)
- \* Staff of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1976–1992)
- \* Advisory Committee of the Minister of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1977–1991)
- \* Inspectorate of the Minister of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1980–1992)
- \* Main Directorate of the Public Security Service of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1988–1990)
- \* Civil Defence Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1973)
- \* Refugee Facilities Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1991–1992)
- \* Legislative Section of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) and its predecessors (1977–1992)
- \* Personnel Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic, its predecessors and successors (1961–1992)
- \* Political-Educational, Training, Press and Promotional Activities Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic and its predecessors (1955–1988)
- \* Legal Section (at different times part of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate, and the Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic)
- \* Economic Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, its predecessors and successors (1950–1978)
- \* Section of Economic Security of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1956–1971)
- \* Economic Directorate of the Section of Economic Security of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1970–1981)
- \* Communications Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior and its forerunners (1945–1965)
- \* Communications Section of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1975–1992)

- \* Defence Section of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1969–1992)
  - \* Facilities Protection Section of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1975–1988)
  - \* Health Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic and its forerunners (1959–1987)
  - \* Health and Social Security Section of the Ministry of the Interior and Environment of the Czech Socialist Republic and its forerunners (1969–1990)
  - \* Health and Social Security Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic and its forerunners (1973–1984)
  - \* Health Institute of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic and its predecessors (1958–1983)
  - \* Health Centre of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1978–1984)
  - \* Disciplinary and Transport Services Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) (1958–1992)
  - \* Criminal Service Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior and Environment) of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic) (1978–1991)
  - \* Kanice Archive the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (1995–1998)
  - \* Main Directorate of Fire Protection Corps of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic and its forerunners (1946–1988)
  - \* Main Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1969–1989)
  - \* Main Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (1977–1990)
- Extent of all unprocessed archival materials from the collections of the Ministry of the Interior sections: 190.50 km

#### **Special schools of the SNB and their predecessors**

With one exception, the collections of the National Security Corps (Ministry of the Interior) schools have not been processed.

**H 6/1** – SNB Warrant Officer School, Brno – separate centre in Ostrov nad Ohří

The collection contains meeting reports, complaint reports, school chiefs' orders, minutes of school management and staff meetings, reports on the moral-political characteristics of officers and on political-educational work, education section plans, analyses, educational process plans, lists of textbooks, textual records related to the abolition of the separate centre. Class books and records are stored at the Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Brno.

Extent of the collection: 22 boxes – 2.57 lm

Time range of the collection: 1965–1980

The unprocessed collections of the Ministry schools mostly contain textual records related to school operation, guidelines, regulations, instructions, economic affairs and contracts, reports on position transfers, work plans and their assessments, minutes of school management meetings, students' complaints and complaints about students, statistics, organizational rules of the relevant schools, class sheets and books (older and abolished schools), school leaving examination reports, curricula, meeting reports and, exceptionally, personnel orders.



Restoration work at the Archive

(The time range of archival materials is given in parentheses.)

\* SNB Secondary Technical School, Jihlava (1964–1992)

\* SNB Officer Candidate School, Jihlava (1973–1976)

\* SNB Warrant Officer School, Brno – Jihlava school unit (1974–1977)

\* SNB Warrant Officer School, Brno – Vsetín school unit (1966–1976)

\* SNB Warrant Officer School, Unčín (1970–1976)

\* SNB Warrant Officer School, Praha 10 – Vršovice (1967–1974)

\* SNB Warrant Officer School, Brno, and its successors (1964–1992)

\* SNB Warrant Officer and Officer Candidate School, Svatý Jan pod Skalou (1963–1986)

\* Pardubice Educational Institute of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and its successors (1952–1992)

\* SNB Warrant Officer and Officer Candidate School, Vinohrady (1963–1976)

\* SNB Secondary Technical School, Prague (1953–1992)

\* Standby-Reserve Regiment of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic (1970–1990)

\* National Security Corps, Border Guard Service and Ministry of the Interior Armed Forces Secondary Technical School, Holešov (1981–1992)

\* Educational Institute of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic (Czech Republic), Veltrusy (1979–1992)

Extent of the collections: 43.15 lm

The Ministry of the Interior also secured technical education in the field of fire protection.

\* Fire Protection Vocational School of the Ministry of the Interior, Brno (1987–1992)

\* Fire Protection Secondary Technical School of the Ministry of the Interior, Frýdek-Místek (1967–1992)

Extent of the collections: 0.3 lm

## Part IV.

### Dissemination of documents

#### 1. Principles defining access to documents

Making textual records stored in the Security Services Archive accessible is particularly governed by Act No. 499/2004 Coll., on archives and records management and amendments, as amended, Implementing Decree No. 645/2004 Coll., as amended, as well as (to a lesser extent) Act No. 140/1996 Coll., on the disclosure of files created in the course of the activities on the part of the former State Security Service, as amended, and Act No. 181/2007 Coll., on the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes and the Security Services Archive, and amendments. The Archive Act significantly expanded access of researchers to operative textual records of the former State Security Service, because it stipulated that the principle under which only archival materials older than thirty years are accessible is not applied to these materials. Furthermore, it stipulated that, in this case, an exemption from the restriction of access to archival materials containing sensitive personal data applies. Act No. 181/2007 Coll. then extended these principles to textual records of all the security services, e.g. the Public Security Service, the Border Guard Service, the Military Counterintelligence, the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Section of Internal Protection of the Correctional Education Corps, etc.

In practice, this means that any researcher may ask for access to any material deposited in the Archive, regardless of whether he/she is related in some way to the person whose materials are requested. In addition, researchers may make, at their own cost, digital copies and scans (using their own scanners) of all these materials, or to request photocopies or digital copies based on the applicable price list. This level of access is undoubtedly the most liberal among all post-Communist countries.

The website of the Archive makes a substantial part of the existing archival aids public, so researchers can pre-select the materials they want to study. In the case of dossiers or files kept by the State Security Service on particular persons, researchers just need to send, e.g., by email, the names of people they are interested in, and then just wait for notification of which of the Archive research centres the archival materials in question are prepared at for study. With respect to the other types of materials, e.g. those related to a particular historical topic, some researchers come to research centres directly, without prior contact with the Archive; nevertheless, the required materials are – if possible – presented to them almost immediately.

#### 2. Use of documents

Interest in archival materials administered by the Security Services Archive is significant, not only among historians and journalists, but also among the general public.

The following table shows the number of researchers (i.e. natural persons), research visits and archival materials presented from 2010 to 2012:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Researchers	1526	1699	1921	1665	1693	8504
Research	4087	4670	5016	4367	4399	22539
Archival units presented	38 878	45 916	29 110	34 510	29 800	178 214

Another task of the Archive is to deal with the official agenda and inquiries addressed to the Archive by authorities and public administration institutions. The largest part is related to the identification and provision of data under Act No. 451/1991 Coll., which lays down some additional requirements for certain positions in state bodies and organizations of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, Act No. 279/1992 Coll., on some further prerequisites for certain positions filled by appointment or designation of officers of the Police of the Czech Republic and officers of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic, Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the protection of classified information and security eligibility, Act No. 40/1993 Coll. and Act No. 193/1999 Coll., on state citizenship, Act No. 255/1946 Coll., on Czechoslovak Army officers abroad and on some other participants in the national liberation struggle, Act No. 357/2005 Coll., on compensation for participants in the national struggle for the formation and liberation of Czechoslovakia and for some of their survivors, and Act No. 262/2011 Coll., on participants in the resistance and opposition to Communism.

Researchers' requests are first received by the Electronic Records Group of the Office of the Archive Director. Their further processing is then also conducted by Document Preparation Groups and Archive departments administering archival materials. Archive employees also prepare summaries for security procedures carried out by the National Security Authority and make copies of archival materials required by state bodies.

In 2008, the Archive provided the National Security Authority, the Ministry of the Interior, the Police of the Czech Republic, intelligence services, etc. with information on **23,902 persons**, processing **1,214 requests**. The National Security Authority, for which the Archive processed 609 requests, was the most frequent requester.

In 2009, a total of **1,167 official requests** were processed, which required screening of **24,124 persons**.

In 2010, the Archive received **1,078 official requests**, containing **22,580 register searches** concerning individuals; in 2011, the Archive received **1,348 requests** requiring the screening of **16,118 persons**.

In 2012, the Archive dealt with **1,464 official applications** and carried out **20,425 investigations** linked to persons.

#### Characteristics of registers and finding aids facilitating access to archival documents

A 1	Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior		1973	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 2/1	Secretariat of the Minister of the Interior (Minister of National Security)	I	1979	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 2/2	Secretariat of the Minister of the Interior	II	1974	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 2/3	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	III	1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section	yes
A 2/4	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Legal Section	IV	1982	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 5	Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Jindřich Kotál		1976	Legal Section of the Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 6/1, A 6/2	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	I, II	1978	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 7	Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Jaroslav Klíma		1978	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 8	Supervisory Unit of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	I	1978	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes

A 8	Supervisory Unit of the Minister of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	II	1988	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 9	Secretariat of the First Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Jan Záruba		1979	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 11	Federal Ministry of the Interior – Section for International Relations	I	1979	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 11	Federal Ministry of the Interior – Section for International Relations	II	1979	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 12	Security Services of the Ministry of the Interior		1979	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
A 13	Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Minister of the Interior, Col. JUDr. František Vašek		1980	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section	yes
A 14, 15, 16	SNB Country Headquarters, Prague, Brno, Bratislava		1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 17	Main SNB Headquarters, Prague		1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 18	Intelligence Section of the Federal Intelligence Services Directorate		1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section	yes
A 19	Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior for Armed Forces, Major General Ludvík Hlavačka and Col. Karel Peprný		1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section	yes
A 20	Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Minister of the Interior, Col. JUDr. Jaroslav Vosecký		1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section	yes
A 21	Communications Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Prague		1982	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	no
A 22	Physical Education and Professional Sports Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Prague	I	1982	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 22	Physical Education and Professional Sports Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	II	2002	Archive of the Ministry of the Interior of Czech Republic, Brno – Kanice	yes
A 23	Secretariat of the Commission for the Protection of State Secrets, Prague		1983	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 24	Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Col. Štefan Demjan		1983	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 26	Personnel Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Prague		1984	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 27	SNB Directorate VI (Intelligence Technology Directorate)		1986	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section	yes

A 28	Counterintelligence Directorate for the Struggle against Exceptional and Unusual Forms of Criminal Activity (SNB Directorate XIV)		1987	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 30/1	SNB Directorate III, Prague (Military Counterintelligence)	I	1988	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 30/2	Military Counterintelligence Directorate (SNB Directorate III of the Federal Ministry of the Interior)	II	1988	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section	yes
RV	Orders, bulletins, manuals		1998	Archive of the Ministry of the Interior of Czech Republic, Brno – Kanice	yes
E 1	Detention, internment, work camps and forced labour camps		1977	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
E 2	Prison Guard Directorate and Correctional Facilities Units		1978	Statistical-Records Section of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 1	Prague SNB Regional Directorate and units in the Central Bohemian Region	I	1973	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	yes
B 1, D 1	SNB Directorate of the Capital City of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region – Prague StB Regional Directorate and StB units in the Central Bohemian Region	II	1986	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 2	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and units in the South Bohemian Region	I	1975	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 2, D 2	SNB Regional Directorate – České Budějovice StB Regional Directorate and StB units in the South Bohemian Region	II	1985	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 3	Pilsen Regional Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of the Interior units in the West Bohemian Region	I	1975	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 3, D 3	SNB Regional Directorate – Pilsen StB Directorate and StB units in the West Bohemian Region	II	1987	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 4	Ústí nad Labem SNB Regional Directorate and Ministry of the Interior units in the North Bohemian Region	I	1976	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 4, D 4	SNB Regional Directorate – Ústí nad Labem StB Directorate and StB units in the North Bohemian Region	II	1986	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 5	Hradec Králové Regional Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of the Interior units in the East Bohemian Region	I	1975	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes



B 5, D 5	SNB Regional Directorate – Hradec Králové StB Directorate and StB units in the West Bohemian Region	II	1988	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 6	Brno SNB Regional Directorate and Ministry of the Interior units in the South Moravian Region	I	1976	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 7	Ostrava Regional Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of the Interior units in the North Moravian Region	I	1975	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 7, D 7	SNB Regional Directorate – Ostrava StB Directorate and StB units in the North Moravian Region	II	1984	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
B 7, D 7	SNB Regional Directorate – Ostrava StB Directorate and StB units in the North Moravian Region	III	1990	Secretariat of the Federal Ministry of the Interior – Statistical-Records Section, Spišské Podhradí	yes
A 2/5	Secretariat of the Minister of the Interior, Part V	Part V	1983	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	no
A 2/6	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior	Part VI	1984	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 2/7	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior	Part VII	1985	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 2/8	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Legal Section	Part VIII	1985	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 2/9	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior	Part IX	1989	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 31/1	Statistical-Records Section	Part I	1990	Office of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for the Coordination and Management, Archival Department	yes
A 32	Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior, Major General Ján Pješćak and Major General Pavol Vaňo		1990	Office of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for the Coordination and Management, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 33	Secretariat of the First Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior, Major General Ján Hanuljak, Major General JUDr. Ján Kováč and Lieutenant General Ing. Alojz Lorenc		1990	Office of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for the Coordination and Management, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 6/3	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	Part III	1981	SNB Directorate XIII – 2nd Section	yes
A 6/4	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	Part IV	1982	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes
A 6/5	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	Part V	1983	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes

A 6/6	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior	Part VI	1984	Secretariat of the Federal Minister of the Interior, Statistical-Records Section	yes
2342	5th brigade of the Cheb Border Guard Service		2003	5th brigade of the Cheb Border Guard Service	yes
2358	Military Council of the Main Border Guard and State Border Protection Service Directorate		2001	Military Council of the Main Border Guard and State Border Protection Service Directorate	yes
2345	10th brigade of the Volary Border Guard Service		2003	10th brigade of the Volary Border Guard Service – preliminary inventory	yes
2340	3rd brigade of the Karlovy Vary Border Guard Service		2004	3rd brigade of the Karlovy Vary Border Guard Service – preliminary inventory	yes
2343	7th brigade of the Sušice Border Guard Service		2009	7th brigade of the Sušice Border Guard Service – preliminary inventory	no
H 1	Main Directorate of the Public Security Service, Prague	I	1977	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 1	Main Directorate of the Public Security Service, Prague	II	1978	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 2	Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic, Prague	I	1977	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 2	Main Headquarters of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic, Prague	II	1979	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 3	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, Prague	I	1980	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 4	Collegium of the Minister of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic	I	1983	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 5	Leadership of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic	I	1983	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 6/1	SNB Warrant Officer School, Brno – separate centre in Ostrov nad Ohří	I	1983	Departmental Archive of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	no
H 7	Investigations Directorate of the Public Security Service of the Czech Socialist Republic	I	1984	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
H 8	Secretariat of the Minister of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic – Section for International Relations	I	1995	Kanice Archive of the Ministry of the Interior	no
CH	Prague SNB Regional Directorate	I	1979	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
I	Prague Municipal Directorate of the Public Security Service	I	1980	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes

G/A	Secretariat of the General Inspector of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, Prague	I	1975	Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 1	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 2	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Public Security Service Directorate	II	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 3	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – České Budějovice SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	III	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 4	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Český Krumlov SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	IV	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 5	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Jindřichův Hradec SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	V	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 6	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Pelhřimov SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	VI	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 7	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Písek SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	VII	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 8	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Prácheň SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	VIII	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 9	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Strakonice SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	IX	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
J 10	České Budějovice SNB Regional Directorate and SNB units in the South Bohemian Region – Tábor SNB District Directorate, subordinate and abolished units	X	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes

K 1, K 2	Pilsen SNB Regional Directorate, SNB Regional Directorate – Pilsen Public Security Service Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 3	Pilsen Municipal SNB Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 4, K 5	Domažlice SNB District Directorate, Cheb SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 6	Karlovy Vary SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 7	Klatovy SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 8	Plzeň-jih SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 9	Plzeň-sever SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 10	Rokycany SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 11	Sokolov SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
K 12	Tachov SNB District Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 1	Ústí nad Labem SNB Regional Directorate	I	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 2	SNB Regional Directorate – Ústí nad Labem Public Security Service Directorate	II	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 3, L 4	North Bohemian Region – Česká Lípa and Děčín districts	III	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 5	North Bohemian Region – Chomutov district	IV	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 6, L 7	North Bohemian Region – Jablonec nad Nisou and Liberec districts	V	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 8, L 9	North Bohemian Region – Ústí nad Labem and Louny districts	VI	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
L 10, L 11, L 12	North Bohemian Region – Most, Teplice and Ústí nad Labem districts	VII	1987	Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
N 1, N 2	Brno SNB Regional Directorate, Jihlava district	I	1981	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
N 3	South Moravian Region, Brno-město district	II	1982	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
N 4	South Moravian Region, Brno-venkov district	III	1983	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes

N 5, N 6	South Moravian Region, Blansko and Břeclav districts	IV	1983	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
N 7, N 8, N 9, N 10	South Moravian Region, Gottwaldov, Hodonín, Kroměříž and Prostějov districts	V	1983	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
N 11, N 12, N 13, N 14, N 15	South Moravian Region, Třebíč, Uherské Hradiště, Vyškov, Znojmo and Žďar nad Sázavou districts	VI	1984	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes
N 16	Brno National Security Headquarters	I	1984	Staff of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic	yes



Archive workplace in Braník, Prague

## Part V.

### Digitization of documents

#### Principles of document digitization

Conversion of archival materials and documents administered by the Archive into electronic form, in accordance with Act No. 181/2007 Coll., is conducted by the IT and Digitization Department of the Institute. The specific process of digitization is governed by the agreement on cooperation. The Institute and the Archive have gradually created technological procedures that significantly protect the original form of archival materials and prevent excessive handling. Internal guidelines govern the organization of work, preparation of archival materials, cooperation between the two institutions and degree of responsibility. The Archive, in collaboration with the Institute, has laid down priorities concerning digitization of archival materials and documents based on the following categories:

1. performance of official activities,
2. handling researchers' requests, including the support of academic, exhibition and educational activities of the Institute,
3. long-term protection of archival materials as cultural heritage,
4. development of the electronic archive of the electronic research centre.

Within delimitation of registration documents for register searches (lustration/screening), a set of 890,000 cards from persons of interests register (EZO) was digitized; subsequently, personal register cards of former officers of Communist security services and later also registration and archival reports of the Czechoslovak State Security Service units from the period 1951–1989, currently posted as a tool for researchers on the website of the Archive ([www.ab-scr.cz/cs/seznam-registru](http://www.ab-scr.cz/cs/seznam-registru)), were digitized. Preliminary inventories of archival collections were also preferentially converted into electronic form and subsequently published on the Web ([www.ab-scr.cz/en/guide-to-the-collections](http://www.ab-scr.cz/en/guide-to-the-collections)).

In the first phase, it was decided to systematically digitize archival collections frequently used by research-

ers, including the Secretariat of the Minister of the Interior (A 2/1), the Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate (302) and the State Security Service Central Office (305), as well as collections for the public of unknown content taken from the intelligence services, e.g. the Main Intelligence Service Directorate (SNB Directorate I) collection. Since 2009, based on a trilateral agreement with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Jewish Organizations (425) collection has been digitized. Gradually, a full conversion of archival materials in microfiche form to digital form is being implemented. Since the adoption of Act No. 262/2011 Coll., the vast majority of digitized documents have been used for preparing expert opinions of both the Archive and the Institute and for processing information requested by the Ministry of Defence and the Ethics Committee of the Czech Republic for compensation to participants in anti-Communist opposition and resistance.

The IT and Digitization Section of the Institute converts static textual documents, image documents and combined documents (paper documents and photographs), audio and video recordings (converted from analogue media – records, magnetic tapes and cassettes) into electronic form.

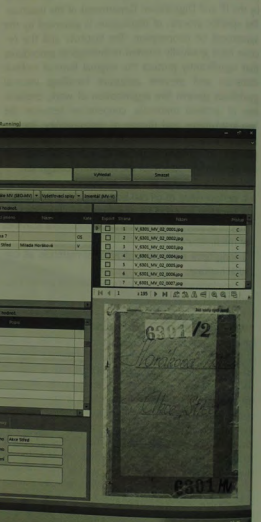
The digitization workplace currently uses 7 book scanners, 1 scanner for manual scanning of micrographic records, and 1 scanner for semi-automatic scanning of microfiches and 2 photocopiers. The Digitization Department, in cooperation with the Archive, also provides electronic user copies without losing legibility.

Following the establishment of the Institute and the Archive, a total of 4,769,642 pages of documents were digitized in the course of 11 months of 2008. After purchasing a semi-automatic microfiche scanner, productivity increased the following year, with the number of digitized microfiches increased to 58% of the total amount of archival materials. In total, 8,900,000 pages were converted to electronic form in 2009, including about 5,000,000 scans of micrographic records.

#### Overview of digitized inventory units for the period 2008–2012 – individual collections

The system of processing digitized documents is adapted for the continuous import of data into the electronic archive, which is currently used mainly by employees of the Institute and the Archive and which will in the future be accessible online to researchers. Under conditions stipulated by law, researchers will





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## Digitization overview for the period February 1, 2008 - December 31, 2012

Collections	Record group	Range – Security Services Archive website	Digitization – inventory units (archival units), number of files	
Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior		linear metres		
Viktor Emanuel Voska (personal collection)	16	1,06	8	1287
Dr. Emanuel Moravec (personal collection)	39		1	88
Testimonies of Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst (SD) employees	52	12,5	72	9668
Board of trustees for the upbringing of youth in Bohemia and Moravia	59	21	31	654
Collection of textual records from SS units on the territory of the Protectorate	107	5,5	9	1502
German courts in the Protectorate	134	81	15	1221
Miscellaneous security services	135	10,9	15	2448
German courts in the Reich	141	67	82	6885
German Captured Documents (Alexandria Archive)	144		27	34066
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sections 2 and 3	233		1	202
Provincial Security Division, Prague	300	9,5	36	7423
Investigation commission for the national and people's court at the Ministry of the Interior	301	17,4	11	3130
Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate	302	72,5	499	59086
Files from the Ministry of the Interior secretariat	303		1	128
Miscellaneous security files after the year 1945	304	40,5	98	15160
State Security Service Central Office	305	110,4	274	50085
Collection of textual records of NB units mapping the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in Czechoslovakia from 1947 to 1948	307		33	2994
Collection of Documents from the screening of persons from second domestic resistance groups	308		3	375
Hradec Králové and Pardubice Gestapo	309	2,9	9	2780
State Security Service Headquarters	310	14,8	145	11016
Supreme Purifying Commission for Civil Servants	312		4	670
Country Security Division II	315	29,9	28	1389
Main Press Monitoring Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior	318	41,6	35	11098
Sorted files from the Ministry of the Interior secretariat	319	5,3	22	2073
Monitors (foreign broadcasts, media summaries)	321	3,5	14	20408
Selection of StB (State Security Service) materials	323	3,5	29	2199
Prosecution of Nazi war criminals	325	22,6	135	19262
University Students Court of Honour	423		1	44
Jewish organizations	425	56	16184	446633
Miscellaneous security services in Slovakia after 1945	215 (S/2)	33,8	45	5758

Operation R – Property claims of Austrian citizens against the Czech Socialist Republic	551	4,8	1	160
Collection of miscellaneous textual records	S	67,9	308	21051
Political Intelligence Section of the Ministry of the Interior	2M	79,3	158	44979
2M card index			1	2470200
Intelligence maps created by the Ministry of the Interior Study Institute	Z	23,5	2620	62577
SS card index			1	15508
Finding card index			1	53084
Archival collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior management and organizational sections		linear metres		
Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior (A1)	A1	5,88	1	26
Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior (A2)	A2	52,58	3032	72653
Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior Col. Jindřich Kotál	A5		3	17
Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior Col. Jaroslav Klíma (A7)	A7	3,8	23	903
Secretariat of the First Deputy Minister of the Interior Col. Jan Záruba (A9)	A9	576	71	1710
Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Minister of the Interior Col. JUDr. František Vašek (A13)	A13	0,96	6	87
Secretariat of the Deputy Federal Ministers of the Interior for Armed Forces Major General Ludvík Hlavaček and Col. Karel Peprný	A19		3	167
Secretariat of the Deputy Minister of the Interior Col. Štefan Demjan (A24)	A24	3,6	16	242
Organizational and Internal Affairs Directorate of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (A6)	A6	29,72	2700	19695
Minister of the Interior Supervisory Unit (A8)	A8	18,6	1420	84265
Secretariat of Cabinet Secretary within the Ministry of the Interior of the ČSSR Col. JUDr. Jan Majer	A10		1	4
Section for International Relations (A11)	A11	6,48	5	606
Statistical-Records Section (A31)	A31	19,01	7	2230
Security services of the Ministry of the Interior (A12)	A12	1,92	1	206
Archival collections of central executive departments of the Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of the Interior		linear metres		
Main Intelligence Service Directorate (Directorate I)	ISF	105,5	333	299052
Military Counterintelligence Directorate (Directorate III)	A30		6	173
Counterintelligence Directorate (Directorate II) (A34)	A34	98,3	506	49184
Surveillance Directorate (Directorate IV) (A25)	A25	15,2	47	2917
Intelligence Technology Directorate (Directorate VI) (A27)	A27	5,52	23	394
Counterintelligence Directorate for the Struggle against the Internal Adversary (Directorate X) (A36)	A36	19,44	1816	143384
StB Investigations Directorate (A3)	A3, C1-6	23	33	1919
Archival collections of units of the Border Guard and Interior Guard Services		linear metres		

Military Council of the Main Directorate of the Border Guard Service, Prague (2358)	2 358	4,56	3	176
Hitherto unprocessed collections		802,27	2	2485
Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff		linear metres		
Non-operative agenda		75,9		64195
Archival collections of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic		linear metres		
Main VB (Public Security Service) Headquarters (H1)	H1	45,3		30597
Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic General Inspector (G)	G	0,8	45	1729
Archival collections of territorial SNB (National Security Corps) and StB units		linear metres		
SNB Country Headquarters, Prague	A14		81	2963
Prague and Central Bohemian Region StB Directorate (B1)	B1	46,95	171	2904
České Budějovice StB Directorate (B2)	B2	27,06	12	1048
Pilsen StB Directorate (B3)	B3	17,71	8	826
Ústí nad Labem StB Directorate (B4)	B4	64,92	9	1172
Hradec Králové StB Directorate (B5)	B5	24,6	7	522
Brno StB Directorate (B6)	B6	48	1	4
Ostrava StB Directorate (B7)	B7	56,76	7	1440
Archival collections of territorial SNB and StB units		linear metres		
České Budějovice Regional SNB Directorate (J)	J			567
Hradec Králové Regional SNB Directorate (M)	M			4579
Brno Regional SNB Directorate	N			261
Ostrava Regional SNB Directorate (O)	O		4	4469
Archival collections of territorial Military Counterintelligence units		linear metres		
Non-operative agenda, acquisitions, shredding reports		254,3		17510
Prison system and forced labour camps		linear metres		
Materials taken over from the Ministry of Justice (Section of Internal Protection)				21090
Operative agenda		archival units		
Main Intelligence Service Directorate operative agenda				
Dossiers on subjects of interest	IS-1	1 524	1524	2443340
Discarded types	IS-2	666	666	122320
Personal dossiers on servicemen	IS-3	1 892	1764	687491
Agent dossiers	IS-4	7 445	7445	4025157
Dossiers on loaned and conspiratorial apartments	IS-7	496	327	35034
Operative correspondence dossiers	IS-8	963	963	1825777
Dossiers on active and influential measures	IS-9	15	15	30362
Materials of lasting value dossiers			511	57352

Operative agenda stored at the Central Office of the Ministry of the Interior (Ministry of the Interior Statistical-Records Section)		archival units		
Agent dossiers – Headquarters	MV-TS	43 716	22952	2078760
Dossiers of counterintelligence elaboration – Headquarters	MV-KR	85 932	27300	3224957
Dossiers on subjects of interest – Headquarters	MV-OB	1 318	124	436467
Tactical dossiers – Headquarters	MV-T	1 848	158	27016
Investigation files – Headquarters	MV-V	33 719	1020	582219
Historical collection of the Ministry of the Interior	MV-H	834	1073	168144
Special collections		archival units		
Special agent	ZA-MV	58	6	1261
Special operative	ZO-MV	60	22	30987
Special investigative	ZV-MV	414	49	133978
Ministry of the Interior Brno Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Agent dossiers – Brno	BN-TS	1 801	25	4537
Dossiers of counterintelligence elaboration – Brno	BN-KR	10 238	236	15584
Dossiers on subjects of interest – Brno	BN-OB	464	8	142515
Investigation files – Brno	BN-V	14 861	260	214046
Ministry of the Interior České Budějovice Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Investigation files – České Budějovice	CB-V	4 405	125	56522
Dossiers on subjects of interest – České Budějovice	CB-OB	1 953	21	45123
Dossiers of counterintelligence elaboration – České Budějovice	CB-KR	272	86	2037
Agent dossiers – České Budějovice	CB-TS	5 480	32	1449
Ministry of the Interior Hradec Králové Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Dossiers on subjects of interest – Hradec Králové	HK-OB	603	104	70226
Investigation files – Hradec Králové	HK-V	7 091	136	96973
Ministry of the Interior Karlovy Vary Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Investigation files – Karlovy Vary	KV-V	1 913	54	30119
Miscellaneous files of Karlovy Vary Directorate	KV-S		24	1810
Ministry of the Interior Liberec Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Investigation files – Liberec	LB-V	697	16	32364
Miscellaneous files of Liberec Directorate	LB-S		11	1417
Ministry of the Interior Olomouc Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Miscellaneous files of Olomouc Directorate	OL-S		19	3328
Ministry of the Interior Ostrava Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Dossiers on subjects of interest – Ostrava	OV-OB	109	3	3124
Investigation files – Ostrava	OV-V	11 078	149	117569

Miscellaneous files of Ostrava Directorate	OV-S	2 351	21	5289
Tactical dossiers – Ostrava	OV-T		7	470
Ministry of the Interior Pilsen Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Dossiers of counterintelligence elaboration – Pilsen	PL-KR	3 875	61	1305
Dossiers on subjects of interest – Pilsen	PL-OB	54	1	420
Tactical dossiers – Pilsen	PL-T	911	3	150
Investigation files – Pilsen	PL-V	8 534	137	53385
Miscellaneous files of Pilsen Directorate	PL-S		40	4461
Ministry of the Interior Ústí nad Labem Regional Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Investigation files – Ústí nad Labem	UL-V	12637	108	46937
Miscellaneous files of Ústí nad Labem Directorate	UL-S	2114	16	1157
Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Agent dossiers, dossiers of counterintelligence elaboration	VKR-TS,	57 236	45162	2095665
	VKR-KR			
Dossiers on subjects of interest	VKR-OB	694	9	28239
Record sheets				556802
Directorate IV operative agenda		archival units		
Directorate IV dossiers			307	58091
Directorate VI operative agenda		archival units		
Directorate VI dossiers			218	268674
Operative agenda of the Intelligence Service of the General Staff		archival units		
Intelligence Service of the General Staff dossiers			2486	252634
Operative agenda of the Correctional Education Corps Directorate's Section of Internal Protection		archival units		
Agent dossiers	OVO-TS	4 695	4	150
Dossiers of counterintelligence elaboration	OVO-KR	378	2	133
Border Guard and State Border Protection Service Main Directorate operative agenda		archival units		
Dossiers			122	86633
Personnel files of servicemen and employees		linear metres		
Personnel files from the Ministry of the Interior		2 590	690	158604
Personnel files from the Ministry of Defense		95	4	1124
Other collections		linear metres		
Orders, bulletins, manuals				5667
Record aids, card indexes, OEK KP, etc.				3730944
Vatican Radio, Czech section documents 1951 - 1992				82873
			inventory units / archival units	files
TOTAL			147 986	28 414 834



## Part VI.

### Publications

1. A list of publications based on documents of state security bodies issued throughout the existence of the member institution

*Aktivita NKVD/KGB a její spolupráce s tajnými službami střední a východní Evropy 1945–1989* [The NKVD/KGB's Activities and Cooperation with the Secret Services in Central and Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1989]. II. ÚSTR. Praha 2009.

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# Hungary

## Historical Archive of the Hungarian State Security

[www.abtl.hu](http://www.abtl.hu)

## Part I.

### Organizational structure of the archive

The Historical Archive is a state-owned special archive. The responsible leader of the Archive is the Director-General. The Director-General and his Deputy are chosen by open competition and nominated for seven years by the President of Parliament. Before the nomination the candidates are interviewed by the National Security Committee and the Cultural Committee. The rules of incompatibility are very strict. Nobody who has been a Member of the Government, a State Secretary, an official or employee of a national organisation of one of the political parties in the past ten years before the nomination can become Director-General or Deputy Director-General. The same regulation refers to those who were employed by the former State Security Organisations, received their reports or acted as an agent. Any person in this position can pursue an extra profession only in the fields of science, education or arts.

The work of the Historical Archive is controlled by the President of Parliament. Every year the Director-General has to report to the committees that interviewed him before his nomination. The circumstances under which the mandate of the leaders of the Archive ceases to exist are regulated by law. This rule practically ensures absolute independence for the Institution. The Archive is a national institution with no regional organs. The number of employees is 99. The Archive is an independent, publicly financed institution. The budget is defined by Parliament in the annual budget law. According to experience so far sources are continually available. No elections or government crisis have endangered continual work so far. The influence of the economic crisis on the institute is yet to be seen.

The Historical Archive is an independent title within the Budget of Parliament.

The main data concerning the financial year of 2009 according to the approved budget

Statement of Costs	708.5 m Ft
Statement of Income	5.0 m Ft
Statement of Supply	703.5 m Ft

## Part II.

### Formation of archival resources

#### Legal Commission and Tasks

The Historical Archive preserves and handles the documents of the former State Security Organizations dating from the period between 21st December 1944 and 14th February 1990 (21st December 1944 was the day when the Temporary National Assembly had its session; on 14th February 1990 State Security Organizations ceased to exist with or without legal successors) and the documents of the former Screening Committees. The Screening Committees were in operation between 1994 and 2005. The Act determines the tasks of the Historical Archive in § 8 (3) as follows:

The Archive

- a) ensures that the people concerned can exercise their rights to get acquainted with their personal data under conditions given by the Act;
- b) supplies data for the organisations identified by the law of making public the state security past of public figures;
- c) ensures research under the conditions stated by that law;
- d) carries out tasks defined by the Archive Act.

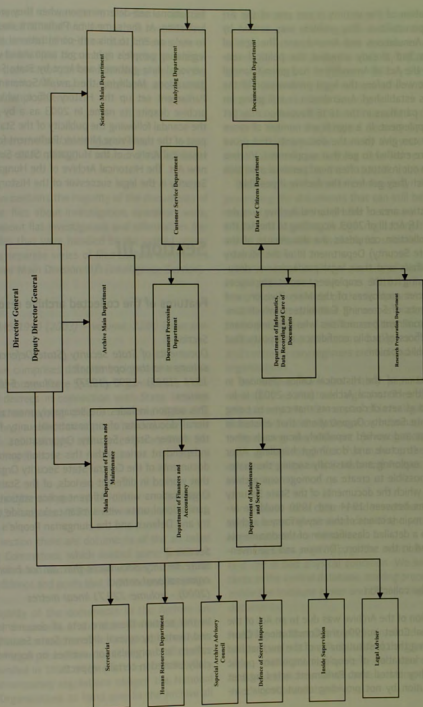
The tasks mentioned under a.) and c.) are detailed in No 5.

The tasks mentioned under b.) means that we took part in Screening. Screening in Hungary was carried out by a body of judges and the Archive (like other organisations) supplied them with data. Screening has been finished but the Act makes it possible for anybody to ask for information concerning the possible state security past of any public personalities. See No 5 for details.

We explore our documents according to our tasks determined by the Archive Act and we also do research and publish our results.

Political education and information are not among our tasks given by law and no human resources are available for that. Still, we carry out such activities through our publications, conferences, the material displayed on our homepage, and our exhibitions. We lend the material of these exhibitions to be displayed all over the country.





Rehabilitation of the victims is not one of the Archive's responsibilities. This problem was settled by the Act of Annulations and Amendment. The Acts of Annulations had already annulled the political sentences and the Act of Amendment had given financial amendment well before the legal predecessor of the Archive was established. Amendment is still going on in one field: partakers in the 1956 Revolution may get pension supplement. In a significant number of cases the Archive can give them the documents that prove that they are entitled to get that supplement. Victims who turn to our institute often need personal attention as well, which they get from the Archive if possible.

The collection area of the Historical Archive was defined by (1) 1§ Act III of 2003. According to the Act the Archive's collection comprises the documents of the former (State Security) Department III of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their legal predecessors, documents referring to the employees, secret employees and top secret employees of the Main Division, and the documents of Screening Committees, which control some prominent personalities who hold important offices or offices of public confidence and posts that form the public opinion.

The collection of the Historical Office (founded in 1997) and the Historical Archive (since 2003) is legally defined as sets of documents that came to being through State Security Organizations that existed in different eras and worked separately from each other considering structure and document handling. After taking over, exploring and basically sorting the material it was possible to create an homogenous archive system into which the documents of the State Security Organizations between 1944 and 1990 could be arranged. The main sections of this newly formed archive system with a detailed classification of the documents can be found in the section, 'Division and File Inventory'.

#### History of the collection

The foundation of the Archive was due to an Act of the Constitutional Court. In 1994 the Constitutional Court was examining the constitutionality of the law that had ordered the lustration of people in important public positions. They stated that Parliament acted against the Constitution by not providing about people's in-

formational self-determination when they ordered their lustration. At the same time Parliament was obligated to make an end to this anti-constitutional situation by legislating people's right to get acquainted with all the personal data gathered and kept by State Security Organisations. Modifying the Law of Screening in 1997 Parliament set up the History Office, which was an archive despite its name. In 2003 as a by-product of the scandal following the publicity of the State Security past of the then Prime Minister, Parliament founded the Historical Archive of the Hungarian State Security by a new Act. The Historical Archive of the Hungarian State Security is the legal successor of the History Office.

## Section III.

### Features of the collected archive resources

#### Section 1

*Documents of State Security (State Defence) Organizations and their operations:*

*1944 (1945) -1990 (1997) – volume: 546.22 linear metres*

This section includes the separately maintained functional documents of organizational unity formed by the former State Security Organizations. There are independent series within this section containing the documents of the Central State Security Organisations that worked in different periods, of the State Security Organisations within different police stations, and organisational units with similar tasks inside the Ministry and Defence and the Hungarian People's Army.

#### Section 2

*State security documents that do not belong to any organisational entity:*

*(2000) – volume: 729.71 linear metres*

In this section there are sets of documents created and treated by several different State Security Organizations and organisation entities or documents specially treated in certain respects.

The main sets of documents in this section are the former so called "Closed Archives", which contains first of all the documents of the show trials; different operative and network files; documents referring to internment and deportation; informational reports for the Ministry of Home Affairs; and documents about staff, finance and employment.

### Section 3

#### *Network, operative and investigation files:*

(1912) 1945-1990 (1993) – volume: 2,424.47 linear metres

This section contains the majority of the documents of the Archive, files about investigation, operation, work, enlisting, about flat investigation and information. Beside the files that were handled by the central operative files, a separate series of files contain documents of the former Main Division III/I (Intelligence Service).

### Section 4

#### *Collections:*

(1910) 1945-1990 (2003) – volume: 72.80 linear metres

This section comprises different background materials used by the former State Security Organizations; a collection of decrees in connection with State Security; documents concerning different extreme right-wing organisations; a collection of items handed over to the Archive for safe custody; and contemporary State Security training films.

### Section 5

#### *Documents after the year of 1990:*

1994-2005 – volume: 45.21 linear metres

In this section there are documents of the so called Screening Committees, which control some prominent personalities who hold important offices or offices of public confidence and posts that form the public opinion.

The majority of the documents in the Archive are mainly the documents of the Main Division III/III (the so called counter interior reaction group) that were kept in the legal predecessor the Historical Office after it was founded in 1997. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2000, contemporary regulations obliged the National Security Organizations to hand over to the Archive all

the documents that had ceased to be of interest for them in respect of management. It was then that the collection was expanded with documents of Main Divisions III/I (Intelligence Service), III/II (Counter Intelligence Service), III/IV (Counter Military Service), those of III/V (special employees) and other internal documents relating to State Security.

The documents that are still classified as secret and are still kept in the National Security Services must be checked every three years by the secret owners. If these documents cease to be classified secret they will also be transferred to the Historical Archive.

The Historical Archive is continuously receiving and processing the documents that can still be found with other organisations and after necessary archive processes and according to legal regulations the Institute wants to make them available for scientists or the citizens concerned.

At the end of 2008 the quantity of documents kept in the Historical Archive was 3818.41 linear metres. More than two thirds of this is documents classified in different types of files. The rest is made up by functional documents of the former State Security Organizations and the collections, background documents and contemporary registers created and used by those organizations.

The Archive maintains mainly paper-based documents but we also have large quantities of contemporary security microfilm copies of investigation and operation files and Daily Operation Information Reports.

Processing the different (investigation, operation, work and enlisting) files that make up the majority of documents kept in the Historical Archive consists of three steps:

- in order to serve citizens and researchers more effectively we put the personal data of the people the files are about into our database;
- we digitalize page by page the most often used files that are in bad physical condition. We keep the contents in the central database, making preparatory work inside the Institute easier and thus saving the original documents;
- during the thematic exploration of these files all the information that may help us find the given document later - description of context, data concerning when and how the documents came to being, are recorded in our central database.

Within the legal frames our researchers have access to the central database of the Historical Archive and other electronic research aids both in the Researchers' Room of the Archive and on the Internet.

## Section IV.

### Dissemination of the documents

Principles defining the access to documents:

1. You can have access to the documents kept in the Archive if you are:

- a) the person in the files or a close relative after the person's death
- b) a scientific researcher
- c) anybody
- d) another state institution

The law makes a difference whether the person in the files is

- the person observed
- an employee
- a network person
- an operative link
- a third person

*The person observed* is a person who was the target of State Security activity, i.e. the victim.

*An employee* is somebody who was employed by State Security Organisations as a member of either the secret or the public staff.

*A network person* is an informer who according to the document meets at least one of these specifications: he sent secret reports under a cover name, signed a declaration of enlisting, his activity meant advantages for him.

*An operative link* is a person who helped the work of State Security Organisations occasionally in a special case; or a person who gave continual information as a volunteer without signing a declaration of enlisting.

*A third person* is anybody who does not fall into any of the above mentioned categories.

### 2. Access to the Files

The documents contain the names and posts of lots of people of *executive power* (e.g. detectives, policemen, judges, attorneys, party secretaries, KISZ /communist youth organisation/secretaries). These names are not kept anonymous as their names and positions are public data if not data of public interest.

*The person observed* can have access to the most data. He can read the documents kept about him and the documents necessary to identify the network person, operative link and employees who were in connection with his person.

*A third person* can find out about the data kept about him. After the death of the person observed or a third person these rights are the close relatives' legal due. A close relative is a relative in direct line, a sibling, a spouse or life partner if the marriage or the partnership existed both at the time when the document was made and at the time of the person's death.

*An employee, a network person and an operative link* can have access only to the data that are in connection with his person. Thus an employee is not entitled to see what he asked the victim during questioning, or whom and how he enlisted. Similarly, a network person cannot look at a report he made, as that is not his own data but the 'fruit' of his activity. Relatives of these people do not inherit the right to access. This rule has already caused conflicts. Namely it must be separately decided in each case which category the person involved belongs to. A person may have been an employee in one period of his life and a person observed in another. It is more frequent for somebody to have been a person observed and an informer at the same time by the criteria of law. After the person's death his relative will get the documents that prove that he was a victim and then he may read in a scientific publication that the person was an informer. (Regulations concerning researchers will be discussed later).

The people affected can get a free copy of all the documents they are entitled to see. In these copies we have to make anonymous all the data they were not entitled to see.

Anybody can have access to and publish the documents that do not contain personal data. According to the main rule personal data can only be made public after the time of protection expires. The time of protection is 30 years after the person's death; if the date of death is unknown, 90 years after the date of birth; if this is also unknown, 60 years after the date of the document. In the case of some especially sensitive personal data the time of protection is lengthened to 60, 90, or 120 years. These data concern race, nationality, minority, or ethnic status, religion or other ideology, state of health, obsessions and sexual life. A written permission of the person affected can make exceptions from this main rule.

Within the above mentioned frames anybody who turns to our Institute can not only look at one particular document but they can carry out scientific research as well. Research is free but the copies of the documents must be paid for. Data that have been legally made public or that are in connection with public personalities are exceptions – anybody can have access to them.

Special rules refer to *public personalities*. No difference is made whether the person is a public personality now or used to be one. Anybody who has or used to have executive power, has been nominated for such position or has the task of forming the political public opinion. Anybody can turn to the Historical Archive to ask for data concerning a possible State Security past of such people; to find out whether the documents show the legal criteria of his being an employee, a network person or an operative link. In such cases the Historical Archive has to ask the person affected whether he admits his being a public personality. This question must be put whether there are any documents about the person's State Security past or not. (Otherwise the question asked would mean a judgement). If the person admits to his being a public personality, the Archive will answer the enquiry. If the person does not admit it, we have to deny the answer. The person who came up with the request may go to court and then it is the court's decision whether the person affected is a public personality or not. The Archive will give or deny the answer according to the sentence.

### 3. Scientific Research

Researchers can have access to the widest range of documents. They can see any documents – with the exception of a few special data – even within the time of protection. A scientific researcher is a person with a research licence from a board of trustees (with members delegated by scientific institutions). Conditions under which such a licence can be obtained and the frames of the licence are defined in the Act of Archives and the Act that founded the Historical Archive. In this respect the citizens of the European Union and the States involved in the European Economic Agreement have the same rights as those of the Hungarian citizens. A detailed research plan, a list of publications and a so called Statement of Support must be attached to the request for a Research Licence. A Statement of Support is issued by a research institute on the basis of the detailed research plan. If the Licence of Research is denied the researcher may go to court.

Citizens of other States can get a Licence of Research if the Committee of European Communities has stated that the given State will secure the proper protection of personal data. In such a case a Statement of Support can only be issued by the respective institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The scientific researcher must give a statement that he will keep the rules of data protection while handling or publishing the data. This is necessary because in order to understand and learn the past, a scientific researcher can have access to a lot more data than can be made public. The Law of Data Protection contains the rules of making data public. According to this law the institute or the person who carries out scientific research can only make personal data public if the person affected has given his consent or it is crucial from the point of view of showing the results of researching historical events.

The restrictions are as follows: before the time of protection expires (which is 30-90-60 years for researchers) researchers can have access to data concerning race, nationality, minority, or ethnic status, religion or other ideology only with permission from the Board of Trustees. Data concerning state of health, obsessions and sexual life can be subject to research only after the time of protection expires. The person observed or

a third person may forbid the research of his personal data for no longer than 90 years after the date of the documents. Employees, network people and operative links have no such rights. All the other data are free subjects of research.

Courts may indirectly ask the Archive for data if they are needed for their tasks.

Other State Institutes can only have access to the documents kept in the Historical Archive if they have the approval of the National Security Committee of Parliament in advance or in urgent cases they must inform the Committee after the event.

Access to the documents is free for everybody but copies of the documents must be paid for by researchers, scientific researchers included.

## Section V.

### Digitization of archival records

#### 1. The principles of digitization

There are three main criteria in selecting records for digitization:

- Archival and/or historical value and uniqueness of the record,
- The actual physical conditions of the record, the level of deteriorating, the quality of original materials (paper, ink, covers etc.),
- The interest of researchers and public opinion in accessing the document.

The main goal of the digitization is to protect the deteriorated original records and to provide easier access locally and through the internet.

Besides these records we are digitizing photos of historical value that are frequently used by researchers, publishers and electronic media.

A special, integrated electronic database has been built for ten years now in the Historical Archives to process all of the digitized and manually recorded information of the records of the former state security authorities.

2. The number of digitized pages as to 31 December 2009 were approximately 700.000. The Historical

Archives of the Hungarian State Security launched a new complex document protection project in the middle of the last year so the number of digitized pages is increasing permanently. This number reached the 1 million by July 2010. It is estimated to be 3-5 % of the total number of pages kept by the Archives.

## Section VI.

### Publications of the Historical Archives

#### Yearbook of the Historical Office (Trezor 1.)

Serial editor: Kónyáné Kutrucz Katalin

Volume editor: Gyarmati György

Historical Office, Budapest, 1993. p. 312

ISSN: 1585 3993

#### State security during the Rakosi era

Essays on the activities of the Political Police after the Second World War

"Heritage of Our Recent Past" series

Serial editor: Gyarmati György

Volume editor: Gyarmati György

Historical Office, Budapest, 2000. p. 366

ISBN: 963 00 5092 7

#### Military trials during the period of the Communist Dictatorship 1945–1958

Studies on retaliations against the members of the Armed Forces at the beginning of the Cold War era

"Heritage of Our Recent Past" series

Serial editor: Gyarmati György

Volume editor: Okváth Imre

Historical Office, Budapest, 2001, p. 354

ISBN: 963 00 7464 8

#### Meetings of the College of the Ministry of Interior between 1953 and 1956

(Meetings between the 28<sup>th</sup> of July, 1953 and 22<sup>nd</sup> of June, 1954)

Document collection compiled by: Kajári Erzsébet

Volume editors: Gyarmati György, S. Varga Katalin

Volume 1, Historical Office, Budapest, 2001, p. 880

(State Security Historical Collection I, Collection of sources)

ISBN: 963 00 6624 6



**Yearbook of the Historical Office (Trezor 2.)**

Serial editor: Kónyáné Kutrucz Katalin

Volume editor: Gyarmati György

Historical Office, Budapest, 2002, p. 414

ISSN: 1585 3993

**Yearbook of the Transition (Trezor 3.)**

Serial editor: Kónyáné Kutrucz Katalin

Volume editor: Gyarmati György

Collaborative editors: Cseh Gergő Bendegúz, Petrikné Vámos Ida, Tóth Eszter

Historical Archives of the Hungarian State Security, Budapest, 2004, p. 424

ISSN: 1585 3993

**Meetings of the College of the Ministry of Interior between 1953 and 1956**

(Second part of the series in two volumes: Meetings between the 13<sup>th</sup> of July, 1954 and 8<sup>th</sup> of April, 1955; Meetings between the 13<sup>th</sup> of April, 1955 and 9<sup>th</sup> of December, 1955)

Document collection compiled by: Kajári Erzsébet

Volume editors: Gyarmati György, S. Varga Katalin

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(State Security Historical Collection I.; Collection of sources)

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**European Cultural Forum and its objections**

**Budapest, 1985**

„Heritage of Our Recent Past” series

Serial editor: Gyarmati György

The selection made; the introduction and annotations written by: Müller Rolf

Collaborative editor: Krahulcsán Zsolt

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**Meetings of the College of the Ministry of Interior between 1953 and 1956**

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**State Security and Regime Transformation**

(Volume of essays and studies)

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2007/1-4 2008/1- 4 2009/1- 4 2010/1.

# Poland

## Archives

The Institute of National Remembrance –  
Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes  
against the Polish Nation

<http://ipn.gov.pl/>

<http://ipn.gov.pl/en>

<http://ipn.gov.pl/en/archival-records>

<http://inwentarz.ipn.gov.pl/>

## Introduction

The archives of the Institute of National Remembrance are a unique repository of knowledge that encompass documents related to the tragic history of Poland and Poles in the twentieth century. The stored records include primarily materials produced by the Communist state security authorities from 1944 to 1990. The Institute has collected also numerous documents created by bodies of the civil and military courts, prison system or state administration. An important place is also devoted to archival materials generated and collected by the predecessor of the Institute of National Remembrance, i.e. the Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation. The archives of the Institute accommodate also documents transferred by private persons. These are predominantly memories, accounts and correspondences.

In total, there are over 90 km of various documents in the archives of the IPN. Paper records in the form of files, as well as microfilms, photographs or film strips can be found there. There are some unusual exhibits, such as a file index of Tczew inhabitants made by the Germans

during World War II that is very interesting due to its form - metal plates, on which relevant data about the inhabitants were stamped. The Institutes's resources include items such as pieces of evidence attached to criminal files, as well as items confiscated by the Security Service during their searches and detentions.

The tasks of the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance are described in the Act of 18 December 1998 on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (OJ. 2007, No. 63, item. 424) and the Act of 18 October 2006, on disclosing information about documents of the state security authorities originating in the years 1944–1990 and the content of these documents (OJ. 2007, No. 63, item. 425). The first Act regulates among others "recording, acquisition/collection, safekeeping, compilation, preservation, dissemination and publication of documents produced and gathered by the state security authorities in the period from 22 July 1944 to 31 July 1990, as well as by the security apparatuses of the Third Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"; while the second Act - the so-called Vetting Act - "determines the rules and procedures for disclosing information on documents of the state security authorities and the content of these documents found in the archives of the Institute of Na-



The Institute of National Remembrance, headquarters, Warsaw Towarowa str.



## Part II.

### The formation of archival resources

#### 1. Legal basis for collecting documentation

a) The Act of 18 December 1998 on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (OJ. 2007, No. 63, item. 424, as further amended).

Within the framework of its archival activity, the Institute of National Remembrance handles the recording, acquisition/collection, safekeeping, compilation/elaboration, preservation and dissemination of documents on crime and documents evidencing facts and circumstances related to the history of the Polish nation in the period from 1939 to 1990, as well as those informing about victims and damages suffered.

The criteria determining what documents should be acquired by the IPN are defined by Art. 1 and 25 of the above mentioned Act. The archives of the Institute collect documents of the state security authorities, produced and accumulated in the period from 22 July

1944 to 31 July 1990, as well as by the security bodies of the Third Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerning Nazi crimes, Communist crimes, as well as other felonies constituting crimes against peace, humanity or war crimes, committed against people of Polish nationality or Polish citizens of other nationalities, in the period from 1 September 1939 to 31 July 1990; The Institute of National Remembrance collects all evidence of other political repressions due to political motives committed by the officers of the Polish prosecuting authorities or judiciary, or persons acting on their order, as well as other documents related to the activity of the Communist political police.

The IPN resources include also files accumulated and generated in the course of the activity of the former Chief Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes (1945-1949), Chief Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland (1949-1991), Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation (1991-1998) and their subordinate field offices. Documents encompass, inter alia, the records of public administration bodies, offices, institutions and the socio-political organization of the Third Reich, records of national and international bodies and institutions for the investigation and prosecution of



Archival storage room with operational files, headquarters

Nazi crimes, as well as many unique collections, compiled over decades by these commissions.

b) The Act of 18 October 2006, on the disclosure of information about documents of the state security authorities from the period 1944–1990 and the content of these documents (OJ. 2007, No. 63, item. 425, as further amended).

Documents generated in the course of proceedings conducted by courts in vetting cases are transferred to the IPN archives as of the date of a legally binding conclusion of proceedings in the case in question. These documents are transferred after the expiry of a period defined for lodging a cassation, and if the cassation is lodged - after it is reviewed.

## 2. Institutions obliged to transfer documents

Pursuant to provisions of the Act on the Institute of Public Remembrance and the Act on the disclosure of information about documents of the state security authorities, the following institutions were obliged to transfer documents:

1. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration and the Head of the Office for State Protection (following the reorganization of special services respectively: The Head of the Internal Security Agency and the Head of the Intelligence Agency) - as regards documents, data collections, registers and index files, as well as officers' files, produced or accumulated starting from 31 July 1990 ;

2. The Ministry of National Defence - as regards the documents, data collections, registers and index files of the military security authorities, as well as officers of these services, produced or accumulated starting from 31 December 1990. ;

3. The Ministry of Justice - as regards documents, data collections, registers and index files, produced or accumulated by the prison authorities starting from 31 December 1956, by the Security Department of the Central Board of the Prison Service and its subordinate units starting from 31 December 1989, as well as the penitentiary files of people repressed due to political motives, sent to prisons, remand centres and isolation camps;

4. Chairmen of popular and military courts - as regards the files of people repressed due to political motives;

5. Public prosecutors managing public and military

organizational units of prosecutor's offices - as regards the files of cases, including reference files, for cases mentioned in the above point;

6. Heads of the Archives of New Records and other national archives - as regards records of the former Polish Worker's Party and the former Polish United Worker's Party related to the state security authorities, as well as the records of the security authorities of occupying countries - these are transmitted in the form of copies;

7. Heads of the Archives of New Records and other national archives - as regards documents, data collections, registers and index files, mentioned in points 1-5, and stored in these archives - these are transferred on the basis of lending.

Thus, the resources of the Institute are composed of archival records that were so far stored by: The Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, the Office of Record-Keeping and Archives of the State Security Office (starting from 2002 archives of the Internal Security Agency and the Intelligence Agency), The Main Police Archive and archives of other Police organizational units, and Archives of the Border Guard, Prison Services and Military Information Services (starting from 2006 the Military Intelligence Service and Military Counter-intelligence Service), military archives (The Central Military Archive, archives of ground forces, air forces and navy, Archives of the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defence), archives of regional offices, courts and public prosecutor's offices, the Archives of New Records, and The Capital City of Warsaw Archives as well as other national archives.

## 3. The history of collecting documents

By 31 December 2012 the archival division of IPN had accumulated 90,071.7 running metres of records, including in the Office for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records (BUIAD) in Warsaw 30,985.74 running metres, and in the Branch Offices for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records (OBUIAD) and regional offices 59,085.96 running metres. Outside Warsaw the most documents were collected by OBUIAD in Katowice (11,773.87 rm), Wrocław (9,795.87 rm) and Kraków (6,267.35 rm). The resources of the departments in Poznań, Łódź, Białystok, Gdańsk, Szczecin and a regional office in Bydgoszcz accommodate from 3,000 to almost 5,000 rm.



In OBUiAD in Lublin and Rzeszów there are less than 3,000 rm of records. The smallest collections belong to the regional offices in Kielce, Radom and Olsztyn (ranging from about 265 running metres to almost 1,800 metres). Documents constitute the majority of these resources; however, also microfilms (micro-fiches and reel microfilms) can be found there, in line with collections of photographs (about 39 million pictures), films (more than 2,000 a.u.) and audio records (about 1,450 a.u.). To a large extent the collection is composed of files, amounting to 10,000 running metres. Half of the IPN archival materials are passport files, taken over from police archives. Documents from the Internal Security Agency, the Intelligence Agency and military services account for about 20% of resources, whereas records acquired from the Ministry of Internal Affairs - 9%. A smaller part of the collection are materials acquired from state administration units (6%), Police archives (5%), the former Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation and records from military archives ( 3% each).

The process of collecting documents began in 2000 and remained at an equally intense level till the end of 2003. The amount of acquired files visibly decreased only in the years immediately subsequent to this date. Nevertheless, up to today, the archives of the IPN is

still expanding its resources thanks to an inflow of documents that meet statutory criteria; they are also enriched by donations from individuals, organizations and institutions.

Records from central state institutions and the territory of the Warsaw courts of appeal jurisdiction, including documents from the archives of the Military Information Services and Intelligence Agency, were taken over by BUiAD in Warsaw. These resources are also used by a branch of the IPN in Warsaw, which has no archives of its own. As mentioned above, branches of the IPN were created in towns and cities, these being the seats of courts of appeal, and OBUiADs obtained documents from the territory covered by the jurisdiction of these courts.

The criteria pursuant to which the Institute developed its resources are set out in the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance of 1998. However, it was necessary to specify procedures on the acquisition of documents in cooperation with institutions obliged to transfer their archival records. The first arrangements on these issues had been made even before the development of the structures of the archival department. The basic principles and procedures for the acquisition of archival documents were set out in the Resolution of the IPN Council No. 9 / 2000 of 24



Photos from Jürgen Stroop Report presented liquidation of Warsaw Ghetto, 1943, original

August 2000. At that time the order of acquiring documents was established, as well as their localization and the course of the acquisition process. In accordance with this resolution, the acquisition of records from the State Security Office, the Military Information Services, the Police and Border Guard was to proceed in two stages. Teams consisting of archivists and employees of institutions transferring records would first review the files and prepare delivery-acceptance lists in the archives of the holder, then the documents thus described were placed in specially secured protective boxes. Next, the boxes were opened and checked by the same teams already in the archives of the Institute. Operational materials were the first to be transferred, they were followed by personal files, and then administrative and documentary records.

Detailed rules for archival cooperation were included into contracts between the IPN and the management of the institutions required to transfer documentation. The rules for the acquisition of files from the Military Information Services were specified by a protocol signed on 2 April 2001 by the Minister of National Defence. Cooperation with the State Security Office was regulated by the Declaration of 5 April 2001, aimed at improving the transfer of materials belonging to the Security Office and the Security Service, which on 13 September 2001 was further completed with an Agreement on Mutual Cooperation concerning the acquisition by the IPN of the so-called general information records. On 16 April 2002 a cooperation agreement was concluded with the General Director of the State Archives, where it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the state archives would transfer to the Institute the records of military courts, military prosecutors and the military courts of Polish National Railways. Moreover, in the first half of 2002, the Head of BUIAD together with the Head of the Central Military Archive established a schedule for the acquisition of files from military archives.

The process of resource accumulation was associated with a number of issues resulting in its prolongation. In the first months of its existence, the activities of the archival division focused on organizational matters. First of all, a recruitment of archivists was conducted. At the same time, tasks were taken up regarding the preparation of storage rooms that would ensure appropriate conditions for storing the documents. In Warsaw, a large number of storehouses were prepared to accept files as late as in July 2001, while in the branches only at the end of 2001.

Due to the above organizational issues it was impossible to implement the regulation indicating that records should be transferred to the Institute within 60 days after the Act on the IPN came into force. Institutions obliged to transfer their records were not prepared to cope with such a short deadline either. In this situation, the management of the IPN decided to refer its employees to work "in the field", where they assisted in the process of choosing and preparing the documentation to be transferred. At the turn of 2001/2002 over half of the Institute's archivists were involved in these tasks.

It should also be borne in mind that since the beginning of its existence the archival division had taken upon itself the task of handling submissions and making documents accessible, and thus an efficient realization of the main objectives of the Institute of National Remembrance were dependent on accumulating resources at the fastest possible rate.

Even before the structures of the archival division were created, the IPN Council had initiated talks with representatives of the State Security Office, Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration and Military Information Services, with the purpose of estimating the size of archival records resources that were to be transferred to the Institute. Initial estimates on the size of future resources anticipated that there would be more than 95,000 running metres of files located in the IPN archives, including over 28,000 running metres in BUIAD and about 67,000 metres in the OBUiADs.

The process of admitting archival records to the Institute began in BUIAD in Warsaw, where by the end of 2,000 there were 429 running metres of files that had been accumulated. This number increased steadily: up to March 2001 BUIAD acquired more than 6,000 rm. Within six months this number increased to 12,000 running metres as a result of an acquisition of documents from the former Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation (3,500 running metres) and archival records from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration (8,000 running metres of records and files). Further batches of materials were acquired from the State Security Office, the Military Information Services and the Vistula Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration.

The offices in Gdańsk and Łódź were the first ones among the local OBUiADs to accept archival records

(less than 200 running metres). Just as in the case of BUIAD, they came from former District Commissions for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation. In parallel with Warsaw, archivists from the branch offices cooperated with other institutions, pointing out and preparing the documents that should be included in the collections of the IPN.

In summary, by mid-2001 the archival resources of the Institute amounted to 13,226.9 rm, with 88% of the documents accumulated in the storage rooms of BUIAD in Warsaw. These figures precisely illustrate the scale of the work that the archivists of the Institute had to confront.

In the second half of 2001 also individual local branch offices for the preservation and dissemination of archival records began to collect their collections on a wider scale: in July - OBUiAD in Kraków and Poznań, in August - OBUiAD in Łódź and Rzeszów, in September - Białystok, Katowice, Lublin and Wrocław, in October - Gdańsk, in December - a regional office in Radom and finally, in February 2002 - a regional office in Bydgoszcz.

Over the following year (2002) the resources of the IPN archives increased by more than twofold, reaching a figure of 46,722.08 rm, of which over half was collected in nine branches of the IPN. Also in 2002 BUIAD acquired the majority of case files from the courts and public prosecutor from the Warsaw jurisdiction, units of the Prison Service, the Vistula Military Unit of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, and the State Security Office (document records). It should be noted that the mode of document transmission from the last of the above mentioned institutions was the most absorbing. Many employees of the Institute were then engaged to work on the collective opening of the boxes. Each transferred archival unit was meticulously checked by analysing the list of documents found in individual files. This painstaking approach was to settle accounts for the previous holders and was a kind of a balance to the opening of the operational and personal archives of the previous repression apparatus. The process of "opening the boxes" was completed only in 2005. In total, almost 96 thousand boxes had been opened since 2001.

The year 2003 brought the last intensive growth of the resources. As at 30 June 2003, there were 77,858.94 rm of records in the storage rooms of the IPN, of which 28,028.85 rm were in BUIAD and

43,830.49 rm in OBUiADs and regional offices. During this period, primarily documents from military archives and state archives were acquired, with the largest increase recorded in the OBUiADs, which jointly doubled their holdings within that year. It then turned out that the total size of resources would be smaller than initially estimated in 2000. This resulted among other factors from an inaccurate determination of the amount of materials that the Police and military archives were planning to transfer to the IPN.

In 2005, at the request of the President of the IPN, individual institutions that were obliged to transfer files to the IPN informed the management of the Institute about the fulfilment of their duty to transfer archival materials. However, despite these declarations, even in subsequent years the resources continued to grow, although annual acquisitions consisted of not more than a few hundred metres. This resulted among other factors from the activity of the archival division that was initiated in 2006. Both the archive in Warsaw and its local counterparts had at this time taken a number of initiatives, resulting in the accumulating in the IPN resources of original documents, which were till then left with previous holders. An interesting example of how the IPN collection was enriched is, *inter alia*, the finding of original operating cases of the Security Service on one of Warsaw's garbage-heaps in 2006!

Another form of the archival activity was gathering collections held outside Poland. This became possible among other factors due to the signing of a number of international agreements which assumed archival exchanges of document copies. Thanks to its archival foreign policy, the IPN completed several collections, created based on copies of documents from archives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation and the Security Service of Ukraine, French departmental archives, the Polish Underground Movement, the Pomeranian Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London, The National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives in Bucharest, Yad Vashem - the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Institute in Jerusalem, the Holocaust Museum in Washington, Security Services Archive in Prague and the National Archive and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland (USA).

Files represent a significant part of the Institute's resources. While in 2002 there were 4,767 metres collected, in 2009 the archive already housed over 10,000 running metres of cards, of which two thirds were lo-

cated in BUIAD. The process of acquiring file resources encountered numerous problems. The files were transferred in batches or in a more scattered way, and thus they had to be integrated and arranged. It was particularly important to accumulate the files quickly due to the procedure of checking-in the record-keeping resources, which were a base for search queries for the purposes of ongoing submissions. The recorded materials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration were the first ones to be acquired. By 2003 the process of acquiring files from the Military Information Services and the Capital City Police Headquarters in BUIAD was completed. However, works on transmitting the next batches of files from the archives of the Intelligence Agency and the Internal Security Agency continued until 2005. In subsequent years there were no more such significant acquisitions in this category of archival records.

The resources were put in order and as a result of organizational changes files were transferred between BUIAD, the regional and branch offices, in accordance with the principle of their territorial assignment. The largest dislocation of this type took place in connection with the establishment of the OBUiAD in Szczecin (1 January 2005), whose resources included files from the OBUiAD in Poznań and Gdańsk. Parallel "actions" were carried out by the Office for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records in Warsaw, which returned to the respective Branch Offices for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records and regional offices among others, files from prosecutor's and court proceedings gathered in the 1960's by the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crimes in Poland (2009-2010), or files from investigations conducted by the former Chief Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation and its subordinate district committees (2008).

Works associated with the search for archival records that are of interest to the IPN and their acquisition are still being continued.

## Part III.

### Archival resources of the Institute of National Remembrance

The archival resources of the Institute of National Remembrance have been discussed under thirteen groups of file-makers. These are, in sequence:

1. The administrative and repressive bodies of the Third Reich;
2. The administrative and repressive bodies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
3. Civil state security authorities;
4. Military state security authorities;
5. Internal Forces;
6. Military units and administration;
7. Civil justice authorities;
8. Military justice authorities;
9. The prison system;
10. The Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation.
11. Public administration bodies, offices, institutions, political parties and associations
12. Personal archives and collections;
13. Collections;

Each group of file-makers has been characterized in nine points including: the name of the collection (1); the creators of individual kinds and types of files forming part of the collection (2); historical and systemic characteristics of the originators of the documentation, with particular focus on their organizational structure at central and local levels as well as their legal basis and their scope of activity (3); the archival characteristics of documents, including types and kinds of files (4); the physical forms of documentation (5); border dates (6); running metres (7); the number of archival units (8) and the language of the documents (9).

It should be noted that some of the presented historical and systemic characteristics are disproportionate to each other in terms of their content. There are several reasons for this. The first one is that works on the systematization of archival resources and consequently on recognizing structures and the nature of the offices which generated the files gathered in the Institute are still in progress. This activity, called preliminary studies, is currently being carried out for

numerous file-makers, and in many cases only when the studies are completed will it be possible to make these descriptions more detailed. The second reason is the very nature of the various groups of file-makers, as in some cases documents were acquired by the IPN from institutions not due to the profile of their activity (the security authorities, courts or the prison system), but due to the subject of the files generated by them. Gathering files according to the subject criterion, although it enabled building a so called special archive, eventually resulted in a situation where the collection of the Institute has accommodated a fragmented legacy of many offices, institutions, associations, political parties, families and individuals, etc. Their historical and systemic context is not strictly related to the subject of the acquired files and would make publications less clear.

In discussing the documents found in the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance, the authors focused primarily on the presentation of what is typical and specific, with a special emphasis on showing the scientific value of the archival records.

Chronological scope of the archival resources:

[1816] 1939–1990 [2012]

The volume of archival resources (as at 31 December 2012):  
in running metres: 90,071.7  
in archival units: 17,688.153

### 1.1. The administrative and repressive bodies of the Third Reich

1.2. State administration offices (i.a. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice in Berlin, the General Government; offices of districts, mayor's and over-mayor's offices - also local police authorities, district commissioners, city/town halls, city/town and district prefects, immigration offices, labour offices); units of the police and security apparatus (SD – Sicherheitsdienst, Sipo – Sicherheitspolizei, Kripo – Kriminalpolizei, Schupo – Schutzpolizei, Orpo – Ordnungspolizei, Gestapo – Geheime Staatspolizei, gendarmerie); prosecutor's apparatus (over-prosecutor of the Reich at the People's Court in Berlin, Public Prosecutor's Office at the Higher National Court in Wrocław, over-prosecutors and prosecutors at national courts, district public prosecutor's offices); the court apparatus (district and national courts, the Higher National Court in Poznań, special courts); prisons, penal institutions and ghettos,

concentration camps; military apparatus; para-military units; institutions and companies; organizations (i.a. trade unions) and the NSDAP, a political party (NSDAP – Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei).

### 1.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

The activity of file-makers covered the following areas: the Wartheland Reich District (Reichsgau Wartheland), Gdańsk-Western Prussia Reich District (Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreussen), Eastern Prussia Province (Provinz Ostpreussen), Upper Silesia Province (Provinz Oberschlesien), Lower Silesia Province (Provinz Niederschlesien), the Reich's Commissariat Ukraine (Reichskommissariat Ukraine), the Reich Commissariat East (Reichskommissariat Ostland) and other areas of the Third Reich and the General Government (Generalgouvernement), including the Krakow District (Distrikt Krakau), Lublin District (Lublin Distrikt), Radom District (Distrikt Radom), Warsaw District (Distrikt Warschau) and Galicia District (Galicia Distrikt).

The documentation also includes sets of archival records developed in the course of the activity of the Third Reich offices which were preserved in whole, residually or in fragments. The best preserved and most extensive set of documents inherited from the German terror apparatus that are stored in the IPN are materials from the Radom district.

Within the security institutions of the Third Reich some units, offices and institutions could be distinguished that were subordinated or coordinated by the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA – Reichssicherheitshauptamt), created on 27 September 1939. This institution coordinated the work of the Security Police (Sipo), Security Service (SD), Secret State Police (Gestapo) and Criminal Investigation Police (Kripo).

RSHA stood out due to its double subordination, being at the same time one of the main offices of the Reichsführung SS (SS – Schutzstaffeln) and a department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It also supervised the activities of Einsatzgruppen - special operational groups that committed mass murders in countries occupied by the Third Reich, in particular in Poland and the Soviet Union. Sipo and SD operational groups carried out intelligence and terrorist actions and organized a permanent occupation police apparatus - the RSHA - responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during World War II by Nazi Germany.



Furthermore, within the security offices there also operated the Police Force (Orpo) that was subordinated to the Main Office of the Police Force (Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei) - a body independent from RSHA. The Police Force included also the Protection Police (Schupo) and Gendarmerie operating in towns and villages.

This department is also represented by the files of some administration offices established in the territory of the General Government managed by Hans Frank - which was originally divided administratively into four districts, and, following the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in 1941, into five districts. Records accumulated in this department were also generated by some offices operating in areas annexed to the Third Reich (Warthegau and Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreussen), that were managed by a president of the province who simultaneously held the function of the NSDAP's gauleiter. Thus, the positions of governors of the Reich (Reichsstatthalter) created in this way were taken up by Arthur Greiser (Wartheland) and Albert Forster (District Reich Gdańsk-West Prussia). These units, analogous to those existing in the Third Reich, were divided into government districts (Regierungsbezirk) with a president at their head, which in turn were divided into urban and rural districts, administered by - in sequence - over-mayors, mayors and pre-

fects. All these offices were related to party positions in the NSDAP.

Just like the rest of the administration, the German criminal law and judicial system introduced in the lands annexed to the Reich since October 1939 were used by the occupier as a tool of political and ethnic persecution. The German judicial system included district courts (Amtsgerichte), which were an equivalent to the Polish magistrate courts and dealt with criminal and civil cases of little importance; national courts (Landgerichte) and higher national courts (Oberlandesgerichte). Cases related to offences against the German occupying authorities were heard by the so called special courts (Sondergerichte); however, Germans and volksdeutsche were excluded from their jurisdiction. Additionally, in 1941, ad hoc courts were introduced (Standgerichte), in line with a special criminal law aimed at Poles and Jews. It provided for the death penalty, penal camps or prison for "acts of violence" against Germans, damaging property, for calling for disobedience or for the possession of weapons. A free interpretation of the provisions of the new law gave the possibility of a widespread use of the death penalty, for example condemning to death someone for tearing down a German poster, hitting a German, an attempt to escape (e.g. from a German employer),



Archival storage room - microfilms, headquarters



sabotage, a breach of discipline, etc. A complementary regulation to this law published on 31 January 1942 extended its powers to delinquencies and offences committed before its coming into force.

In Germany, concentration camps (*kauets*) began to emerge as soon as the Nazis came to power. The first CC was created in Dachau in March 1933, on a direct order from Himmler. The grounds for organizing the camp: "an extraordinary regulation on the protection of nation and state" of 28 February 1933, authorizing the Security Police to combat by all means possible "enemies of the Third Reich". Under a protective custody (*Schutzhaft*) political opponents and so-called antisocial individuals were referred to the camps without any time limit to their internment.

The camp system evolved and gained a genocidal nature after the outbreak of war in 1939. The already existing network of camps in the Reich was expanded. New camps with branches were also set up in occupied territories. It was then that the following camps were created: Stutthof, Auschwitz, Neuengamme, Natzweiler-Struthof, Gross-Rosen, Bergen-Belsen and Dora-Mittelbau. In the territory of the General Government, the Germans set up three concentration camps: Lublin (Majdanek), Warschau (Gęsiówka) as well as Płaszów (Płaszów) near Kraków. In addition, the Germans created about 400 ghettos within the GG, where they enclosed Jews. They were forcibly concentrated, isolated from the outside world and forced into slave labour for Germany. In the later period and particularly after 20 January 1942, when it was decided that "the plan for the final solution of the Jewish question" would be implemented – the ghettos were systematically liquidated and the people settled there were "evacuated", mainly to concentration and death camps.

There were three types of Nazi camps:

a) labour camps (*Arbeitslager*) – prisoners worked in them for the purposes of industrial plants located in their vicinity, acting as a source of free labour;

b) concentration camps (*Konzentrationslager*) – playing a fundamental role in the complex system of Nazi camps – where the work was a means of the systematic emaciation of prisoners, and living conditions in the camp additionally increased their mortality, which was "compensated" by a rapid exchange, i.e. replacement of dying (or killed) prisoners with new ones; and starting from 1941 the concentration camps fulfilled the function of immediate extermination centres, with in 1942 pseudo-medical experiments on prisoners ini-

tiated in the camps, causing the death or disability of thousands of people;

c) extermination camps and centres (*Vernichtungslager*) – people brought to these places were murdered immediately upon arrival; they were mostly Jews. A certain number of prisoners, whose work was essential to the operation of the centres, were kept alive (but only temporarily). There were the following extermination centres: SS Sonderkommando Kulmhof (Chełmno on the Ner; Wartheland), SS Sonderkommando Belzec (Dienststelle Belzec or der Waffen SS), SS Sonderkommando Sobibor (Sobibor), SS Sonderkommando Treblinka (Treblinka II) and CC Auschwitz-Birkenau (Reich). The extermination centres in Sobibor, Belzec and Treblinka and CC Lublin reported to the "Aktion Reinhardt" headquarters in Lublin ("Einsatz Reinhardt" – the code name for the extermination of Jews in the GG).

The camps' documentation was destroyed in whole or in part, or evacuated up-country to the Reich during the liquidation of the camps before the arrival of the Red Army. The materials that were collected as a result of the work of the GKBZpNP or acquired through international cooperation concern mainly the records of both the concentration camp prisoners and the staff.

Overall, during the Second World War, Nazi Germany set up 25 concentration camps, with hundreds of sub-camps and working branches. They built on the lands they occupied dozens of resettlement camps and thousands of labour camps. In 1946 the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg recognized the crimes committed in Nazi concentration camps as crimes against humanity.

#### 1.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

– court files: the records of criminal cases (including prosecutor's files) conducted mainly against Poles for: participation in conspiracy, the distribution of illegal publications, espionage, abandoning their workplace, falsifying documents, criminal offences, etc.; records of criminal cases from the inter-war period, among others for: espionage and the betrayal of state secrets, property cases, cases concerning establishing paternity, alimony, welfare, inheritance; files of cases related to the registration of unions and related associations;

– personal files: the personal files of the employees of courts and prisons; personal files of Polish Police and Ukrainian Police officers; personal files and questionnaires of officers of: the Secret State Police

(Gestapo), Security Police and Security Service (Sipo & SD), Protection Police (Schupo); the Police Force (Orpo), Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei), Gendarmerie (Gendarmerie); personal files of Protection Squadrons (SS – Schutzstaffeln) members; personal files of members and the reserve of Storm Divisions (SA – Sturmabteilungen); personal files and questionnaires of employees of various institutions and offices (including resettlement and immigration ones); personal files and cards of Hitlerjugend members; personal questionnaires of members of the National Socialist Motor Corps (NSKK – Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps) and National Socialist Flyers Corps (NSFK – Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps); personal files of candidates to the NSFK; personal files and questionnaires of members of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), German Labour Front (DAF – Deutsche Arbeitsfront) and National Socialist Teachers League (NSLB – Nationalsozialistischer Lehrerbund); personal questionnaires of the German People's List (DVL – Deutsche Volksliste) members; personal files of prisoners convicted by rulings of Nazi courts; the files of people arrested or surveilled by the Secret State Police; the personal files and questionnaires of prisoners of various Nazi camps and prisons.

– administrative records: files from police and security institutions of the Third Reich: files of the Reich Security Main Office (instructions and regulations concerning prisoners of war, treatment of young eastern workers, working out Polish conspiracy; materials on the Catholic and Evangelical Church, including i.a. appointments and transfers of priests, closing down of Polish churches); administrative materials developed by the French police and security authorities, social and political organizations, church authorities and the German police apparatus operating in the territory of France; documents of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei); administrative documentation of the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst): orders and instructions, materials concerning organizational and economic issues, information on the mood of the public and the relationships between Poles and Germans, documents on defensive capability, documents of the Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei): regulations, instructions, orders, HR documents, financial and economic documents, organizational charts, materials concerning repressive actions, training sessions, notifications and reports on the state of security, reports on the mood amongst Poles, on investigations against Poles

and Germans suspected of criminal offences; materials on Polish conspiracy, reports from confidants, correspondence regarding wanted notices, a collection of anonymous letters sent to the Gestapo, information on sabotage actions, correspondence concerning a ban on the distribution of Polish journals and illegal Polish press; the Gestapo's in-coming correspondence log; documentation of the Criminal Police (Kriminalpolizei): journals of the German Criminal Police, lists of wanted criminals, a collection of the Criminal Police's report bulletins, Criminal Police's bulletins, administrative documentation of the Police Force (Ordnungspolizei), Protection Police (Schutzpolizei) and Gendarmerie; materials from NSDAP: administrative documentation (regulations, correspondence, orders, reports, documents from personal, organizational and training issues, regulations and circular letters concerning party jurisdiction, economic and technical documents, applications regarding granting awards, reports and complaints against party members); administrative documentation of the Protection Squadrons of the NSDAP (SS – Schutzstaffeln der NSDAP): administrative documentation (regulations and correspondence of central and middle level authorities, reports on the headcount of units, lists of members and candidates to the SS, detailing to service in Waffen-SS, materials on the activity of the SS Village Police); documentation from the Storm Divisions of the NSDAP (SA – Sturmabteilungen der NSDAP): administrative documentation (regulations, orders and guidelines of the Head commander and commanders of SA Groups, materials on training sessions, data on call-ups to the Wehrmacht, reports on killed, wounded and lost officers, decorations, official shifts and exclusions from the formation, cooperation between the SA and the police and other organizations); materials from the camps of the German Labour Front (DAF) reporting to the NSDAP; documents of the government of the General Government and its districts: normative documents of the authorities of the government departments of the General Government and offices of its districts (regulations, reports, notifications, correspondence, orders and guidelines, documents on defensive capability and mobilization, documents concerning social assistance, i.a. Jugendhilfe, documentation on expulsions and resettlements, forced labour, race tests, lists of people destined for Germanization, regulations on conduct towards Poles, Jews and Gypsies, materials concerning confiscated Jewish property, applications on granting

German citizenship, correspondence on call-ups for Polish volunteers to serve in the Wehrmacht, name lists of full-time employees of some industry plants, cases of Polish citizens expelled from the Third Reich territory in the period from 1936 to 1939 and cases of German citizens living in the Polish territory suspected of espionage and sabotage); the administrative files of some offices in Wartheland (Gau Warthegau), Reich District Gdańsk-West Prussia (Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreussen), files from government districts, municipal and rural counties; documentation of other German institutions and organizations: materials of employment offices (report on the number of forced workers, transport lists and correspondence on forced workers); documents from headquarters and immigration offices (regulations, instructions, circular letters, reports and correspondence on i.a. resettlement and settlement actions in the territory of the Third Reich and occupied countries); name lists of people belonging to different German organizations; documents of the National Socialist Teachers League (opinions on teachers, correspondence of German institutions on scientific researches); a report on the activity of the Main Trust Office East (Haupttreuhandstelle Ost); correspondence on the activity of the Association of East Germans; administrative files of judiciary units: docu-

ments on the activity and organization of the justice system bodies (correspondence, application of criminal law and execution of penalties, court rulings, lists of courts together with courts' staff members, lists of clerks, documents from criminal cases); files of prisons and concentration camps: regulations and correspondence on the prison system; administrative materials on the operation of camps and prisons (reports and notifications, lists of people arrested and imprisoned, including in concentration camps, imprisonment and release orders, the staff of camps and prisons, lists of people destined to be transported to concentration camps);

– record-keeping materials: personal registers of security apparatus officers, police units, NSDAP: personal register of Gestapo officers, register of SS members, registers of SA members, registering log of SA members; register of NSKK motorized squads' members, register of names of German organizations' members, registering cards of members of auxiliary country police; excerpts from registering books of concentration camp's staff; records on military men: register of awarded military men, runaways for the German army, a file of released prisoners of war; personal records from German offices and institutions: files from the Office for the German Minority, files from employment



Process of scanning documents, headquarters

agencies, lists of volksdeutsche; address registers; registers of forced workers, displaced and expelled people; lists of people destined to be expelled, register of displaced persons, registers: personal of Polish and Ukrainian forced workers employed in the territory of the Third Reich, of Soviet civil forced workers; registers of suspects, arrested and detainees; lists of employees of Polish Police, records of guerillas' actions, journals with information on wanted people, files of people suspected of and arrested for belonging to the Jewish nation, list of wanted people, registers of detainees and people covered by a protective arrest, registers of people surveilled and arrested by Gestapo, registers of people found in SD's records, alphabetical index of accused, sentenced to death, logs of detainees, logs of prisoners; records on concentration camps: registers of people dead in concentration camps, personal records of concentration camps prisoners; register of counter-intelligence agents from foreign countries; non-personal registers: subject register of cases run by SD, indexes of issues of interest for Gestapo, indexes of criminal and court cases; register of NSDAP party's court, register of inheritance cases, registers of payment notices, registers of criminal and civil cases; register of family and property cases, index of photographs of people detained by Gestapo.

- Other materials: private correspondence confiscated from persons being in forced labour, materials from genealogical researches, ethnographic research questionnaires, original photo albums (i.a. of officers of the various security service structures and police apparatus of the Third Reich, F. Fleischer's album on war activity on the West in 1940 and the East in 1941, an album from a camp for Polish children in Dzierżąźnia, Fritz Katzman's album - the SS and Police Commander in the district of Galicia - showing the mass extermination of the local Jewish population, an album entitled „Die Neue Deutsche Stad Warschau“, constituting an urbanization project for Warsaw planned as a small German town, Jürgen Stroop's report documenting suppression of an uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto and others), brochures of the Bank of Issue in Poland; map cases of members of the Reich Labour Service from Eastern Prussia; a study on the history of the German National Lottery; lists to prisoners of concentration camps sent by their families; a log of the daily headcount of Polish Criminal Police officers; unit logs of the Polish Criminal Police; documents of displaced people: Arbeitsbuch, Umsiedlerausweis, Volkstumaus-

weis; registering cards (Wehrstammkarte), official documents (Soldbuch, Polizei – Dienstpass, Dienstaussweis), official member cards of different formations and organizations.

#### 1.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper files, posters, photocopies, photographs, seals and stamps, prints on metal plates, glass negatives, printing plates (fragments).

#### 1.6. Border dates:

[1902] 1933–1945 [1976]

#### 1.7. Running metres:

514.36

#### 1.8. Archival units:

77,039

#### 1.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, French, Latin, German, Russian, Ukrainian.

#### 2.1. Administrative and repressive bodies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

2.2. Supreme offices and security authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Red Army, the offices and security authorities of the Belarussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the offices and security authorities of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Lithuania, and the offices and security authorities of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

#### 2.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

The department contains copies of documents from the archival records of the former repressive bodies of the USSR administration. These documents were acquired by the IPN as a result of international co-operation of the Archival Commission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration of Poland and the Institute of National Remembrance. They are only a fragment of the records produced by the central and local repressive bodies of the USSR. These ma-

terials relate largely to the repressive policy against Polish citizens who as a result of war operations or Soviet-German agreements found themselves in territories included in the union republics of the USSR; they contain the history of Polish officers from the camps in Kozielsk, Ostashkov, Starobelsk and other people imprisoned and then shot dead due to a decision of the supreme authorities and further actions of the Soviet civilian and military repressive bodies on Polish lands that were "liberated" from German occupation in 1944-1945 and in the postwar period.

The catalogue of repressive apparatus institutions includes the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD - Narodnyy Komissariat Vnutriennykh Del) that was the supreme body of the USSR security authorities and was commonly known as the Soviet political police (1934-1946). The NKVD was a direct descendant of the security ministries - the Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution, Speculation and Sabotage (Cheka / CZK - Chrezvychnaya Komissiya po Bor'be s Kontr-revolutsiyey, Spiekulatsiyey i Sabotazhem) and the State Political Directorate / Joint State Political Directorate (GPU / OGPU - Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie / Ob'edinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie), which ruthlessly fought with political opponents of the Bolsheviks in the early years of Soviet Russia, and from 1922 the USSR.

Acting as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the NKVD had a complex "state protection" apparatus. The following institutions were subordinate to it: the secret police, internal and operational forces, border forces, intelligence and counter-intelligence, prison system (prisons, detention centres, concentration camps / corrective labour camps, i.e. gulags and camps for prisoners of war and internees), special justice, including military NKVD courts, militia, fire and forest guards. Individual departments of the ministry were called the main directorates, e.g. The Main Directorate of State Security (GUGB - Glavnoye Upravlenie Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti), The Main Directorate of Internal Forces (GUWW - Glavnoye Upravlenie Vnutriennykh Woysk), The Main Directorate for Prisoners of War and Internees (GUPWI - Glavnoye Upravlenie po Delam Wojennoplennych i Intiernirowannykh) or The Main Directorate for Corrective Labour Camps (GULag - Glavnoye Upravlenie Lagieriy i Raboczich Posieleniy).

NKVD units were active also in the territories of countries occupied by the Red Army between 1944

and 1945, including Poland, where they were involved in fighting against the Polish and Ukrainian independence underground movements (the Home Army, National Armed Forces, the "Freedom and Independence" Association, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army).

In early 1945, the following structures of the Soviet security apparatus dealt with fighting the Polish underground:

- operational groups of the NKVD-USSR NKGB and Smersh LKO (People's Commissariat of Defence);
- The NKVD-NKGB authorities of Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine;
- The USSR NKVD army, including the Interior Army, border guards and NKVD army for the protection of the Red Army's rear;
- the apparatus of the USSR NKVD plenipotentiaries for protecting the rears of fronts;
- USSR NKVD advisers at the Ministry of Public Security (MBP).

The activity of the Soviet security bodies in Poland was carried out in close cooperation with the MBP, which was entirely subordinate to them, and the KSW and MO that were a part of the MBP. Also the Polish Army counter-intelligence - the Polish Army INFORMATION - was subject to them.

In 1946, the USSR's "people's commissariats" were replaced by "ministries", hence the NKVD was renamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD - Ministerstwo Vnutriennykh Del).

Another institution of repression was the People's Commissariat of State Security (NKGB - Narodnyy Komissariat Gosudarstvennoy Biezopasnosti) - the Soviet political police, separated from the NKVD, operating from February to July 1941, and from April 1943 to March 1946, then transformed into the Ministry of State Security (MGB - Ministerstwo Gosudarstvennoy Biezopasnosti). The Commissariat dealt with internal security (excluding the front-line area) and intelligence.

A key role in organizing post-war terror in the Soviet Union in the years 1946-1953 was played by the USSR Ministry of State Security (the MGB). It was officially abolished in March 1953 - included, actually, in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (the MVD). A year later, in March 1954, its personnel contributed to the creation of the Committee for State Security of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (the KGB - Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Biezopasnosti).



In 1947, the Committee of Information (the KI) - the Soviet intelligence service - was established from a combination of the MGB foreign intelligence departments and the Chief Directorate of Intelligence (the Soviet Military Intelligence: GRU - Głównoje Razwiedywatielnoje Uprawlenije). The Committee operated under this name until 1951.

The USSR Committee for State Security (the KGB) was a state authority of the USSR Council of Ministers, in charge of internal (the political police, internal and border protection forces) and external security forces (intelligence and counter-intelligence, spying and diversionary mechanisms); in the usual sense, it was the Soviet security police which played the roles of a political police, and intelligence and counter-intelligence. It was created in 1954 in place of the defunct Ministry of State Security (the MGB). In June 1978, the KGB of the USSR Council of Ministers was renamed as the USSR KGB.

It often happened that senior officers of the KGB (and formerly of the NKVD) were appointed as the GRU chiefs. After the death of Leonid Brezhnev in 1982, the appointed general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the KGB chief Yuri Andropov (for 15 years chairman of the KGB).

Soviet concentration camps were also called by the communist security apparatus in the USSR as "correctional labour camps" (*isprawielično-trudowye lagiera*). The first camps were created in 1918, at the initiative of the Russian Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin. Sent to these camps were political opponents (arrested for so-called counter-revolutionary crimes), and common criminals. The primary role of the network of forced labour camps, scattered throughout the territory of the Soviet empire, was played by the internal affairs department - the Chief Administration of the Labour Camps and Settlements of the NKVD (GULag). After the publication in 1973 in the West of the work of Russian writer and physicist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, The GULag Archipelago 1918-1956, the Gulag became a synonym for Russian communist terror (now in dictionaries, next to the formal name of the headquarters, the 'GULag' also refers to camps for political prisoners in the Soviet Union).

After the Red Army's occupation of the eastern provinces of the Polish state in September 1939, the camps began to seize Polish citizens considered as 'counter-revolutionary' or as an 'undesirable element'. Until the outbreak of war with Germany (22

June 1941), there were imprisoned more than 40,000 people, and several times more people were exiled. As a result of the agreement between the Polish and Soviet governments (Maisy - Sikorski Agreement from 30 July 1941), the exemption of Polish citizens was commenced; this action was withheld in mid-1942, and the following year, during the so-called passport system (the forcible imposition of Soviet citizenship), several thousand Poles were sent back to the camps. And in the years 1946-1953, 21,000-24,000 Poles served a sentence in these camps, subordinate only to the GULag (mostly the AK soldiers convicted in the borderlands in the years 1945-1946).

The death of Joseph Stalin (5 March 1953) resulted in a gradual process of the camps elimination, which accelerated after the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In 1957, the Chief Administration of the Camps and Corrective Labour Settlements was liquidated.

## 2.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation

- copies of the prosecutors and forensic investigation files on the oppressed Polish citizens (court judgments, including the default Administrative Tribunal of the NKVD, arrest warrants, records of hearings, descriptions of the review, surveys of the Polish citizens arrested);

- administrative files: copies of documentation of the years 1939-1957 including resolutions, orders and instructions in relation to the Polish citizens executed, murdered, imprisoned, interned and deported; copies of documentation of the years 1939-1946 including decisions and ordinance of the central authorities, the NKVD USSR and the BSRS authorities; copies of documentation of the years 1939-1957 including decisions and ordinance of the central authorities, the NKVD USSR and the LSRS authorities, including the mobilisation ordinance by the Chief of the Lithuanian Army Staff in 1939-1940; copies of the documentation of the years 1939-1989 including decisions and ordinance of the USSR authorities; decision on the execution of Polish officers, policemen, the KOP members, prison guards and senior state officers; decision on sending to Siberia in 1951 of former Polish II Corps soldiers with their families; ordinance on the Red Army mobilisation of 1939-1940; reports on the deportation of Polish citizens from the West Belarus districts; name lists of: families of Polish captives from the NKVD



Camp no. 41 in Ostaszew, deported and transported to camps, officers and rank soldiers of the WP, policemen, the KOP soldiers, the Border Guard officers, the Citizen's Guard members, settlers and soldiers of the Polish II Corps, murdered in Bykownia, and the NKVD prisons in the territory of the USSR in 1939–1941; the lists: quantitative lists of railway transport, deporting the Polish prisoners of war from Kozielsk, Ostaszew and Starobielsk, victimized by the Soviet authorities, including the name lists of deported and imprisoned state officials as well as the civil population; the lists of managerial positions and organisations of the Red Cross in the West USSR; registry cards of the WP soldiers interned in 1939 in Lithuania; the NKVD activity reports; the materials on the AK troops liquidation; the arrangements on borders between the USSR, the BSRS and the LSRS; the schemes of the NKVD camps dislocation; documentation on the acquisition of the RP state property: factories, industrial plants, workshops, private and state farms in the acquired territory as well as personal property; name lists of the owners of farms of 40 ha; documents on religious persecution – the Roman Catholic and Jewish religions; ordinance on organising of the education and cultural facilities of the USSR, the BSRS and the LSRS, materials on organising the Ukrainian educational system, libraries, museums, culture and science centres).

## 2.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper files (copies).

## 2.6. Border dates:

1939–1990

## 2.7. Running metres:

34.73

## 2.8. Archival units:

2,404

## 2.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, Belarussian, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian.

## 3.1. Civil authorities of the state security

3.2. The Department of Public Security PKWN in Lublin, the Ministry of Public Security in Lublin (from March 1945 in Warsaw), province public security offices, public security offices, delegacies of public security offices, municipal public security offices, district public security offices, district delegacies of public security offices, the Committee for Public Security in Warsaw, province offices for public security, delegacies of province offices for public security, offices for public security, municipal offices for public security, district delegacies for public security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Warsaw, the Capital Internal Affairs Office in Warsaw, province internal affairs offices, regional internal affairs offices, municipal internal affairs offices, district internal affairs offices, the Citizens' Militia Headquarters in Warsaw (MO), the MO Capital Headquarters in Warsaw, MO province headquarters, MO district headquarters, MO municipal headquarters, MO regional headquarters, MO district headquarters, MO commissariats, MO independent commissariats, MO railway commissariats, MO river commissariats, MO stations, the Motorised Reserves of the Citizens' Militia (ZOMO), the Spare Reserves of the Citizens' Militia (ROMO), the Volunteer Reserves of the Citizens' Militia (ORMO), the Supernumerary Reserves of the Citizens' Militia (NOMO).

## 3.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

The PKWN was appointed with the (backdated) Act of the State National Council (KRN) of 21 July 1944 (Journal of Laws, 1944, No. 1, item 1) as a temporary executive authority. Although the appointing Act agreed with the Committee's composition, it contained no provisions defining roles and responsibilities of the newly formed ministries. According to its wording, the head of the Ministry of Public Security (RBP) was Stanisław Radkiewicz, who later became minister of public security. The ministry originally consisted of three units: the Operations Department (counter-intelligence), the Personnel Department and the Secretariat. Later, there were established the Conservation Department of the PKWN (the Government), the Department of Censorship (correspondence control), the Prison Section / Division of Prisons and Camps, the Independent Intelligence Division, the Records Department, the Department of Telecommunications and Operational Technology, the Legal Office, the Financial Department and the Supply Division.

The tasks of the Ministry were taken over by the Ministry of Public Security (MBP), established on 1 January 1945. This office was created under the Act of the State National Council on the appointment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland of 31 December 1944 (Journal of Laws, 1944, No. 19, item 99). As in the case of the law on the PKWN establishment, the act defined the composition of the Polish government, but did not contain any provisions that describe the would scope of activity and competences of individual ministers. Therefore, as the basis for the organization of the Ministry, there was adopted a system of units from the period of the Ministry of Public Security, and the main organizational changes occurred only in September 1945. The new departments and divisions were appointed, namely: Department I (counter-intelligence department composed of five divisions), Department IV (economic department composed of eight divisions), Department V (social and political department composed of five divisions), the Independent External Observation Department (it was renamed as Department III), and the Independent Investigation Division (from June 1946 - the Investigation Department). In January 1946, Department VII was formed to fight the reactionary underground, composed of three divisions. Within the MBP, there also functioned the Personnel Department (Human Resources Management / Personnel Bureau / Personnel Department). Also, the Office for Civil Officers was organized in 1949. The Ministry of Public Security supervised the field province and district public security offices and branches, which had internal structures similar to those of the control panel, where the MBP departments corresponded to divisions, and the MBP divisions to sections. The Ministry of Public Security also supervised the Citizens' Militia along with field units and the MO Volunteer Reserve, formations of the Corps of Internal Security and the Border Troops, as well as prisons.

The Ministry of Public Security was abolished by a decree of the State Council on the supreme body of state administration within internal affairs and public safety on 7 December 1954 (Journal of Laws, 1954, No. 54, item 269).

In November 1944, the secret police (UB) alone included 2,500 officers, and in late 1945 - about 24,000. In 1953, the MBP forces in total amounted to over 321 thousand people, with: UB - 33.2 thousand, MO - 47.5 thousand, KBW - 41 thousand, WOP - 32.3 thousand,

Industrial Guard - 32.2 thousand, ORMO - 125 thousand, Prison Guard - 10 thousand.

By virtue of the above decree of the State Council of 7 December 1954, there was appointed the Committee for Public Security (KdsBP) operating for the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This document stated that 'the Committee for Public Security fights under the laws of the Polish People's Republic against any activity directed against the People's Democratic System.' In accordance with Article 9 and 10, an operating mode, a detailed scope of activities and the organization of the Committee was to be defined by the Council of Ministers. At the date of the decree, the Council of Ministers adopted the Resolution No. 830 (unpublished) on the KdsBP's scope of activities and organization. It stated: 'The scope of activities of the KdsBP includes the tasks which previously belonged to the Minister of Public Security: a) to fight against the activity of the foreign intelligence service of capitalist countries and the related secret service of reactionary emigrant groups; b) to fight against hostile activity of the remaining reactionary underground and its efforts to create illegal organisations, their political and terrorist activities; c) to fight against hostile activity of the German revisionist elements; d) to fight against diversion, sabotage and damage caused by the enemy within the national economy; e) to aid the secret service activity against the operations of the secret intelligence of capitalist countries and related reactionary emigrant centres, acting against the PRL, as well as activity for gathering necessary information in political, economic, scientific and technical fields'. In the field, the Committee units were represented by provincial offices for public security, and at the district level by district offices.

The KdsBP was abolished by the Act on amending the organization of the supreme bodies of public administration in the public's security of 13 November 1956 (Journal of Laws, 1956, No. 54, item 241), which entered into force on 28 November that year.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MSW) was formed under the State Council Decree of 7 December 1954. Under Article 3 of that act, on 13 December 1956 the Council of Ministers passed the Resolution No. 781 (top secret and unpublished) on the MSW organizational statute. It laid down the organizational units of the ministry; however, it did not specify the scope of their activities.

The competencies of the ministry included, among others "matters of protection of the People's Democratic political system, established in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the interests of the State against enemy espionage and terrorist activities." The law abolishing the KdsBP and transferring its duties to the MSW to protect the system and the interests of the state, did not specify in detail the scope of activities of the new Ministry.

The MSW can be divided into the following units of organizational divisions: Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, Fire Service Headquarters, Field Air-Defence Headquarters, the Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, and the Central Board of Healthcare. Also, the MSW supervised the organizational units of the Internal Troops, i.e. the Command of the Internal Security Corps, the Border Protection Force Command and the Management of the Internal Troops Information. Moreover, the Ministry included the following cells, comprising the SB: Department I (for intelligence), Department II (for counter-intelligence), the Office of Radio Counter-intelligence, Department III (for anti-state activities in the country), Department III A, Department IV (for the Church), Department V (for the protection of industry), Department VI (for the protection of agriculture and the food industries), the Government Protection Bureau, the Office of the Operations Register (from 1960 Office 'C'), office of the Central Archives (from 1960 Office 'C'), the Office 'A' (ciphers), Office 'B' (observation), the Office 'T' (operational techniques), the Department of Technology, the Office 'W' (mail checking), the Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Studies, the Administration of Officers Protection, the Chief Inspectorate of Industry Protection, the PESEL Department, the Administration of Communications, etc.

On 14 July 1983 the PRL parliament passed the Act on the office of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the actions by subordinated bodies (Journal of Laws, 1983, No. 38, item 172). Article 6 stated: "the officers of the Security Service and Citizens' Militia in order to identify, prevent and detect crimes and offences, and other activities affecting the national security or public order, will perform: operational and intelligence, investigative, and administrative and legal steps." Only with coming into force of this law, i.e. as of 19 July 1983, was the SB MSW formally authorized to exercise operational and investigative actions. The SB was dissolved on 10 May 1990, under Article 129 of the Act on the State

Security Office as of April 6, 1990 (Journal of Laws, 1990, No. 30, item 180).

The Citizens' Militia was appointed by the PKWN Decree on the Citizens' Militia as of 7 October 1944 (Journal of Laws, 1944, No. 7, item 33). In accordance with Article 2, the MO responsibilities included: "a) to protect security, peace and public order; b) the investigation and prosecution of crime; and c) the execution of orders of the administrative authorities, courts and prosecution in the scope provided for by the law." The Militia was administered by the MBP, and from December 1954 by the MSW.

The Act of 7 October 1944 was replaced by a new Decree on the Citizens' Militia as of 20 July 1954 (Journal of Laws, 1954, No. 34, item 143), in which the scope of the MO was defined similarly to: "1) preserve public order and internal governance, 2) protect the social property and the safety and property of citizens, 3) combat and prevent crime; 4) to carry out preparatory proceedings in criminal cases, execute the orders of prosecutors and courts as well as other competent state bodies - in the scope provided for by the law" (Article 2).

Once again, the scope and powers of the MO were defined in Articles 6 and 7 of the Decree on the organization and operational scope of the Citizens' Militia as of 21 December 1955 (Journal of Laws, 1955, No. 46, item 311). The Citizens' Militia was dissolved on 10 May 1990 under Article 146 of the Police Act as of 6 April 1990 (Journal of Laws, 1990, No. 30, item 179).

### 3.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- operational case files: personal information source records, owners of contact premises (LK), conspiratorial premises (MK), candidates for personal information sources, for owners of contact premises and conspiratorial premises (LK and MK), operational case records, control and investigation records, object and problem cases records;

- personal files: files of the directors of the security apparatus, personal files of officers and civilian employees of the UB / SB, officers and employees and members of the MO ROMO, ZOMO, ORM, records of disciplinary proceedings of the UB / SB officers, personal questionnaires;

- administrative records: the collections of norms, such as resolutions, ordinances and decrees, orders, instructions and guidelines, decisions and circular letters

of the heads of the UB / SB organizational units and cells on the organization and the functioning of the UB / SB / MO units, improvement of work and operational records, informing the Ministry of Internal Affairs units, current records management of the security apparatus units, etc.; documentation of briefings, sessions and meetings of the MSW managerial staff, materials on cooperation with national institutions and the units of the Eastern Block security apparatus: schedules of foreign delegate visits, reports on the stays of foreign institution representatives in Poland, international agreements on, among others, the development of the information system in the MSW (SOD / PSED system); documentation on planning and reporting, including work plans, strategies and assumptions, events calendars, information, notification, reports, papers, assessments on the state's condition and public order, lists, analyses, issue papers, information bulletins, control protocols and after-control recommendations; financial documentation: the balance sheet of the UB / SB and the MO units and cells, and operation fund calculations; documentation on personnel and social issues of the officers of the UB / SB, the MO and paramilitary units: the posts of the apparatus's organizational units and cells, financial salary cards, payroll, personal register of weapons and other equipment provision, lists of allowances; documentation on training sessions and ministry education: lists of students and participants in courses and training sessions, lists of students, examination cards and protocols, students' theses and cards; training materials: publications and editorships of the security ministry, training references and history papers, ministry press; documentation on material and technical management: manuals on devices and equipment, lists of government telephones, technical documentation of the occupied buildings; documentation on communications and cyphers; documentation on activities of the security and internal affairs ministries on uncovering anti-system opposition and recognizing foreign environments undertaken in administrative mode: among others, registers and questionnaires of revealed members of independence organizations, repatriation surveys, lists of: employees of diplomatic posts, the German and Ukrainian people, characteristics of illegal organizations of 1945-1956, materials on event and ceremony protection; documentation on investigation activities: registers of detainees, investigation control, investigation cases control, investigation cases agenda, lists of material evidences and im-

peached objects, interference registers, investigation expertises; registers of the office work of the separate UB / SB units and cells: casual correspondence, not referred to cases, correspondence logs and other auxiliary office registers, postal receipts, lists of citizens' complaints and motions, seal and stamp register and patterns, maps, posters, albums;

- defensive records: documentation of mobilization issues, regarding admission to professional and national secrecy of state institution workers, plans and assumptions regarding defence matters, lists of so called strategic facilities, ie. those essential to the national economy and state defence (also prepared in the event of an external threat to the country); cartographic documentation (maps and plans) regarding defence matters, lists of stages responsible for the defence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs units, the MOB correspondence logs, authorization to work in the MOB;

- passport records: the passport files folders (private persons, members of the diplomatic corps, group tours), passport books, passport applications;

- record materials: files: general information, destructive, initial materials, reconstruction, auxiliary, problem issue, theme, people admitted to the MOB secret activities, officers and civil employees, the MO and SB officers and the ORMO members, operational cases, operational reports of Division 'B', personal information sources, register cards of withdrawn pseudonyms and code names, E-16 cards for disposal of the SB materials, personal accounts of the SB officers; theme files on secret collaborators split by place of work, foreign language knowledge, residence addresses, professions performed and pseudonyms; files of wanted people, people who left the PRL for good, people who kept in touch with foreigners; files: passport records, office passports, passport applications, notification on temporary stays of foreigners, emigration, fugitives, permanent and temporary departures within family integration, interrogated people, sailing books, members of illegal organizations, catholic priests, people admitted to state secrecy, people interned during the period of martial law, the State Civil Defence, district recruitment offices; inventory cards of the ORMO members; registers: the ORMO members registry, lists: name lists of the ORMO members; foreigners registration; name registers of the UB / SB / MO officers murdered and injured, of the officers possessing orders and decorations, the AK members; index of undesirable people in the PRL; journals: registration, archives, coordination;

microfilms inventories; indexes; registers and lists of passport records, registers: disposal protocols, secret documents files, registry logs and books;

– other materials: deposits of the members of the organizations, ie. The BCh, DSZ for the Country, GL, MiP, the AK Liquidation Committee and provincial liquidation committees, NOW, NSZ, NZW, OUN, PAL, PPS, PSL, the Polish Government in Exile, SN, Grey Ranks, Union, UPA, 'WIN'; materials and publications of the NSZZ 'Solidarity'; fingerprint cards from the so called Central Fingerprint Files; and stolen, or forged seals and stamps of the Catholic Church units and church organizations.

### 3.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper files, microfilms, photographs, negatives, glass negatives, printing blocks, films, audio tapes, seized equipment (eg. multipliers).

### 3.6. Border dates:

[1816] 1944–1990 [1998]

### 3.7. Running metres:

77,653.20

### 3.8. Archival units:

16,333.852

### 3.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, Arabic, Czech, French, German, Russian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Italian.

## 4.1. Military state security authorities

4.2. Information of the Polish Army, county boards, branches, sections and departments of the Military Information, the Information of Internal Forces, the Military Internal Service and its organizational units of the types of weapons, military districts, and tactical units, the Military Internal Service of the MSW Military Units, the Management II of the Polish Army GHQ, the Reconnaissance of Border Troops.

## 4.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

The WP Information Bodies were created with the creation of the First Infantry Division in the USSR under the name of Tadeusz Kościuszko (14 May 1943). Their organization and names were changed with the expansion of the military structures in the Soviet Union (the Information Division of the First Infantry Division - from 14 May 1943; the Information Department of the First Corps - from 19 August 1943; the Information Department of the First WP Army - from 29 July 1944; and the Information Department of the Second WP Army - from 20 August 1944). The appointment of the WP Information bodies was not based on any legal basis; the structure and competencies were set out by the orders of the WP Chief Commander (formerly: the Commander of the First Division and the Commander of the First Corps). The Information Department supervised the Information branches in the divisions and other tactical units.

On 30 November 1944, by virtue of the order No 95 of the WP Chief Commander on the basis of the NDWP Information Board, there was created the Main Directorate of Information of the Polish Army (the GZIWP - initially as the Management of Information of the WP GHQ). The Board of Information of the Supreme Headquarters of the Polish Army consisted of: the Management - Head of the Board and two deputies; the Secretariat, the Branch I (secret service and operation work), Branch II (fighting the enemy secret service, interrogating prisoners of war), Branch III (control of the work of subordinate bodies of information), Branch IV (investigation), Branch V (searches, arrests, external observation), Branch VI (preparation of personnel), Branch VII (operational records and statistics), Branch VIII (ciphers and communications); the administration, economic and material security; and the Supreme Command.

In 1952, the GZI internal structure was changed and remained unchanged till the end of its existence. At this time, there were operating Board I (counter-intelligence, protection of the LWP General Headquarters), Board II (counter-intelligence), Board III (control of instruction of the GZI subordinate units), Board IV (investigation), Branch V (observation), the Independent Department VI (personnel), Branch VII - the Office for Studies, Branch VIII (administrative and supply), Branch IX (political and special issues), Branch X (Soviet officers affairs), Branch XI (press control), and Branch XII



(protection of the General Organization 'Service to Poland'). From 5 September 1950 it was called the Chief Board of MON Information, and after subordination of the MON Information bodies and Internal Forces to the KdsBP - by the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 683 as of 3 September 1955 - it was changed into the Main Directorate of Information of the KdsBP. With the abolition of the KdsBP, under the Ordinance No. 347 of the President of the Council of Ministers as of 28 November 1956, the bodies of Military Information were incorporated into the Ministry of National Defence, and the bodies of the WW information (ie. WOP and KBW) - into the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The tasks of the WP Information included: the fight against espionage, terrorist sabotage and other activities of foreign intelligence, infiltration of opposition party members working in the units and offices of the Polish Army, the organization of the secret service and its operation activities, and other undertakings in order to create at the front conditions excluding a possibility of enemy agents impunity while crossing the front line, and to neutralize the risks associated with such actions as going over to the enemy, hiding spies and providing assistance in the work of the criminal element.

The Military Information Bodies were resolved by the Decree no. 1 of the Minister of National Defence on the appointment of the Internal Military Service of 10 January 1957. On 21 January, by the organizational decree of the head of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, the Main Directorate of Information (GZI) was disbanded, as well as the boards of the military districts, Navy, Air Force and Anti-aircraft Defence of the Land Area and other organizational units of Military Information. The Information Bodies of Border Protection Forces (WOP) and Internal Security Corps (KBW) were disbanded by the Decree No. 021 of the Minister of Interior Affairs of 4 February 1957.

The Internal Military Service (WSW) was a direct successor of the Military Information and, similarly, it had no statutory basis for action. Its organizational units were created under the decrees and orders of the Minister of National Defence and the head of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces. The norms of the same and lower rank also defined the scope of its powers and activities. The tasks of the Internal Military Service included: counter-intelligence protection of armed forces, until then conducted by the Military Information, and maintenance of order in the army, previously attended by the garrison command. The Decree

No. 0013 of the head of the General Staff of 21 January 1957 formed: the Internal Military Service Command, Internal Military Service boards for military districts, the Internal Military Service Branch of the Navy, the Internal Military Service Board of the Air Force and Anti-aircraft Defence of the Land Area as well as Internal Military Service departments in the garrisons. The structure of the Internal Military Service Command in 1957 consisted of two divisions: the counter-intelligence and the ordinal service. Within their scope acted the following units. Directorate I (counter-intelligence), Directorate II (including all activities related to the organization and supervision of the ordinal service), Section III (performing the tasks of the counter-intelligence service), Section IV (including encrypted communication, operational and archive records, development of mobilization documentation, etc.), the Human Resources Department, Political Department, Finance Department and Commercial and Administrative Department. As a result of organizational transformation in the late seventies and eighties of the twentieth century, the organizational structure changed. It comprised of: Management, the Political Department, Directorate I (analytical), Directorate II (security counter-intelligence of the military environment), Directorate III (security countermeasures of the Armed Forces), Section IV (general), Section V (file and archive), Section VI (of Prevention), Section VII (of Analytical Research and Informatics), Section VIII (Operational Technology Section), the Human Resources and Training Department, and the Finance Department. The Internal Military Service Board for Military Districts, as well as the Internal Military Service Branch of the Navy consisted of the following cells: Section I, Section II, and Department III, as well as supporting cells such as secretarial, HR officers, financial, operational records and encoding officers. Subsequent changes in the structure of the Internal Military Service were enacted by orders of the Minister of National Defence. The Internal Military Service was disbanded on 18 April 1990.

Upon the termination of the Military Information Bodies with the Decree No. 012 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of 4 February 1957, the Board of Internal Military Service of the WOP and KBW was appointed. On 24 June 1965 - by virtue of the Decree No. 41 of the Prime Minister - the Internal Forces (along with the Internal Military Service Board of WOP and KBW) became subordinate to the Minister of National Defence.



Chronologically, initially there existed the KBW Information Directorate - founded on 1 May 1945, and the WOP Information Department - from 1 March 1946, which was then incorporated into the KBW Information Directorate. From then onwards, there was the Information Directorate of the KBW and WOP. With the Decree No. 012 of the Minister of the Internal Affairs of 4 February 1957, the Internal Military Service Directorate of the KBW and WOP was appointed. Its tasks were defined by Order no. 05 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of 28 February 1957 on the scope of action and powers of the KBW and WOP. On 24 June 1965, by virtue of Directive No. 41 of the Prime Minister, the Internal Forces (along with the Internal Military Service Directorate of WOP and the KBW) became subordinate to the Minister of National Defence. Soon, by the Decree No. 0102 of the Head of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces of 13 October 1965 - the Internal Security Corps Command was disbanded, which meant the complete liquidation of this military formation. On 24 February 1966, the Internal Military Service Directorate of WOP and the KBW was formally dissolved.

As a result of subsequent changes, in 1966, the Internal Military Service Department of Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was founded and expanded by the Organizational Decree No. 054 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of 18 September 1972 - and the Internal Military Service Section of Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was then established, along with five regional departments. By the Decree No. 24 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of 6 March 1973, the Internal Military Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Military Units was appointed. It was resolved by the Decree No. 25 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of 13 July 1990 on the Elimination of the Internal Military Service Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Military Units. In its place, as of 1 September 1990, the Independent Division of the Military Police was formed at the Command of the Vistula Military Units (the NJW). Departments and sections of the Internal Military Service were renamed according to the appropriate organizational units of the Military Police.

Border Protection Forces (WOP) Reconnaissance was established with the creation of the WOP formation by the Order No. 0245 of the Commander of the Polish Armed Forces of 13 September 1945. The reconnaissance was a separate structure, subordinate to the Command of WOP, and in the years from 1945 to 4 De-

cember 1948 and 1965-1971, it was placed within the structures of the Ministry of National Defence (MON); formerly the state borders were protected by front-line units of the Polish Army. On 1 January 1949 - by the Order No. 0205 of the Minister of National Defence of 4 December 1948 - WOP was transferred to the Ministry of Public Security (MBP); which from 14 December 1954 was known as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, (MSW). In turn, on June 24 1965, pursuant to the Decree No. 41 of the Prime Minister, the formation became subordinate to the Ministry of National Defence, and pursuant to the Decision No. 104 of the Bureau of the Government of 30 July 1971, it went back under the command of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The reconnaissance oversaw the border checkpoints, conducted actions to identify and dispose of people suspected of having links with underground organizations and terrorism, and intercepted material resources and anti-socialist publishing carried across the border. Another object of the reconnaissance operations of WOP was the clergy of the border region. In addition, other tasks of this formation included control and operational protection of the people living in the border district and of foreigners residing in the People's Republic.

The reconnaissance structures of WOP included: the deputy commander of the reconnaissance brigade, the Reconnaissance Department (including criminal and investigating sections), operational units and border checkpoints.

WOP Reconnaissance was disbanded at the time of the liquidation of the Polish Border Troops on 16 May 1991 under Article 148 of the Border Guard Act of 12 October 1990.

The General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces was organized (in place of the Chief of Staff of the Polish Army) by the Order No. 00177 of the Commander of the Polish Army of 18 July 1945. It included, among others, Division II of Intelligence (Directorate II of Intelligence from 15 November 1951). Directorate II of the General Staff of the Polish Army served as military intelligence operating within the framework of the "people's" Army of Poland, and its responsibilities included: military reconnaissance, surveillance of the military attaché of the People's Republic of Poland, monitoring the radio communications of NATO military units in Europe, the preparation of sabotage behind enemy lines, and operational and intelligence activities in countries and regions identified as an area of inter-

est in military intelligence. In the 1980s, the structure of Directorate II was as follows: 1) a political section including the Political Department; 2) an operational section including: Division I (K) - German-Scandinavian, Division IV (P) - Overseas, Division VIII (D) - Roman, Division X (C) - National, Division XIII (A) - Operational Spying Intelligence (AWO), Operational Records, Division III - Military Attaché (AW), Division IX - Studies, Division V - European, Division XI - Overseas, Division XVII - Technical Information, Division XX - Operation Terrain Preparation, Division XXVII - Duty Information Service, and the Polish and Allied Affairs Department (the Department of Socialist Countries from 1984), Department of Audiovisual Information; 3) a military intelligence section comprising of: a Studies Department, Special Operations Department, Department of Communications, Division XI - Military Reconnaissance, Division VI - Recognition Technology, Division XVI - Decoding, Division VII - Radio and Electronics Reconnaissance, and the Department of Radio-electrical Radiation Control; 4) an organizational and administrative section consisting of the Technical and Supply Department, Division II - Organizational Training, Division XXVIII - Computer Science, the Faculty of Cipher, Co-operation Department, and the Finance Department.

Due to the liquidation of the Internal Military Service, on 27 August 1990 Directorate II of the Intelligence and Counter-intelligence of the General Staff of the Polish Army was established.

#### 4.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- operational files: personal information source records, owners of contact premises (LK), conspirational premises (MK), candidates for personal information sources, owners of contact premises and conspirational premises, operational case records, control and investigation records, object and problem cases records;
- personal files: the personal files of professional soldiers and civilian workers, including soldiers forcibly incorporated into the basic military service in military units of the security apparatus;
- administration records: norm records, i.e. internal regulations, orders, including personal orders; instructions, directives and ordinances; documentation on the management of apparatus units: supervision over individual organizational cells, control books, co-operation with Warsaw Treaty states; documentation on planning and reporting: work plans and operation

concepts; reports and dispatches from agent and operational work, analyses, post-control reports and accounts, information on the situation within the country, dispatches on extraordinary occurrences, report files for the command, dispatches on the morale within the Polish Army; financial documentation; documentation on staff and social affairs: supply and equipment for the agents, documentation on training and education: filling books of officer cadets and auditors of the Officer Information School, filling books of publishing, publications; documentation on material and technical management; action documentation on situation identification in the army: documentation on the exposure of National Army soldiers, materials concerning deserters from KBW and WOP units, searching for the deserters, registers of prisons and detention centres, materials on the environments within the interest of the Military Information of the Polish Army (including SD agents, persons who signed the Volkslist, soldiers and employees of Directorate II of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, independence underground members, former soldiers of Polish Armed Forces in the West, Ukrainian nationalists, foreign intelligence agents, etc.); intelligence documentation: materials on radio-electric identification, encoded password tables, encoding documents log-books, exchange of intelligence documentation with the Warsaw Treaty states; registers of official actions of individual units: loose correspondence not gathered into cases, correspondence log-books and other secretarial auxiliary registers, protocols and certificates of delivery, missing files protocols, seal filling books;

- register materials: alphabetic list of the employees of Division II of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces; Internal Military Service agent index; register index of the Polish Armed Forces soldiers in the West; inventory and action files log-books; operational action indexes; agent network indexes, operational actions, conspiracy flats owners;
- other: deposits: military intelligence "Freedom and Independence" (WiN), Masonic lodges books.

#### 4.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, microfilms, and photographs

#### 4.6. Border dates:

[1841] 1944-1990 [2001]

#### 4.7. Running metres:

3,150.93

#### 4.8. Archival units:

155,178

#### 4.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, German, Russian.

#### 5.1. Internal Forces

5.2. Homeland Security Corps, Vistula Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Internal Security Troops, Border Protection Forces.

#### 5.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

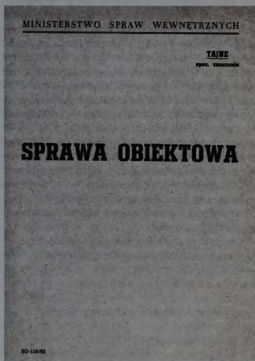
In 1944, following the example of the USSR's NKVD Internal Forces, the creation of Internal Troops began

as a special military formation operating under the Ministry of the Public Safety of the Polish Committee of National Liberation (the PKWN). Their task was to ensure domestic order, necessary for the implementation of the so-called apparatus of the people's power, protection of the government and fighting the opposition inside the country.

The basis for the establishment of Internal Troops units was the Independent Assault Battalion, formed on 18 October 1943, which on 21 March 1944 was transformed into the Polish Independent Special Battalion (PSBS). The PSBS, despite being appointed by the order of the commander of the 1st Corps of the Polish Armed Forces in the Soviet Union, did not become a full time squad, but was directly subordinate to the National Department of the Chief Directorate of the Union of Polish Patriots. At the end of 1944, a gradual increase in the number of the Internal Troops units began, both by transferring them from the Army and the mobilization of conscripts. In November 1944, the unit was converted into the Internal Troops Brigade with the intent to further expand its size and structure. The plan was to create three independent brigades within the Internal Troops, prepared to both conduct independent fights in the country and to act as protection and as a guard unit. By the spring of 1945, however, the formation of even the first brigade was not completed; and there were also no well-trained officer corps.

On 26 March 1945, the Provisional Government passed a resolution to establish the Internal Security Corps (the KBW). This resolution ordered Stanisław Radkiewicz, the Minister of Public Security, to form the KBW by 1 May. This deadline was not met and the organization of the formation, which originally was to have 32,000 persons, exceeded the capabilities of the Ministry of Public Security. In addition, there were numerous cases of desertion within the KBW.

Consequently, by the decision of the Provisional Government of 24 May 1945, the Minister of National Defence was entrusted with formation of the Corps. At the same time, the 4th Infantry Division was isolated from the composition of the Polish Army, as the basis for the organization of the KBW. The basis of the formation in the initial phases consisted of (in addition to the 4th Infantry Division): the existing corps headquarters, two barrage brigades, ten regiments of cavalry, five independent battalions of protection, an independent communication battalion and other units.



Titel page of operational object and problem cases record

The process of the KBW's formation lasted until 22 August 1945, i.e. until its being handed over from the Ministry of National Defence to the Ministry of Public Security.

Between September and October 1945, further reorganization of the KBW was accomplished. As a result, the following units were formed: fourteen WBW headquarters, fourteen operational battalions, ten independent protection battalions, five independent battalions of railway security, fourteen independent convoy companies, the Independent Regiment of the Government Protection, the Independent Motorised Regiment, the Independent Communication Battalion, a KBW Training Center, Automobile Repair Base, and companies: automotive, business and criminal, a Working Dog Training Department, the Independent Communications Aviation Squadron, and a KBW Hospital. The WBW Command became the command authorities of KBW forces on a territorial scale, ordering them - in close collaboration with the Provincial Office of Public Safety (WUBP) and Provincial Civic Militia's Headquarters (KW MO) - to fight against the underground, and giving instructions on other tasks of the corps.

In 1946, the KBW had 29,000 soldiers, in 1950 - 41,000, and in 1956 - 25,000.

The KBW participated in actions against the anti-communist underground and the UPA, and led the pacification of those villages in support of the Polish Peasant Party and partisan units. In 1956, the Corps units were used to pacify the workers' speeches during the June demonstrations in Poznań. In addition to their combat and order operations, they were also used, at a later period, in construction and engineering works, such as the construction of roads and bridges in mountainous areas.

According to the Resolution of the Prime Minister of 24 June 1965, The Internal Security Corps was disbanded by the end of 1965 and its units renamed the Internal Defence Forces (WOW), and these were included in the formation of the Territorial Defence of the Country.

Following the liquidation of the KBW, control of the MSW Vistula Brigade of the 4th Regiment of the People's Army remained in the hands of the Minister of Internal Affairs - organized by the Order No. 0103 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of 1 October 1965 - along with several other subsidiaries of its military units, including: a communications battalion, reserve training centre, and the 9th aviation communications squad-

ron. As a result of the reorganization carried out on 1 September 1974, The MSW Vistula Brigade was transformed into the Vistula Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. One of the main tasks of the authorities was to protect the state and party authorities.

Border Protection Forces (WOP) were created as a separate class of troops called upon to protect the Polish border. Due to its competence, it can also be counted as a part of the wider internal communist troop units. These units often changed their subordination, that is, they repeatedly passed from the sovereignty of the Ministry of National Defence to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and vice versa. In the final phase of their existence, from 1972, they came under the supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (1945-1949 - the Ministry of National Defence, 1949-1954 - the Ministry of Public Security, 1954-1965 - the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1965-1971/1972 - the Ministry of National Defence, 1971/1972-1990 - the Ministry of Internal Affairs). WOP soldiers patrolled and protected border areas in order to prevent illegal crossing of the state border.

The formation was established by the Order No. 0245 of the Polish Army Commander of 13 September 1945 as a part of the Polish Army intended to protect the Polish borders. The commanders of the frontier military districts received the task of organizing border service units at district commands (later called WOP departments) by 1 November 1945 as an indirect link between department headquarters and the branches arising in border protection. In addition, the commander of the military districts were required to form a fixed number of border protection troops by 1 November 1945, consisting of sections and watchtower commands as well as independent communications companies.

In 1948, by the Order of the Minister of Defence of 20 March, due to the remodelling of units, twelve WOP brigades were created, and deployed along the borders of Poland (Szczecin, Koszalin, Gdańsk, Kętrzyn - training center, Białystok, Chełm, Przemyśl, Nowy Sącz, Gliwice, Kłodzko, Luban, and Krosno Odrzańskie). However, based on the WOP Department at the Ministry of Defence, the Chief Inspectorate of Border Protection (GIOP) was formed, which oversaw twelve border protection brigades, one independent battalion, the Border Protection Training Center and Border Control Facility - Okęcie. On 1 January 1949, GIOP became subordinated to the Minister of Public Security.

In 1950, on the basis of the General Inspectorate of Border Protection, the Border Protection Forces Command was created. It was subordinate to the Minister of Public Security and from 1954 to the Minister of Internal Affairs.

In 1965, the WOP Command was transformed into the Border Protection Forces Directorate, subordinated to the Chief Inspector of Territorial Defence (Ministry of National Defence). It was responsible for the organization of the state borders protection, apart from the border crossing points, and managed special forces dealing with the protection of borders. Issues related to border control were left to the discretion of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 1971, on the basis of the WOP Directorate and organizational units transferred from the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the WOP Command was formed, which was subjected to the Minister of Internal Affairs. At the same time, the border control and border crossing unit returned to WOP.

As a result of changes and system transformations, the Border Protection Forces were disbanded on 16 May 1991, and in its place the Border Guard was formed.

#### 5.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- operational records: personal information source records, owners of contact premises (LK), conspirational premises (MK), candidates for personal information sources, owners of contact premises and conspirational premises, operational cases records, control and investigation records, object and problem records;

- personal records: the personal files of professional soldiers and civilian employees, including civilian employees of the Reserve Officer Cadets Schools, files of soldiers in compulsory service forcibly conscripted to do the service in the internal forces troops, personal files of foreigners;

- administration records: norm records, including orders, secret orders files; ordinances, resolutions, daily orders log-books, special orders, circulars and instructions, directives, regulations on planning and reporting: work plans, operational and combative reports, reports and analysis on extraordinary occurrences, reports, analysis, accounts, professional opinions; management documentation: materials on party and political work; material on the KBW chaplains' work; cooperation of

the WOP with foreign border forces; financial, employee and quartermaster documentation; documentation concerning material and technical management: military supplies and equipment indexes; engineering and building documentation; health services documentation; logistics documentation; criminal and administrative investigation files; teaching materials; materials on operational activities: observation and control of Poznań International Fair Trade visitors; including information on the movement of tourists across the state's borders, border control of the participants of VI International Festival of Youth and Students in Warsaw; meetings on airplane kidnappings; diversion and sabotage in civil aviation; illegal state border crossings; materials on emigrants to Israel after 1968; office work registers: correspondence, correspondence log-books;

- registration materials: file and alphabetical indexes of KBW soldiers, lists of persons illegally crossing the state border, registration cards of investigation cases, list of officers tried by the officer courts of honour.

#### 5.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, microfilms.

#### 5.6. Border dates:

[1940]1945-1990[2001]

#### 5.7. Running metres:

1,556.62

#### 5.8. Archival units:

126,776

#### 5.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, Russian.

#### 6.1. Units and military administration

6.2. Materials produced by logistic units, military schools, army, air force and air defence, internal defence forces, military supplementary commands, the Political Board of Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defence.



### 6.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

Archive materials of military units and administration included in the resources of the IPN under the Act of 18 December 1998 on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation. These do not form the whole documentation produced by the legislator mentioned in section 2, but are a selected part of the corresponding statutory interests and the scope of research conducted by the Institute. In the most part, these materials contain information on army activities and its administration, which was associated with the policies of a repressive communist government (such as martial law) and the Communist Party political activities in the "people's" Polish Army.

The organizational structure and development of both military authorities and local military units corresponded to transformations of the Polish Army formed in 1943–1944 in the territory of the USSR, and then traced in the Polish Armed Forces in the period 1944–1952 and the Polish People's Republic in the period 1952–1989.

In the late 1980s, there were four military academies and eleven higher education schools for officers, as well as a dozen schools at the secondary level in the Polish Army.

Military supplementary commands (WKU) were military administration units involved in the administration of personal recruits and reservists. The WKU was frequently used as a tool to pursue repressive policies against certain people, for example, in the 1950s, recruits who "could pose a threat" to the communist regime were conscripted to Military Mining Battalions, where the service was based on slave labour in mines and quarries. In later years, certain people, for example priests, were also recruited into the army to be "disciplined".

The Central Board of Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defence was responsible for propaganda (including a military newspaper), the ideological training of personnel and soldiers, and the implementation of the policy of the Communist Party in the Army.

### 6.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

– personal files: the personal files of political officers, personal files of professional non-commissioned officers, records of civilian employees;

– administration files: norm records: ordinances, personal orders, daily orders; management documentation: party and political work documentation, files of the Basic Party Organization of the Polish United Workers' Party (POP PZPR) and Socialist Youth Association (ZMS), meetings minutes and reports, registers of extraordinary occurrences, chronicles, the registration of field companies; documentation on planning and reporting: work plans; reports, control protocols, post-controls recommendations protocols, dispatches; financial documentation; documentation on personnel and social affairs: register files, books and indexes of personal status registers, PZPR members indexes, sick registers; documentation on training: training programmes, lectures; documentation on supply and technical management: equipment register; materials on actions carried out during the martial law; chancellery activities registers: correspondence, telephonograms, cipher-texts, secret documents registers, protocols and delivery indexes, seal registers;

– defensive files: documentation of building protection, plans and maps;

– registration materials: repertories, indexes, files on civil employees.

### 6.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper files.

### 6.6. Border dates:

1944–1990

### 6.7. Running metres:

91.81

### 6.8. Archival units:

4,515

### 6.9. Language of the documents:

Polish.

### 7.1. Civilian law enforcement authorities

7.2. The Supreme Court in Warsaw, appellate courts, regional courts, municipal courts, provincial courts,



county courts, district courts, summary courts, courts of labour and social security, special criminal courts, the Supreme National Tribunal, the Special Commission for Fighting Against Corrupt Practices and Economic Sabotage, magistrates courts, the General Public Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw, the appellate prosecutor's office, the regional prosecutor's office and its branches, special criminal court prosecutor's office, district prosecutor's office, provincial prosecutor's office, regional prosecutor's office, county prosecutor's office, municipal and county prosecutor's office.

### 7.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

The direction and extent of changes in the structure and system of the law enforcement authorities immediately after World War II was fixed by, among other things, the need for a prompt trial and punishment of acts committed during the war by both the Poland's invaders and Polish citizens. There was also a need to supplement the number of judges and to verify the economically active judges appointed before the war, as well as the need to adapt the judicial districts into the new frontiers of the Polish state.

In the first years after "liberation", ideological considerations influenced the changes in the qualification criteria for the judicial profession and there was a substantial weakening of the constitutional guarantees of judicial independence. This was made possible with a law amendment on common courts of law introduced by the Decree of 14 March 1945 (OJ, 1945, No. 9, item 46), abolishing the prohibition of judge's affiliation to political parties and obligating them "to be faithful to the system and authorities of the Polish democratic state." In turn, the Decree of 22 January 1946 on exceptional admission to take the office of judge, prosecutor and notary (OJ, 1946, No. 4, item 33, as further amended) authorized the Minister of Justice to appoint persons without them having completed law studies, judicial review applications, passed judicial examinations or having the previously required work experience for the position of a judge or judicial trainee judges. These vocational qualifications were, rather, to be replaced by personal qualifications, and/or achievements in scientific, professional, social or political fields. The Decree of 22 February 1946 on registration and compulsory employment in the law enforcement authorities of persons qualifying for the

appointment as a judge (OJ, 1946, No. 9 item 65, as further amended) introduced the necessity of the registration of such persons, which took place in municipal courts competent for the place of residence.

In the first years after the war, the jurisdiction of courts of law also took place on the basis of pre-war legal acts regulating their organization as well. They assumed a three-instance, four-tier common court of law system, which consisted of municipal, regional and appellate courts as well as the Supreme Court.

In parallel, due to the need of the punishment of war criminals and special protection of the new regime, substantive changes in the substantive penal law were taking place. This purpose was served with the establishment of new, special adjudicating bodies and separate regulation of the conduct of proceedings before those bodies. Generally, the regulation was simplified and accelerated. War crimes, set out, among others, by the Decree of 31 August 1944 on sentencing the Nazi criminals guilty of murder and the abuse of civilians and prisoners, as well as the traitors of the Polish nation (unified text: OJ, 1946, No. 69, item 377) were dealt with by special criminal courts (1944-1946), established by the Decree of 12 September 1944 on special criminal courts for the Nazi criminals (OJ, 1944, No. 4, item 21). There was one such body within each appellate district and they ruled composed of: one judge and two jurors. The president and judges were appointed by the State National Council (the KRN) Bureau at the request of the head of the Polish Committee of National Liberation (the PKWN) of the Ministry of Justice. Proceedings were held under the provisions of the Criminal Code of 1928, but with many exceptions. For example, the sentence was adjudicated and announced together with its grounds immediately after the conference of jurors or judges. It was final and legally valid, and its "respite unacceptable". A prisoner sentenced to the death penalty had the right to request clemency only from the President of the State National Council. Special criminal courts sentenced: the Country's Army (AK) and National Armed Forces (NSZ) soldiers, which were considered as fascists by the communist law enforcement authorities (until 1956, about 300 members of the Union of Armed Struggle, the Country's Army, the Government Delegate for Poland, Peasant Battalions and other organizations of the Polish Underground were sentenced). Most of those tried on the basis of the "August Decree" were considered "small time collaborators" or blackmailers.

In particular, criminal responsibility for the crime of derogation from the Polish nationality, considered as a betrayal of the nation, was also codified. The legal classification of this act was based on the Decree of 4 November 1944 on measures to safeguard against the traitors of the nation (OJ, 1944, No. 11, item 54) and concerned Polish citizens living in the area of the former General Government and the province of Białystok who declared their affiliation to the German nation and enjoyed the rights associated with it. They were subjected to solitary confinement and forced labour. The decision on this matter was undertaken by a special prosecutor of the criminal court. It was implemented immediately. Similar penalties included loss of property, loss of public and civil rights and even the deprivation of parental rights and welfare.

Another special body - the Supreme National Tribunal - was set up for the prosecution of war crimes, which was the fulfilment of rights obtained by joining the London Agreement of 8 August 1945 concerning the prosecution and punishment of major war criminals. The Tribunal recognized the cases of the Nazi crimes committed during the Nazi occupation in Poland and the cases of crimes specified in the Decree of 22 January 1946 on responsibility for the September defeat and Nazification of state life (OJ, 1946, No. 5, item 46) and any other case within the jurisdiction of the special criminal court and the reversal of the judgments of the courts (in the period from 22 January to 17 November 1946). The Supreme National Tribunal (NTN) was composed of a president - the first president of the Supreme Court - and judges appointed by the Bureau of the State National Council, but only from among persons with the qualifications of judges and jurors, appointed by the presidium of the State National Council from among its members. The Tribunal was composed of three judges and four jurors, and its verdicts were final, except that the death penalty convict was entitled to lodge a request for clemency. Although the Supreme National Tribunal concluded its activities in 1948, the decree on its appointment has still not been repealed. Formally, the institution ceased to exist only with the adoption of the new Constitution in 1997.

The Decree of 16 November 1945 on the set up and scope of operation of the Special Commission for Fighting Against Corrupt Practices and Economic Sabotage (OJ 1945, item 53, item 302, with further amendments) was also repressive in nature. The Com-

mission considered the cases of crimes affecting the interests of economic or social life, in particular the theft or misappropriation of public property, corruption, bribery, speculation and looting. It was composed of a chairman, his deputies, and members appointed by the Bureau of the State National Council, and later by the State Council. In the various provincial cities, the Commission's delegations were formed, appointed by the presidium of the national councils. The Commission and its delegations were cultivated as an alternative to prosecution and accusation before the common courts of law, or for self-rule in summary proceedings, in which the accused did not benefit from legal counsel. The remaining sanctions available to the Commission included placing the offender in a forced labour camp for a period of 2 years, or imposing a fine substituted only by a labour camp. From 1950, the committees became adjudicating authorities only. The Special Commission would soon become one of the most important institutions in the repressive Stalinist Poland. Criminal repressions involved primarily the businesses of individuals (merchants, craftsmen, factory and real estate owners, farmers), under "the battle for trade", unleashed in mid-1947 by the Deputy Prime Minister, Hilary Minc. Nearly 90 thousand people were sentenced to labour camps. This resulted in the disbanding of this organ in 1954 on a tide of widespread criticism.

A special form of the repressive activities of the judiciary can be seen in the activity of the secret sections (1950-1954), called upon to rule on certain political issues. Their origin should be associated with, among others, the contention within the Communist Party, as well as a desire of the former Communist Party of Poland (KPP) activists, to settle accounts with their persecutors and those of its members who had been cooperating with the police authorities of the Second Polish Republic. Secret sections, at the order of the Safety Commission of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party (existing from 1949), were appointed by judicial staff. They acted (in order of formation) at the Judicial Supervision Department of the Ministry of Justice, the Appellate Court in Warsaw, the Supreme Court (Section X), and from 1 January 1951 until 1954, in the Provincial Court for the City of Warsaw (Section III of the Criminal Division IV). The examination of cases took place with the exclusion of open trials, keeping files secret and with the selection only of particularly trusted judges, prosecutors, jurors

and defendants. Their secret mode was justified with the need to protect the good name of those in power in the country. The secret sections reviewed a total of 506 cases.

Fundamental transformations in the structure of the common courts of law were brought about at the turn of the 1940s and 1950s. These changes were dictated by the need of the Communists to accelerate the process of judicature, especially regarding the perpetrators of crimes against the interests of the country, as this type of crime was brought back to the competence of the common courts of law. For these reasons, the acts of 27 April 1949 amending the legislation on common courts (OJ, 1949, No. 32, item 237) and the provisions of penal procedure (OJ, 1949, No. 32, item 238) transformed the current system of three instances into a system of two instances, and the previous appeal measures, i.e. the appeal to the court of second instance and revocation to the court of third instance, were replaced by the revision. The juror council of adjudication panel was introduced and the two-way preparatory proceedings were abandoned (with investigation conducted by the investigating judge and an inquiry conducted by the prosecutor and Citizen's Militia) for the benefit of proceedings conducted by the prosecutor and under his supervision. This gave rise to isolating the prosecutor's office - until then organizationally related to the structures of the common and special courts of law - into an independent body of legal protection. The rules of the court system and prosecutor's office - introduced or confirmed in three acts from 20 July 1950 (OJ, 1950, No. 38, items 346-350); on the Prosecutor of the Republic of Poland, on the change of the system of common courts (the provisions of the Act came into force on 1 January 1951) and in the Acts: on the change of the provisions of criminal procedure, on the change of the provisions of procedure in civil cases and on the change of the decree of 16 November 1945 on the establishment and scope of action of the Special Commission for Fighting Against Corrupt Practices and Economic Sabotage - were recorded in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Poland of 22 July 1952.

The above changes adjusted the structure and hierarchy of the courts to the new administrative division of the country through the establishment of county courts (since 1975 the district courts) and provincial courts. The Supreme Court was to act as a supervisory authority over the common courts of law.

The Act of 20 July 1950 completely changed the nature and setting of the prosecutor's office placing it among the supreme organs of the state. Although, under current legislation, the prosecutor's office had pursued criminals only, its new task became a widespread review of the legality of the proceedings of all bodies, organizations and citizens. The organizational hierarchy of the prosecutor's office was separated from the organizational hierarchy of the judiciary and adapted to the administrative division of the country. The prosecutor's office of the People's Republic of Poland was composed of: the Attorney General and his subordinate prosecutors at common (direct subordination) and military (through the subordination of the chief military prosecutor, who was one of the attorney general's deputies) organizational units of the prosecutor's office.

On 20 May 1971, three Acts were passed on magistrate courts: in the Misdemeanour code, and in the Procedure rules in summary offence cases and on magistrate courts. Members of the magistrate courts were appointed by the national council of the appropriate level for a term of four years; they were under the supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

These courts became notorious as one of the most repressive institutions of so called "legal protection" during the period of martial law. Overall, from 13 December 1981 until 21 July 1983, the magistrate courts disciplined 207,692 persons for misdemeanour on the decree of martial law (OJ 1981, No. 29, item 154), including arresting 4,273 persons. Adjudication followed a fast track most of the time.

During the so-called Stalinist period - in matters falling within the "political" category - the common courts of law, and especially the sections of secret courts, allowed many abuses of the right of defence and the principle of immediacy. Often the process came down only to reading a file inquiry. It was even reported that inconvenient statements were removed from the files. Tortures were used during interrogations and evidence thus obtained was considered as evidence worthy of full value by the judges. The presumption of innocence was virtually non-existent, and the court did not intend to detect any objective truth but restricted itself to establishing relative truth. Any general relationship between the defendant and the accused act was sufficient for the issue of sentence. The severity of penalties was drastic; the courts gave - even in relation to regular members of independence organizations - long

prison sentences, and sometimes the death penalty.

In the years 1956-1989, the trials in political matters before the common courts of law were a bit milder in nature; slightly lower prison sentence rates were ruled in contrast to the earlier period. Individuals indicted in famous cases were represented by prominent lawyers and the proceedings were not only for a show. A special period in the functioning of the courts of law was the introduction of the martial law in 1981. Under the State Council Decree of 12 December 1981 on special procedures in cases of offences during the martial law, ad hoc proceedings before military and common courts of law were introduced. The lowest substantial penalty provided in this proceeding amounted to 3 years of imprisonment. The summary mode provided also for an additional penalty - the loss of civil rights. In addition, an accelerated procedure was introduced with a penalty of imprisonment of up to 2 years and a substantial fine.

In 1990, a new type of common court of law was introduced - the appellate court, which took over the powers of the Supreme Court of Appeal. Within the framework of the Court of Appeal in Warsaw in 1997, the Vetting Court was also established.

#### 7.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- prosecution files on: Nazi crimes, persons accused of collaborating with the German invader, persons on a Volksdeutsch list, people accused of belonging to the German political organizations, people persecuted for political reasons, crimes committed by officers of the UB / SB; crimes committed by Soviet soldiers, files on the destruction of documentation regarding the UB / SB, including files on the whereabouts of the absence of State Security Service documentation on Lech Walesa;

- court files: criminal cases files on persons charged with cooperation with Nazi Germany and actions to the detriment of Poles, Russians, Jews, etc. charged with organizational affiliation to the SD, SA, SS or NSDAP, Hitlerjugend, criminal activity in the concentration camps, helping the German police during forced deportations of Poles for labour in Germany, cases on the betrayal of the Polish nation by acceptance of the Volksdeutsch list, trial files against war criminals (including the cases of Artur Greiser, Amon Goeth, Ludwik Fischer, Rudolf Hoess, staff members of Oświęcim-Brzezinka concentration camp, Albert

Forster, Józef Buehler, Jürgen Stroop and others); case files on persons charged with organizational affiliation with the UPA, persons claiming so-called revisionist viewpoints; case files on economic or social crimes, especially theft or misappropriation of public property, corruption, bribery, speculation (for example creaming selling prices) and looting; investigation files of members of the system's opposition and others charged and sentenced due to political motives, case files on misdemeanor, including omissions in the work of national, local or social institutions, infringement of the right or principle of social interaction, files on legally closed vetting procedures of persons performing public functions, the registration documentation of court proceedings (including repertories and indexes of prosecution and court cases); civilian cases files; files on: compensation for a prison and camp stay commenced by persons acting for the independence of Poland in the years 1944-1956 and their heirs; case files for death in absentia; case files on rehabilitation and annulment of sentences; files of the legally closed vetting procedures; case files on misdemeanor;

- personal files: personal files of prosecutors and members of the Special Commission for Fighting Against Corrupt Practices and Economic Sabotage, and personal files of civilian employees of the common courts of law;

- administration files: norms documentation of judiciary institutions, including organizational documents of the Supreme National Tribunal, circulars, resolutions, performance of decisions, legislature, committee log books, internal regulations, resolutions and guidelines, forms, non-serial publications included in, among others, legal textbooks and codes, case schedules; documentation on planning and reporting: reports from the control of the observance of laws binding during the period of martial law, analysis, statistics, case reports on extradited war criminals, documentation on staff affairs: indexes of prosecutor's office members, documentation on prosecutor and judicial promotions; teaching materials, publications; documentation of administrative and commercial matters; general correspondence on, among others, Katyn, cooperation with the MO and SB; office registers: index of disciplinary actions against attorneys, registers of secret documents, register of files intended for waste paper or the national archive, including Provincial Courts Martial (WSR) files;

- registration materials: extracts from the reperto-

ries, photocopies of repertoires, indexes, lists of those arrested, lists of persons for whom the proceedings were discontinued, lists of those released from custody, list of people who were assigned to a court indictment, registration of penalties affecting property, forfeitures of property and fines, register "O", registers of misdemeanor cases, index of charges, expeditionary indexes, selection files, a list of PLO personnel remaining abroad, list of persons sentenced to death, lists of those arrested;

– other materials: maps, plans and technical drawings.

### 7.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, photographs.

### 7.6. Border dates:

[1900] 1944–1990 [2012]

### 7.7. Running metres:

1,896.19

### 7.8. Archival units:

315,405

### 7.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, Czech, Flemish, French, Hebrew, Spanish, Dutch, Lithuanian, Latin, German, Russian, Romanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Swedish, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Italian.

## 8.1. Military law enforcement authorities

8.2. The Court martial division of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces (NDWP), the DSS of the Ministry of National Defence, ZSW, the Supreme Military Court, garrison courts martial, district and field courts martial, the courts of the armed forces, tactical units and sub-units, regional courts martial, railway courts martial, the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office, garrison military prosecutor's office, district military prosecutor's office, region military prosecutor's office, prosecutor's office of the armed forces, tactical units, sub-units and instructional facilities, railway military prosecutor's office.

## 8.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

Upon commencement of the formation of the Polish military units in the Soviet Union, the need for the formation of courts martial became apparent. Initially, their system was based on the principles contained in the Decree of 1936, in the part concerning the system of courts martial in a time of war. Due to the continued and rapid development of the Polish military formations, however, the above code was no longer sufficient. In May 1944, a new military code of criminal procedure was established together with a draft law on the system of courts martial and military prosecutor's offices. In July and August of that year, the field courts martial of the 5th and 6th Infantry Division began its activities as well as the field court martial of the 1st Armoured Corps. In August and September, the chief executive of the Court Martial Department organized the Supreme Military Court at the seat of the Supreme Command, 2nd Military Court of the Army, the military garrison courts in Lublin and Białystok and military field courts for the 7th, 8th and 9th Infantry Divisions. The properties and structure of these courts were set by the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) decree of 23 September 1944 on the system of courts martial and military prosecutors.

In accordance with Article 8 of the above mentioned decree, the courts martial were given powers of jurisdiction over both soldiers and civilians.

Pursuant to Article 18 of the Decree of 23 September 1944, the courts martial ruled composed of a president and two judges or jurors. The latter were appointed by the commander of the unit competent for the court; their rank could not be lower than that of the accused. The structure of the military justice system was specified by the Order No. 15 of the Commander of the Army of 2 September 1944. The order was applied to the Supreme Military Court (NSW) and the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office (NPW), the courts martial and military prosecutor's offices for the armed forces, division and independent corps as well as garrison courts martial and prosecutor's offices. The NSW and NPW authorities were defined by the act on the system of courts martial and the military prosecutor's office, and orders of the Commander. The commander in chief personally exercised supervision over the courts and prosecutors, or through the Head of the Court Martial at the Supreme Military Command.



Under the PKWN decree of 4 November 1944, the Polish State Railways were demilitarized and the cases involving railway workers were transferred to the jurisdiction of the courts martial as well.

Following the war, the organization of the military justice system was as follows: the Supreme Military Court, the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office; courts martial and district prosecutor's offices in Warsaw, Koszalin (later in Bydgoszcz), Poznań, Katowice (later in Wrocław), Kraków, Łódź, and Lublin; garrison courts martial and prosecutor's offices in Warsaw, Białystok, Siedlce, Chełm, Rzeszów, Kielce, Łódź, Kraków, Katowice, Toruń, and Poznań; railway courts and prosecutor's offices; Internal Security Corps (KBW) courts and prosecutors.

By the order of the Commander of the Army on 25 November 1944, "the Supreme Military Court, until the establishment of district courts martial, [was authorised] to refer all cases of offence of civilian personnel for the investigation of the courts martial appropriate under special legislation - garrison courts martial already existing and those established in future".

The order of the Commander of the Army on 20 January 1946 gave the courts powers of garrison and district courts to the appropriate provincial courts martial. In their powers was transferred the judicature in civil matters. Fourteen district prosecutor's offices and courts martial had their headquarters in the provincial cities, i.e. in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kielce, Kraków, Koszalin (with headquarters in Szczecin), Lublin, Łódź, Olsztyn, Poznań, Warsaw, Wrocław and Rzeszów. Following the administrative reform in 1950, two new military prosecutor's offices were created and two new provincial courts martial: in Opole and Zielona Góra.

In the years 1946-1953, the courts martial and prosecutor's offices were partially abolished and in 1954 three military districts were created: Warsaw, Silesia and Pomerania. In 1952, a court martial and prosecutor's office was established for the Air Force. On 30 April 1955, the courts martial and the district prosecutor's offices were abolished.

In 1962, in place of the Supreme Military Court, the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court was established. Five years later, in 1967, military prosecutors became subordinate to the Attorney General. The chief military prosecutor became the deputy attorney general, and attorney general - the chief organ of the entire prosecutor's office.

Following the announcement of martial law, the competence of the courts martial were extended to cover matters that had previously remained within the competence of common courts of law. By the State Council Decree of 12 December 1981 on the transfer of the jurisdiction of courts martial over certain crimes and on the change of the system of courts martial and military organizational units of the communist prosecutor during martial law, the "most dangerous" crimes, including crimes against the fundamental political and economic interests of the People's Republic of Poland and certain crimes against public order, were subjected to military jurisdiction. Courts martial considered also cases on actions taken to weaken the defence of the PRL or spreading news which could weaken national defence. In view of the militarization of many facilities, the competence of military justice covered also cases concerning violations of labour discipline in these facilities. Increasing the scope of action of the military prosecution's offices introduced the ability to appoint to the positions of prosecutors and law enforcement, officers in the reserve called to active duty in a state of war. There were also changes in the system of courts martial, including the introduction of the possibility to create provincial courts martial campuses and garrison courts martial campuses. Courts martial, like the military prosecutor's offices, included the possibility to appoint reservists to the positions of judges and trainee judges. In 1982, by the rule of the Military Board of the Supreme Court, two ambassadors of the People's Republic of Poland in the U.S. and Japan: Romuald Spasowski and Zdzisław Ruraz, who, after the imposition of martial law had asked for political asylum and refused to return to the country, were sentenced in absentia to death for treason. In 1984, col. Ryszard Kuklinski, was sentenced to death by the courts martial for collaboration with the U.S. intelligence service and escape from the country.

#### 8.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- prosecution files of: people oppressed for political reasons;
- court files of: persons oppressed for political reasons; files of the Committee for the Rehabilitation of Persons Convicted in the years 1944-1955 by the 1st President of the Supreme Court (NSW motions and decisions of the President of the Republic) inspection, compensation and supervision files;



- personal files of: military judges and prosecutors;
- administration files: records of norms and military legislation: decrees, Ministry of National Defence circulars, Ministry of National Defence secret orders and orders log-books, internal orders log-books, prosecutor orders log books, Supreme Military Court resolutions, personal orders, directives, documentation on court and office proceedings, circulars; directives, instructions on, among others, the organization of the court and prosecutor's work, Chief Military Prosecutor's Office information bulletins; documentation on planning and reporting: work plans, reports on the control of subordinate units, statistics indexes; dispatches on extraordinary occurrences; financial documents; documentation on staff matters: investigation officers files, disciplinary actions files, punishment and distinction cards; personal log-books, indexes of: personnel by name, investigation officers, jurors, documentation on training; documentation on economic issues; documentation, including correspondence, on court matters: supervision, sentence and ruling copies, cases files, analysis of preparatory proceedings, session files for compensation matters, cases on the reconstruction of files, acquittal of verdict, personal documents and documentation on martial law, meetings protocols; office registers: descriptions of office matters, log books: correspondence, indexes of correspondence log-books;
- registration materials: repertories, indexes; registers: archives, deposits, records of convictions, the arrested and regular matters, summons, lists of deserters, prisoners, cases closed, arrest warrants; records of: cases, penalties, verdicts, and wanted persons, records of cases in investigation proceedings, records of the evidence.

### 8.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper files.

### 8.6. Border dates:

[1943] 1946–1990 [2006]

### 8.7. Running metres:

2,587.71

### 8.8. Archival units:

254,064

## 8.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, German, Russian.

## 9.1. The prison system

9.2. Prison departments of the Ministry of Public Security (MBP) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MSW), MSW Central Board of Prison, Central Board of Prisons, Central Board of Prisons and Detention Centres, Central Board of Penitentiaries, central jails, prisons, penitentiaries, detention centres, arrests, agricultural colonies, hospitals, prisons, correctional facilities, centres of social adaptation.

## 9.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

Following the formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation (the PKWN), the Public Security Department started within its limits to operate. In this framework, the Division of Prisons was established, and from 1 November 1944, the Division of Prisons and Camps. Following the transformation of the Department of Public Security (the RBP) into the Ministry of Public Security, the Division of Prisons and Camps was renamed to the Department of Prisons and Camps, which until 1954 operated at the MBP. Its regional counterparts were the departments of the prisons.

After the Second World War, the prison system was dominated by labour camps. Until 1950, their number amounted to 206. From the beginning of 1950, prisons, detention centres and prison labour centres which were semi-open in nature began to prevail.

The practice of the Stalinist system of prison was to keep members of the underground independence, the German criminal prisoners and of prisoners of war in the same cells.

From December 1954 - after the reorganization of the department of public safety - the MSW Department of Prisons came into existence, and from March 1955 - the MSW Central Board of Prisons. The prison departments of the Provincial Office of Public Safety (WUBP) were eliminated and in their place central prisons were established. On 1 November 1956, the system of prisons (the Central Board of Prisons) became subordinated to the Ministry of Justice. From 1957, the supervision of prisoners was formally held by the president of the provincial court. From 1969, the Cen-

tral Board of Prisons and Detention Centres started to function. In 1970, another change was made in the naming of the organizational structure by the creation of the Central Board of Penitentiaries (the CZZK). Provincial detention centres and the provincial central prisons were eliminated. In their place, boards of penitentiaries were set up. Prisons changed their name to penitentiaries, and the arrested were held at detention centres. The nomenclature of the prisoners also changed - they were called inmates or convicts. The CZZK was led by a director at the rank of General, who was subordinate to the Minister of Justice. His responsibilities included the formation and liquidation of penitentiaries. Basic units, such as penitentiaries and detention centres, were headed by the prison governor.

The prison system included the following sections:

- organizational and legal;
- personnel and training;
- penitentiary;
- security;
- financial;
- economic;
- investments and renovations.

Of all these, the most important was the penitentiary department, responsible for educational work.

In 1976, following the administrative reform, the boards of provincial correctional facilities were abolished. In their place, the regional boards of penitentiaries were formed, which operated until 1989. By 31 January 1981, there were 57 detention centres, 90 penitentiaries and 12 centres of social adaptation functioning in Poland.

Following the imposition of martial law, the penitentiaries were used to intern the opposition representatives of the 'Solidarity' opposition.

#### 9.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- personal files of: prisoners and convicts; the interned; officers;
- administration files: norm records, including guidelines, regulations, personal orders; documentation on the management of penitentiaries: correspondence with, among others, the Provincial Office of Public Safety (WUBP), Provincial Civic Militia's Headquarters (KW MO), visitation protocols of detention centres by the International Committee of the Red Cross (MKCK); documentation on planning and reporting: security plans, accounts and internal reports on, among others,

order and security; situation dispatches on extraordinary occurrences; statistics accounts, instructions and information on internal security activities; vetting and control protocols, information bulletins, information on internment; financial documentation: preliminary budgets, payroll copies; documentation on supply and technical management: analyses and regulations on the management of weaponry equipment; post-control dispatches on the management of weaponry; office activity registers: correspondence log-books;

- registration materials: indexes; lists of the dead, released and executed in prisons; repertoires; indexes of the convicted and detained; prison books: movement of the convicts, detained, movement of the interned, disciplinary punishment, employment of prisoners, the course of service, the runaways or those deported to Germany in the years 1945-1950; indexes of the interned.

#### 9.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, microfilms.

#### 9.6. Border dates:

[1919] 1944-1990 [1999]

#### 9.7. Running metres:

902.20

#### 9.8. Archival units:

201,085

#### 9.9. Language of the documents:

Polish.

#### 10.1 Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation

10.2. The Commission for the Prosecution of German-Nazi Crimes in Auschwitz, Main and regional committees for the Prosecution of German crimes, Main and regional committees for the Prosecution of Nazi crimes, Main and regional committees for the Prosecution of crimes against the Polish nation.

### 10.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

From August 1944, the prosecution of Nazi war crimes was handled by the Polish-Soviet Commission for the Prosecution of German Crimes functioning at Majdanek. Its works were completed in October 1944. At the same time, the authorities taking shape in Poland saw the need to set up a nationwide committee for German crimes, even though at that time in Warsaw there were active Municipal, and Provincial Commissions for the prosecution of German Crimes. Thus, on 23 March 1945, Bolesław Bierut ordered the establishment of a Commission for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes at Auschwitz, which was presided over by the Minister of Justice, Edmund Zaleski. It also included Wincenty Rzymowski, the Minister of Culture and Art at the time, and Zofia Nałkowska, a writer. On 29 March 1945, the presidium of the State National Council (KRN) appointed the Chief Commission for the Prosecution of German Crimes in Poland (the GKBZNWP), the organization of which was handed over to the members of the Auschwitz Committee. The Decree on its appointment was not announced at the time and the Commission acted under the auspices of the KRN. In accordance with work regulations approved in June of that year, the Commission collected materials and conducted research on the criminal activities of the German authorities, guided the works of field units and cooperated with any central institutions of a related nature. It was also required to publish the results of its work. The field units of the Commission (branches) were formed independently from one another: at different times and at the initiative of different institutions. Until 10 November 1945, in addition to the Central Committee, there functioned as many as 9 provincial branches.

The Decree of 10 November 1945 on the establishment of the Chief Commission and Regional Commissions for the Prosecution of German Crimes in Poland (OJ, 1945, No. 51, item 293) introduced changes in the organization of the institution. Instead of branches, the regional commissions were established. The decree required the Commission to research and collect materials on German crimes in the years 1939-1945, to publish the findings in the country and abroad, and to share them with similar institutions abroad. The Chief Commission was also empowered to investigate cases in court with the use of appropriate provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In the years 1945-1946, the GKBZNWP prepared materials for the processes of the leading representatives of Nazi Germany, pending before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. In Poland, its documentation was used by the Supreme Court to sentence Nazi war criminals caught in Poland or turned over to Poland. Due to the work of the Commission in the years 1946-1948, the Supreme National Tribunal (NTN) ruled in seven processes of, among others, the commander of KL Auschwitz – Rudolf Höss, and the GG chief of government – Josef Bühler, while common courts ruled in the processes of Jürgen Stroop and Erich Koch. The GKBZNWP also conducted the investigations into crimes in the camps: including Majdanek, Stutthof, and Gross-Rosen.

Following the establishment of the German Democratic Republic in 1949, the Chief Commission for the Prosecution of German Crimes in Poland was renamed the Chief Commission for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes in Poland. This procedure was purely cosmetic, as all commenced investigations and cases were continued.

There were thirteen regional commissions operating in: Bydgoszcz, Częstochowa, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań, Radom, Siedlce, Tarnów, Warsaw and Wrocław. In addition, in the years 1946-1950, the GKBZHWP disposed of its foreign branch, i.e. the Polish Military Mission for the Prosecution of German Crimes in Berlin.

The Commission's activities started to be limited from 1950 with the elimination of its field units. The longest working, until 1953, was the Regional Commission in Kraków Investigations on extraditions were taken over by the Prosecutor's Supervision of the Ministry of Justice. At that time, the GKBZHWP exercised its operations via an investigative and research cell under the supervision of an appeal judge investigating special cases. In the years 1958-1962, the Commission forwarded to West Germany, East Germany and Austria, some photocopies of documents concerning Nazi crimes in Poland. In turn, the investigation and process files of Adolf Eichmann – Obersturmbannführer SS, co-author of extermination plans for the Jews – were obtained from Yad Vashem.

A specific deadlock was broken in 1963, when at the plenary meeting of the Chief Commission for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes in Poland, it was decided to continue the suspended investigations and resume documentation works. The main reason for calling the

meeting was an interruption in the investigation of Nazi crimes. On the initiative of the GKBZHWP, such a law was enacted on 22 April 1964. Burdened with new tasks, the Chief Commission revived its regional commissions. In 1964, the committees in Bydgoszcz and Lublin renewed their activities. The following year they were joined by the commissions in: Białystok, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Kraków, Łódź, Olsztyn, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Wrocław and Zielona Góra, and in 1966, the Regional Commission in Warsaw. In addition, 157 delegations were established.

The year 1964 also brought specialists in international law, criminal law, international relations and history into the institution, which significantly improved the quality of research on the Nazi crimes. Cooperation was established with, among others, the Polish Red Cross, the International Auschwitz Committee, the Supreme Council of the Bar Association, the Institute of History, the Jewish Historical Institute, the majority of universities, the Chief Directorate of State Archives and the Archives of Modern Records, as well as the Headquarters of the Civic Militia and the KC PZPR College of Social Sciences.

In November 1970, the Minister of Justice approved the new charter of the Chief and regional committees. According to its provisions, the responsibilities of the Commission included, among others, the collection and research of materials concerning Nazi crimes committed on Polish citizens or persons of Polish nationality, and against foreign nationals on Polish territory, the conduct of investigations and provision of legal assistance to foreign judicial authorities, conduct of research works, collection of archival materials and co-operation with the state archival network; cooperation with foreign institutions in terms of the prosecution and punishment of Nazi crimes; the publication of materials and research results, and the propagation of these materials.

The Seym, with the Act of 6 April 1984, granted the Commission the status of the Institute of National Remembrance (OJ, 1984, No. 21, item 98). In consequence, even in a case of the impossibility to prosecute Nazi criminals, the possibility to conduct research and documentary activity was still sanctioned. The Commission continued to be subject to the Minister of Justice and its tasks did not change either. This law was complemented by the Decree of the Minister of Justice of 25 June 1984 on the establishment of regional committees of the Chief Commission for the

Prosecution of Nazi Crimes in Poland - the Institute of National Remembrance (OJ, 1984, No. 37, item 194). Regional commissions had their headquarters in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań, Rzeszów, Wrocław, and Zielona Góra. The former Regional Committee in Warsaw became a part of the Chief Commission.

Political changes taking place in the country in the late 1980s fundamentally changed the scope of activities and the organization of the Chief Commission. On 25 October 1989, the Minister of Justice, by a decree, authorized the Chief Commission for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes in Poland - the National Remembrance Institute - to conduct research by the Polish state on Nazi and Communist crimes committed during the Second World War, in connection with the war and occupation, and on repression and crimes committed after the war. The decree was a prelude to the new act on the Chief Committee adopted on 4 April 1991. The Commission adopted the name of the Chief Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation - The Institute of National Remembrance. Its scope of activities covered the period from September 1939 to 31 December 1956. An important change was to empower the Commission to prosecute Communist crimes and to categorize them as war crimes or crimes against humanity. These therefore did not undergo any process of being barred from prosecution.

The organizational charter of the Commission was introduced with the Decree of the Prime Minister of 8 April 1993 (OJ, 1993, No. 29, item 136), while the principles of its organization - by the decree of the Minister of Justice of 28 April 1993. (OJ of the Ministry of Justice, 1993, No. 3, item 12). The documents were supplemented by the Decree of the Minister of Justice of 28 April 1993 on the establishment of regional commissions for the prosecution of crimes against the Polish nation (OJ, 1993, No. 38, item 168). In addition to the already operating thirteen regional commissions in Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań, Rzeszów, Wrocław and Zielona Góra, a commission was established in Olsztyn for the provinces of Ciechanów, Olsztyn and Ostrołęka; in Opole for the provinces of Częstochowa and Opole; and in Szczecin for the province of Szczecin. Cases in the province of Warsaw belonged directly to the properties of the Chief Commission.

Finally, the Act of 18 December 1998 on the Institute of National Remembrance - the Commission for

the the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation - set into liquidation the GKBZpNP-IPN.

Under the said Act of 18 December 1998, the records of completed cases were incorporated into the archival resources of the IPN, while the documentation on the pending investigations and prosecutions was taken over by the prosecution division of the Institute, i.e. the Chief Commission for the the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation.

#### 10.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

- investigation files of: Nazi crimes (including investigations on staff members of Auschwitz concentration camp and the camp commander, Rudolf Höss, documentation on criminal proceedings against war criminals, including the case against the governor of Nazi Germany for Wartherland, Artur Greiser, conducted by the Supreme National Tribunal (NTN), the criminal case against the SS and Police commander for the district of Radom, Herbert Böttcher, conducted by the District Court in Radom, the case of the penal camp in Treblinka and many others); copies of: criminal cases files against war criminals, certified copies, copies and translations of original German files; protocols of viewing the crime scenes and evidence material, including questionnaires on camps, ghettos, protocols of viewing the execution sites and mass graves, surveys of the arrested, those repressed in the camps, anti-Polish regulations and announcements in the years 1940–1941; other evidence materials on the deportation of people for forced labour to Nazi Germany, displacement, harassment and extermination of the Polish intelligentsia; documentation on viewing the evidence material (protocols and expert opinions on the quality of life in German prisons and camps in France and in concentration camps in Dachau and Auschwitz); photo documentation on the performance of investigation activities by the members of the Commission at Auschwitz concentration camp;
- personal files: personal files of employees and members of the Commission, records of applicants for financial aid due to being subjected to pseudo-medical experiments in German concentration camps;
- administration files: norm records on the organizational matters of the Chief and regional commissions, Commission guidelines on the performance of investigation activities, collection and protection of the material evidence by the branches of the Commission, circulars and instructions of the Ministry of Justice,

Commission members meeting books; documentation on planning and reporting: work plans, reports, documentation on the implemented controls; Commission financial documentation; documentation on staff-related matters: list of Commission members, staff documentation of the Chief and regional commissions; documentation on administration and commercial related matters; materials on the publishing activity of the Commission, organization of scientific sessions, organization of competitions, exhibitions, conferences; documentation, including general correspondence, on the conducted proceedings and legal help on, among others, the search for, prosecution, arrest, extradition and punishment of war criminals; the theft of Polish property, documentation on the cooperation with national and international institutions for the investigation and prosecution of war criminals; correspondence on collection, exclusion and making available of materials collected by the Commission, foundation of the museum in Oswiecim; office activity registers: documentation registers log-books; dispatch books;

- survey of sites and facts related to German crimes (interrogation protocols of German crimes witnesses, surveys of the independence movement members);
- evidence materials: repertoires, indexes; lists: personal on, among others, German terror victims, the convicted on the basis of the August Decree, cases conducted in courts martial, French citizens embedded at penal prisons in Wrocław, staff members of Auschwitz concentration camp, German political organizations membership, collaboration, cooperation with Volksturm and the SA; thematic indexes of the extermination policy of the German invader; name lists of: the imprisoned, those arrested or murdered during World War II and Polish children deported to Nazi Germany for germanization, persons indicated by witnesses as war criminals, judges and prosecutors of German special courts, registers of: special courts cases against persons of Polish nationality and enlisted in the German nationality list, those imprisoned in forced labour camps and prisons in the years 1945–1954, interned in the camp in Potulice, deported to the USSR, arrested by the NKWD; German officers: from the districts of Warsaw, Radom and Lublin and those operating at the territory of the former Wartheland; the register cards of wanted war criminals; index of German camps and prisons on the territory of Poland and other European countries; registers of: crime sites, criminal cases pursuant to the Decree of 31 August 1944;



– miscellaneous material: files on Nazi crimes research; documents on Nazi camps research; registers of executions carried out in the years 1939–1945; press clippings of the national and foreign post-war press; historic studies; excerpts of: special court files, court files to presume a person dead, death certificates; photos on: the Second World War period, the September campaign in Poland, German occupation, of crime sites, German criminals, construction of the camp in Potulice; photographic index of art pieces taken out of the Museum of Gdańsk; collections of: glass plates – so called Bochenian dossier, microfilms, seals, accounts and recollections, images (Sammelbilder) of non-commissioned officers of the Wehrmacht and SS decorated with the Knight's Cross; collection of sets of files from national archives; original copies, copies and translations of German documentation on, among others: the Nazi authorities decrees, information on performed executions, pacifications, persons detained and civil, martial and camp German administration documents, copies and extracts of original Polish documents from the period of 1939–1945, as well as extracts from post-war criminal cases against criminals, including those at the Supreme National Tribunal (NTN); German training films, German newsreel of 1936; studies on former judges and prosecutors and the verdicts of German special courts, studies on, among others, the German administration, judicial and criminal matters, the extermination of the Polish nation, German prisons and concentration camps, German national policy.

#### 10.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper files, photographs, negatives, glass negatives, films.

#### 10.6. Border dates:

[1933] 1945–1999 [2004]

#### 10.7. Running metres:

337.56

#### 10.8. Archival units:

36,189

#### 10.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, Czech, French, Yiddish, German, Russian.

#### 11.1. Public administration bodies, offices, institutions, political parties and associations

11.2. UN, International Courts and Tribunals, the Polish War Crimes Mission, the Polish Committee in KL Mauthausen-Gusen, Ministries, the Political Mission of the Republic of Poland in Vienna, the Commission for German Compensation for Crimes, Displaced Persons (DP) Camps, the Polish Mission in Stockholm - the Consular Department, National Councils, the Office for State Protection (UOP), municipal offices, provincial offices, provincial inspectorates for Civil Defence, provincial defence committees, departments for religious affairs, the District Military Draft Office in Wilejce, PPR, PZPR, PCK, veterans' organizations, the Polish Western Union, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, NSZZ "Solidarność", the Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Polish Scouting and Guiding Association.

#### 11.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

The documentation includes collections of documents produced by Polish and foreign public administration bodies, offices, political parties and associations operating in the years 1930–2001. They do not form the whole documentation produced by the records' creator mentioned in section 2, but a selected part of the corresponding statutory interests and the scope of research conducted by the Institute. The documentation produced by various public administration bodies (provincial offices), and in particular by their departments for religious affairs, whose tasks included contacts and control of the activities of both Churches and religious associations, meets these criteria. The materials produced and collected by the international tribunals and courts, concerning the investigation of the crimes and punishment of war criminals, are worthy of particular note. The materials produced by the political parties (e.g. The Polish Workers' Party PPR and The Polish United Workers' Party PZPR) and other organizations, especially NSZZ „Solidarność” are also valuable to the scientific research on the latest history of Poland.



#### 11.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

– court files: criminal cases materials regarding the Nazi crimes before the Allied and international courts (American, British, French, the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg); materials from the trial of Hans Globke before the Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic; materials from the trial of Adolf Eichmann before the District Court in Jerusalem; materials of the Ministry of Justice concerning the persons who were victimised for political reasons;

– files from investigations: materials from the investigations carried out by the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the Polish Political Mission in Vienna (documentation of the crimes committed 1939-1945, materials concerning the prosecution and detection of the war criminals); files from the investigations of the Polish Military Mission for Researching German War Crimes; copies of files from the investigations concerning the German crimes from the collections of the Polish Western Union District of Toruń;

– personal files: personal files of the employees of the Polish Military Mission for Researching War

Crimes; materials concerning the persons and social matters of the former prisoners of German concentration camps who were subjected to pseudo-medical experiments (the so called EPM); personal files of the deceased members of the Polish Solidarity Combatant Association Region Lower Silesia - Wrocław;

– administrative records: files from the United Nations War Crimes Commission (minutes from meetings, notifications, conference materials, materials concerning the suspects, investigative circulars); administrative records of the Polish delegate to the UN-WCC (decrees, regulations, prosecution and report projects, complaints, memoranda, studies, bulletins); correspondence and reports of the Polish representatives from the trials of the German war criminals before the Allied courts and tribunals; administrative records of the Commission for German Compensation for Crimes (work plans, protocols, reports, lists and annexes of the war losses); administrative records of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg (correspondence, minutes, reports, lists of war losses in Poland); administrative records of the Polish Political Mission in Vienna (correspondence with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the prosecution of the war crimes); administrative materials of the Polish Military Mission for Researching War Crimes (correspondence, organizational orders, regulations, circulars, guidelines, reports, lists, financial documentation, materials concerning the criminals); administrative materials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Poland in London - the War Crimes Office (journals of laws, correspondence, applications, lists, reports, copies of the decrees and regulations); administrative materials of the Ministry of Justice of the Government of the Republic of Poland in London (name lists of Polish judges, lawyers and prosecutors with their families in the years 1944-1945, correspondence, testimonies of the war crimes witnesses, the list of German prisoners of war suspected of committing a war crime); administrative records of the Ministry of Culture and Art concerning the martyrdom in the Polish territory, administrative records of the Polish Mission in Stockholm - the Consular Department (minutes, lists of the employees, testimonies and relations of the witnesses of German crimes, lists of German prisons and concentration camps on the Polish territory); materials from the Office for the State's Protection concerning the preliminary investigation against Andrzej Milczanowski concerning the Security Service

**MINISTERSTWO SPRAW WĘWNETRZNYCH**

**TJNE**  
opis. numeracja

**TECZKA**

**Kandydata na** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Nr** \_\_\_\_\_

stanowisko, funkcja, nazwa, data, nr, ul.

Nr	_____
Kategoria	_____

Załącznik do \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ r.

Zakreślone do \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ r.

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Titel page candidates for personal information sources record

operational files of Lech Wałęsa; administrative records of the provincial national councils; files of the provincial offices, administrative records of the departments for religious affairs; administrative records of the provincial defence committees, administrative records of the provincial inspectorates for Civil Defence; materials from the Lower-Silesian Polish Worker's Party and the Polish United Workers' Party (reports, minutes, resolutions, circulars, work plans, situation dispatches, information of the State security authorities, correspondence); materials of the Polish Red Cross (concerning the Poles in the concentration camps, prisons, transit camps, those sent to forced labour, and others);

– registration aids: indexes, personal and geographic indexes; personal files of the Poles, former prisoners of the concentration camps, prepared by the Alliance authorities located on the German occupied territory, who after the end of World War II were located in the resettlement camps; alphabetical file of persons suspected of war crimes in Poland; repertories of the criminal-investigative and extradition cases of the Polish Military Mission for Researching War Crimes; registration materials of the Polish Mission in Stockholm - the Consular Department (letters of the prisoners, registration cards of Polish citizens murdered in the Third Reich); registration cards of the persons responsible for war crimes; the books of the Society of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Katowice Division including information about the prisoners of the Mauthausen-Gusen concentration camp.

#### 11.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, photographs.

#### 11.6. Border dates:

1930–1991 [2001]

#### 11.7. Running metres:

809.31

#### 11.8. Archival units:

71,814

#### 11.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, Czech, French, Hebrew, German, Russian.

#### 12.1. Personal archives and collections

#### 12.2. Personal archives, collections of individuals.

#### 12.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

This section consists of those documents created due to the activities of private individuals or their families and handed over to the resources of the Institute of National Remembrance. Among them are also the materials gathered by individuals as collections. The documentation of this section is connected with the profile and scope of the activities of the Institute of National Remembrance; it is a complement of the materials handed over by those offices and institutions obliged by law to transfer documents.

#### 12.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation:

This section consists of over one hundred collections and personal archives of individuals and institutions. The most interesting include the collection from the legacy of the lawyer from Bydgoszcz – Tadeusz Piziewicz (accounts of the witnesses, memoirs, manuscripts, copies of documents regarding German crimes); the collection of the journalist, writer, researcher of the Polish security authorities Henryk Piecuch; and the personal archive of the Kieszkowsky family. This section's documentation includes, inter alia, the materials concerning the World War II: the National Armed Forces (NSZ), the Home Army (AK), gulags, the Warsaw Uprising, forced labour, Hitler's and Soviet occupation, anti-Hitler and anti-Soviet partisans, concentration camps, documents concerning the prosecution of Nazi criminals, materials concerning the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Polish-Ukrainian relations, copies of files concerning the Gestapo officers; materials concerning the activities of the NSZZ "Solidarność" and the development of the system opposition in Poland; private book collections, scientific works, articles, historical studies, propaganda booklets, magazines, memoirs and relations; photographs: personal, photographs of crime scenes, photographs of the Home Army's members, photographs on the subject of Jews, Katyń, photographs of the events on the Coast in 1970; medals, regimental badges, the underground press, debit-less

publications, prison kites, posters, materials from radio spying, materials on various organizations and associations, books containing information about prisoners of the Mauthausen-Gusen concentration camp.

#### 12.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, greaseproof paper documents, photocopies, microfilms, medals, orders and other awards.

#### 12.6. Border dates:

1893–2004

#### 12.7. Running metres:

38.74

#### 12.8. Archival units:

2,057

#### 12.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, French, Lithuanian, German, Russian, Ukrainian.

#### 13.1. Collections

13.2. Embassies and consulates, the Home Army, the People's Army, the Centre for Emigrants in Marseilles, the French Information Service in Innsbruck, committees, organizations, political parties, associations, the National Armed Forces, internment camps in France, master theses and doctoral dissertations, the Polish Red Cross, Polish Armed Forces, prefectures, the editors of the periodical "Fight" ("Walka") in London, reports, statements, memoirs, the Polish government in exile, collections of files of the Chief Commission for the Examination of Crimes against the Polish Nation (GKBZpNP), collections of German files, collections of personal files, collections of photographs and audio-visual materials, collections of copies of the files, collections of the organizations, associations and offices, private collections, collections of documents gathered under Art. 35b of the Act on the National Remembrance Institute, collections of debit-less publications, newspapers and brochures.

#### 13.3. Historic and systemic characteristics

This section includes the documentation produced and collected by various other producers. A considerable part of the documentation consists of the materials collected by the Chief Commission for the Examination of Crimes against the Polish Nation (the GKBZpNP), which were isolated due to their specificity - which does not allow or disbars them from being assigned to the groups (sets) systematized by the Chief Commission. These documents are, in particular, the collections of maps and plans, photographs and audio-visual materials. The copies of papers concerning Poles obtained from the departmental archives in France, The Polish Underground Movement Study Trust (SPP) and others are also among the several categories of these documents. The most numerous, however, are the archival materials submitted by private individuals. One very interesting part consists of the documents included in the resources of the Institute of National Remembrance under the Art. 35 b of the Act of 18 December 1998 on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation, by which the people, on whom any information was found in the materials of the security authorities, were granted the possibility to attach their own corrections, additions, comments or copies of documents. Such documents are subsequently made available together with the archival materials which concern these additions. All the collected records in this section are closely related to the tasks imposed by law on the Institute of National Remembrance.

#### 13.4. Archival characteristics of the documentation

The most interesting collections include: the collections of posters, maps and plans of the central authorities of the Third Reich, the authorities of the General Government and the areas included into the Reich, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and the German military administration; the collections of research and investigative files (the so called Bd) concerning Nazi crimes (including materials on the study of war crimes, the photographs of the war criminals, records of war criminals, material evidence); the collections of files concerning the German concentration camps and prisons (the so called Ob); files concerning the places and Nazi crimes ("Z"); questionnaires of the magistrate courts concerning the places and

facts of the Nazi crimes; collections of German files of the central and local German administrative authorities from the territory of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Galicia and Latvia and other German institutions from the Districts of: Upper and Lower Silesia (Gau Ober- und Niederschlesien), West Prussia (Gau Danzig-Westpreussen) and East Prussia (Gau Ostpreussen); files of the SS and Police units of: Gdańsk-West Prussia, East Prussia, Wartheland (Gau Wartheland), Upper and Lower Silesia and the Reich Commissariat East (Reichskommissariat Ostland); files from the German courts martial, files of the administrative authorities and the police from the areas included into the Reich; proposals for decorations for the SS and Police officers in the GG; collections of photographs collected by the Chief Commission for the Examination of Crimes against the Polish Nation (GKBZpNP); collections of photocopies of files concerning the German occupation; numerous collections of private persons and institutions; collections of the foundations, organizations, as well as the associations and publishing houses; collections of the copies of archival materials from Polish posts and foreign institutions as well as from the foreign archives.

### 13.5. Physical forms of the documentation:

paper records, plans, maps, sketches, photographs, digital files.

### 13.6. Border dates:

1910–2008

### 13.7. Running metres:

498.34

### 13.8. Archival units:

98,775

### 13.9. Language of the documents:

Polish, English, Czech, French, Hebrew, Japanese, Yiddish, German, Russian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Italian.

## Part IV.

### Dissemination of the documents

#### 1. Regulations concerning the dissemination of the documents

Dissemination of the documentation collected in the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance is based on the Act of 18 December 1998 on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (Journal of Laws 2007, No. 63, Item 424, as amended), as well as the Act of 18 October 2006 on disclosing information about documents of the state security authorities originating in the years 1944–1990 and the content of these documents (Journal of Laws 2007, No. 63, Item 425, as amended).

Throughout the whole time of the existence of the Institute of National Remembrance, several stages in the process of dissemination of documents connected with the legislative changes can be distinguished. Generally, it has to be assumed that as far as the dissemination of documents in the Institute of National Remembrance is concerned, two legally binding conditions were applied: the first - in the period from June 2000 to March 2007 and the second - in the period from March 2007 to the present time.

In addition, during the functioning of the Institute of National Remembrance, two judicial decisions of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal have had a decisive influence on the principles and procedures for the dissemination of documents. The first is that of 26 October 2005 with a signature K 4.31 (Journal of Laws 2005, No. 222, Item 1914) and the second with a signature K 2 / 07 of 11 May 2007 (Journal of Laws 2007, No. 85, Item 571). One cannot also forget that the amendment to the Act on the IPN of 4 March 2005, after the disclosure of the so-called Wildstein list ("the catalogue of the officers, employees, collaborators, candidates for the collaborators of the State security authorities, as referred to in Art. 5, and other persons, made available in the Institute from 26 November 2004") has introduced much confusion. Pursuant to provisions added to the Act Article 29a, every citizen has obtained the right to petition the Institute of National Remembrance for a certificate stating whether

their personal data are consistent with data published in the cited catalogue. The amendment to the Act, however, did not grant petitioners the right to apply for access to documents in the case when their data were consistent with the data in the catalogue.

At first, the documents were made available to persons who acquired a status of the aggrieved (or those persons closest to them). The aggrieved, apart from the right to access the documents concerning themselves, could obtain copies of these documents, and had the right to incorporate in the set of documents their own supplements, corrections, updates, explanations and documents, or their copies; had the right to demand the return of the objects which were in the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance, which at the moment of being lost constituted their property or were in their possession; could request making their personal data anonymous and not available for research purposes in the period of time not longer than 90 years from the moment of the production of the document including personal data which were not made anonymous and which were collected in a secret way by the apparatus of repression in the course of operational and reconnaissance activities.

The documents collected by the Institute of National Remembrance were from the beginning being made available to the public authorities, institutions, organizations and other persons in order to accomplish the task specified in the Act of 24 January 1991 on combatants and certain persons who were the victims of wartime and post-war repression (Journal of Laws 1997, No. 142, Item 950, as amended); in order to accomplish the tasks specified in the Act of 11 April 1997 on disclosing the employment or service in the state security agencies or collaboration with these agencies in the years between 1944 to 1990 of persons holding public offices (Journal of Laws 1999, No. 42, Item 428, as amended); in order to prosecute the Communist, Nazi and other crimes against peace and humanity or war crimes committed on Polish citizens between 1 September 1939 and 31 December 1989 and conducive to scientific research.

The archival documents of the Institute of National Remembrance were also made available, to a limited extent, to the employees and officers of state security bodies. The Institute was obliged to issue a copy of the certificate of service or work and copies of opinions about the service or the work of these officers.

Major changes in the regulations concerning the dissemination of documents were introduced, however, following the publication of the judicial decision of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal in the Journal of Laws on 4 November 2005. The Tribunal made a ruling that in accordance with the Polish Constitution everyone has the right to familiarize themselves with the official documents and data produced about them, regardless of whether they acquire a status of the aggrieved. This, however, only concerned those documents in which the person was present as an object of interest of the state security authorities. Thus, collaborators, employees or officers of the communist secret service were not granted the right to access the documents they produced in connection with their cooperation, work or service in the security agencies.

Major changes in the regulations concerning the dissemination of documents were introduced after the entry into force of the amendments to the Act on the IPN of 15 March 2007 and the entry into force of the Act of 18 October 2006 on the disclosure of information about the documents of the state security authorities from the years 1944–1990 and the contents of these documents. The right to access the documents gathered in the Institute's archives became *de facto* a common right. Under the law of both acts, the circle of persons who received the right to access the documents was extended. First of all, the status of the aggrieved was abolished. Since then, everyone has a right to access the anonymous copies of the documents that concern them. In addition, everyone was granted the right to access the files of the employees and officers of the State security authorities, the files of public figures and the files concerning vetting cases that were legally closed by the final court decision. The amended Act on the IPN also confirmed the right to access the archival materials for public authorities and other institutions, organizations and individuals for the purposes of carrying out the tasks specified by the law, scientific research and journalistic activities.

Certain provisions of both acts were referred to the Constitutional Tribunal as inconsistent with the Constitution. As a result, the Constitutional Tribunal with its judicial decision 11 May 2007 decided that the regulations regarding access to documents in order to conduct research and journalistic activities were inconsistent with the Constitution. The Constitutional Tribunal pointed out that the Act of the Institute of National Remembrance lacks the criteria for approval



by the President of the Institute to grant access to the files. As a result of this verdict, amendments to the Act were prepared - the Act of 29 June 2007 amending the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (Journal of Laws 2007, No. 140, Item 983), which entered into force on 2 August 2007. It specifies the regulations concerning the dissemination of the archive records of the Institute of National Remembrance for researchers and journalists.

Another important amendment to the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance came into force by the Act of 18 March 2010 concerning the change of the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation and the Act on the disclosure of information on documents of state security agencies from the period between the years 1944-1990 and the content of such documents. According to the Act, the applicants can access the originals or copies of documents, without the prior anonymization. Persons, in relation to which the documents of their work, service or collaboration with the state security agencies are preserved, receive read-only copies of documents.

In addition, researchers and journalists were granted the right to receive - at a request - information from the data files, records and files of state security agencies, including the identity of undercover informants, or assistants in the process of collecting the information. For scientific and journalistic applications, in which the signatures of the documents are given, the Institute is obliged to make them available within 7 days of the request.

According to the current legal system in force, access to the documents provided by the IPN is granted on condition of the submission of the application. All application forms are posted on the Institute's website at: <http://ipn.gov.pl/portal/pl/10/Wnioski.html>. They can also be obtained at the premises of the Institute of National Remembrance Branch Offices and Delegations.

### Applications to grant access to documents

Everyone is entitled to apply to the Institute of National Remembrance to be granted access to the documents concerning them. A filled in application form must be submitted in person at a Branch Office of the Institute of National Remembrance or is to be sent by

mail, subject to the applicant's signature being witnessed by a public notary or another person, as authorised, to authenticate signatures, according to the law of the state wherein the legal act has been performed. A person who is a permanent resident abroad may apply in person at a Polish consular, whereas the applicant's signature is to be authenticated by the respective consul. Upon submitting the application, the applicant may appoint an attorney to execute their rights resulting from the Act. The application may also be submitted by the deceased person's next of kin (as defined in the Penal Code), wherein one shall indicate in the application the first name and surname of the deceased person to whose rights it pertains.

The Institute of National Remembrance, after the last change in the law, provides the original documents without making them anonymous. Copies of original documents are made available only if the documents are in poor condition or when more than one person applies for access to the same documents at the same time, or when the Institute has only copies of those documents available. In addition, collaborators, employees and officers of the state security agencies have access only to the copies of documents on the basis of an administrative decision.

After favourable processing of the application and after appointing the time of access to the files, the applicant is informed in writing. Granting access to the documents takes place in the branch office of the place of residence of the applicant, unless the applicant has indicated another branch in the application.

After familiarizing oneself with the copies or originals of documents, the applicant is entitled to apply for issuing a copy of the documents concerning them to the Institute of National Remembrance. Issuing of the copies of the documents takes place in the branch office of the place of residence of the applicant, unless the applicant has indicated another branch in the application. At the request of the applicant the Institute authenticates the copies of the documents issued. The applicant may also request the Institute of National Remembrance to issue the objects which are in its archives, which at the moment of being lost constituted their property or were in their possession, and to reveal the names and further data identifying the employees, officers and those who were passing the information about them to the State security agencies. The issuing of the note about the informants takes place in the Branch Office of the place of residence of



the applicant, unless the applicant has indicated another branch in the application.

Everyone has the right to apply to the Institute of National Remembrance to incorporate in the set of documents their own supplements, corrections, updates, explanations and documents or their copies. The person who has been granted the right to inspect the documents relating to them, while there are no existing documents indicating that they were collaborators, employees or officers of the state security agencies, may stipulate that the personal data concerning them collected in a secret way in the course of operational and reconnaissance activities of the state security organs shall not be made available for research or publication purposes for a specified period of time, though this can be no longer than for 50 years from the date of their creation.

In addition, the applicant who has been granted the right to inspect the documents relating to them, while there are no existing documents indicating that they were collaborators, employees or officers of the state security agencies, may stipulate that the information revealing their ethnic or racial origin, religious beliefs, creed or information concerning their state of health or sexual life as well as disclosing their material status, especially their real estate and personal property which constitute goods of cultural value within the understanding of the regulations protecting those goods, shall not be made available.

#### **Applications to grant access to personal files concerning an employee or officer of a state security body**

Everyone is entitled to apply to the Institute of National Remembrance to be granted access to personal files concerning the employees or officers of the state security bodies. Employees and officers of the state security bodies are entitled to apply to the Institute of National Remembrance for copies of the personal documents concerning them.

#### **Applications to grant access to documents with the purpose of conducting scientific research and publishing a press release**

The archives of the Institute of National Remembrance grants access to documentation with the purpose of conducting scientific research and publishing a press release as defined in the Act of 26 January, 1984 - the

Press Law. The application should be directed to the Director of the Branch Office of the Institute of National Remembrance, with respect to the applicant's domicile or registered office. In the case of those individuals who reside abroad, applications are to be made with the head of the Branch Office, as competent, with respect to the applicant's domicile or stay before they left the country. If the applicant has never lived in the country, they should apply to the Director of the Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Warsaw. The application must include: first name, surname and home address or registered office of the applicant; the type and number of the identity card of the person who is applying for access to the documents, date of issue of the identity card of the person who is to be granted access to the documents and the name of the authority to have issued the said identity card. The application must indicate, as accurately as possible, data facilitating the search for the documents. Furthermore, in the case of conducting scientific research, the persons who are not academics and higher education employees are required to attach to their application the original written recommendation of an academic competent to conduct research in the humanities, sociological, economic or legal areas. The applications of the academics have to bear the stamp of the scientific institution or official name stamp. In the case of journalists, they are obliged to attach to their application a written authorization of the editorial staff or publisher. The permission for access to documents is issued by the Director of the Branch Office of the Institute of National Remembrance of the place of residence of the applicant or person about whom the applicant is making an enquiry. After granting the permission, the archival materials are made available in the reading-rooms of the Institute of National Remembrance.

In the case of applications for granting access to the documents for scientific research or for publication or press release, the requested documents are made available within 7 days from the date of submitting the application provided that the signatures of the documents are known and do not require any additional queries. Exceptions to the above rules are the situations in which the requested documents are under technical development, restoration or when they are borrowed.

Furthermore, the applicant, who has access to the documents for the purpose of conducting scientific research or publishing a press release may apply for

the disclosure of information from the data collections, records and files, including the data concerning secret informers or assistants in the process of collecting the information.

**Applications to grant access to documents with the purpose of executing one's statutory responsibility**

The amended Act on the Institute of National Remembrance specifies the regulations concerning the dissemination of documents gathered in the Institute of National Remembrance for the statutory responsibility thereof to be executed. Applicants are required to submit an application containing the same information that is required for the scientific research and journalistic applications. In addition, they have to specify the legal basis concerning the execution of the statutory responsibilities thereof. The applications are to be directed to the Director of the Branch Office of the Institute of National Remembrance of the place of residence of the applicant. According to the above mentioned regulation, the Institute of National Remembrance renders information accessible, among others, to the following: the Office of the Veterans and Victimised Persons' Affairs, the Polish National Police, common and military courts, as well as public prosecutor's offices, state administration entities and such like institutions. Documents are made accessible subject to consent by the head of the Branch Office, as competent with respect to the applicant's domicile or registered office. Following approval, the archival material is rendered accessible at the reading-rooms of the organisational entities of the Institute of National Remembrance. Similarly as in the case of applications for granting access to the documents for scientific research or publication of press release, the requested documents are made available within 7 days from the date of submitting the application provided that the signatures of the documents are known and do not require any additional queries.

**Applications to grant access to copies of files concerning vetting lawsuits**

According to the Act of 18 October 2006 on disclosing information about the documents of the state security authorities originating in the years 1944-1990 and the content of these documents, everyone is entitled to apply to the Institute of National Remembrance to be

granted access to copies of files concerning a vetting lawsuit that has been conducted with a legally valid sentence by a court. This application should include the following: a definition of the body to which the application is being submitted, definition of the applicant by means of specification of the first name, surname, home address, parents' names, date and place of birth and the National Identification Number PESEL (Polish citizens only); information enabling the retrieval of the files of the referent vetting lawsuit, including the data concerning the person being vetted, as well as the applicant's signature. This application is to be submitted at the Headquarters of the Institute of National Remembrance, its Branch Offices or Delegations, or by mail.

**Applications to grant access to information included in the documents of the state security bodies concerning a person holding a public office**

Everyone has the right to access documents concerning persons holding public offices, specified in the Act of 18 October 2006 on disclosing information about the documents of the state security authorities originating in the years 1944-1990 and the content of these documents. The Institute of National Remembrance has been placed under an obligation to publish in a "Public Information Bulletin" information about documents, as collected within the archival resources, concerning persons holding public offices. General access to such data is safeguarded by means of publication thereof on the Internet. Irrespective of the electronic form of access to information concerning persons holding public offices, everyone may familiarize themselves with the same material at one of the eleven Branch Offices of the Institute of National Remembrance, subject to the appropriate application. The application should include the following: a definition of the body to which the application is being submitted, definition of the applicant by means of specification of the first name, surname, home address, parents' names, date and place of birth and the National Identification Number PESEL (Polish citizens only); information enabling identification of the referent person holding a public office to whom the documents are supposed to pertain; in particular the first name and surname of this person, as well as the public function performed by a specific person and the applicant's signature. The application form, filled in, addressed to the Head of the Branch

Office, as competent with respect to the domicile of the person to which the information pertains, shall be submitted in person at the premises of the Branch Office of the Institute of National Remembrance or is to be sent by mail, subject to the applicant's signature being witnessed by a public notary or another person, as authorised, to authenticate signatures, according to the law of the state wherein the legal act has been performed.

Applications to issue a certificate stating whether the personal details of the applicant are identical to the personal details that are included in the catalogue of officers, collaborators, candidate collaborators of the state security bodies, as defined in Article 5 of the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance, as well as other individuals, have been rendered accessible at the Institute of National Remembrance since 26 November, 2004.

Everyone may apply to the Institute of National Remembrance to have a certificate issued if the personal details of the applicant are identical to the personal details that are included in the catalogue of officers, collaborators, candidate collaborators of the state security bodies, which has been rendered accessible at the Institute of National Remembrance since 26 November, 2004.

The applicant applies to the Institute of National Remembrance with an application form including their precise personal details. Following the verification of the personal data, the President of the Institute of National Remembrance shall, within 14 days, issue a certificate stating conformity, or lack thereof, of the applicant's personal details to the data that is found in the above mentioned catalogue. At the request, made in writing, of the applicant, the content of the certificate is published in the "Public Information Bulletin" of the Institute of National Remembrance.

#### Other categories of applications

The Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance processes the following applications addressed to the President of the Institute of National Remembrance:

a) based on the Act of 24 January 1991 on veterans and certain persons who were the victims of warfare and post-war repression (Journal of Laws, 2002, No. 42, Item 371). At the request, made in writing, of an

interested party, the President of the Institute of National Remembrance confirms in the form of an administrative decision the following:

- the fact of being detained, without charge or trial, in the years 1944–1956, in prison or other solitary confinement within the territory of Poland, for political or religious activity, connected with fighting for sovereignty and independence;
- the fact of a child being seized from its parents in order to be subject to extermination or forced cultural genocide.

b) based on the Act of 17 December 1998 on retirement pensions and disability allowances disbursed by the Social Insurance Fund (Journal of Laws 2004, No. 39, Item 353). At the request, made in writing, of an interested party, the President of the Institute of National Remembrance confirms the periods of detention, in prison or other solitary confinement within the territory of Poland, without charge or trial, persons detained after 31 December, 1956 for political activity.

#### 2. Characteristics of record-keeping and archival aids developed to facilitate reaching the documents

The Archival Division of the Institute of National Remembrance, carrying out its statutory tasks, has developed various types of archive finding aids, designed for external users seeking information and documents in connection with the ongoing research, preparation of press releases, etc. Developing and complete recording of the collections is a priority as far as the activities of the archive are concerned. These gradually developed aids are also used by the employees of the Institute. In an era of ubiquitous computerization, most of the inventories and directories are stored in the shape of a database application. They are available in the reading-rooms of the Institute of National Remembrance throughout the whole country. Below, all of them are discussed in accordance with the following pattern: 1) the name of the aid, 2) the type (database, electronic inventory, electronic catalogue, a book), 3) description of the content, 4) availability. These are:

##### 1. Database of the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen

###### 2. Database

3. The base was established as a result of successive scanning and indexing, from 1999, of the materials gathered by the International Tracing Service in

Bad Arolsen. This service, in the course of its work, was documenting the fate of hundreds of thousands of people subjected to different types of repression during World War II, gathering a large archive, amounting today to around 26,000 running metres of files, which consists of 25,908 running metres of paper files, about 233 running metres of microfilms, 107 running metres of microfiches, and a special file which includes about 50 million cards concerning about 17.5 million people. In 2006, the Luxembourg International Commission for the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen, decided to hand over the digital copies of the archives to all the signatories to the Bonn Agreement of 1955, among others, to make them available for research. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, at the beginning of 2007, decided to place the digitized files of the ITS at the Institute of National Remembrance. The Archival materials stored in Bad Arolsen are still being scanned, and the completion of the process of creating the database is planned for 2012.

4. The open file reading-room of the Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw

#### 1. "Zeus"

##### 2. Database

3. The "Zeus" application is used for digitalization, record-keeping and describing the photographs present in the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance. The application was designed to exchange information about the digitized and compiled photographs in particular Branch Offices of the Institute of National Remembrance. It allows researchers to view digital images and carry out thematic queries. Both simple and more complex searches are possible. Currently, the database includes more than 40 thousand records.

4. The open file reading-rooms situated throughout the whole country

#### 1. Archival Information System of the Institute of National Remembrance, electronic/digital archive

##### 2. Database

3. The system describes the resources of the Institute of National Remembrance at the level of archival units and indexes of persons, giving information on the document's creator, the history of the creation of the files and their preservation. Furthermore, on the basis of the old disposal protocols, the data concerning the disposed archives are also being inputted here.

"Nexus" was created as an alternative to the archival records which are operating till now and which are dispersed in the archival sector of the Institute. As at 30 June 2010, at the level of the archival unit description, there were 3 million 143 thousand and 174 recordings within the application, while the personal index had almost 4.2 million records introduced.

4. The open file reading-rooms situated around the whole country  
<http://inwentarz.ipn.gov.pl>

#### 1. *Informator o zasobie archiwalnym Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej (Archive information guide of the Institute of National Remembrance) (as at 31 December 2008)*, eds. J. Bednarek, R. Leśkiewicz, Warsaw 2009

##### 2. The book

3. The archive information guide is a comprehensive archival aid for those who are using the files stored in the Institute of National Remembrance. It includes all the archival records regardless of the stage of their development and, thus, presents the real state of the resources of the Institute of National Remembrance. Furthermore, the authors took on the task of defining the whole structure of the resources. The archive information guide is divided, due to the historical and systemically different nature of the materials, into thirteen sections corresponding to the different groups of file-makers. Within these groups, the unit descriptions were developed concerning the individual file-makers. Each description has its own item number, and there are 3,149 of such item numbers in the Guide.

4. The open file reading-rooms situated around the whole country

#### 1. *Electronic archival inventory of the records of criminal cases from the period of martial law*

##### 2. Electronic Inventory

3. In the inventory can be found the prosecutors investigative judicial cases as well as the magistrate's courts cases carried out under the provisions of martial law, which are witness to the communist government's repressions towards its own citizens. There is information concerning the circumstances of the given incident, suspects, defendants, and all judges and prosecutors at issue. The works on the inventory are still being continued. There have been 4,826 cases published to date.

4. The Internet:  
<http://www.13grudnia81.pl/sip/>

1. Ukrainians in Poland in the years 1944-1956

2. Electronic Catalogue

3. The catalogue provides a list of archival materials stored in the resources of the Institute of National Remembrance concerning the Ukrainians living or staying on Polish territory in the years 1944-1956. We can find here, among others, the prosecutor's and judicial records, operational working out cases, object cases as well as German and Ukrainian provenance documents. The works on the catalogue are still being continued; 1,386 records have been published thus far.

4. The Internet:

[http://ipn.gov.pl/portal/pl/715/9684/Ukraincy\\_w\\_Polsce\\_w\\_latach\\_19441956.html](http://ipn.gov.pl/portal/pl/715/9684/Ukraincy_w_Polsce_w_latach_19441956.html)

1. Polish Jews and Jews in general in Poland

2. Electronic Catalogue

3. The catalogue is a list of archival materials stored in the resources of the Institute of National Remembrance concerning the Jewish people living or staying on Polish territory in the years 1939-1989, including the files from the investigations carried out in later years. We can find here, among others, the records created by the Nazi occupation authorities, Polish courts and prosecutor's offices, as well as the Public Security Offices and the Security Service. The works on the catalogue are still being continued; 7,547 records have been published to date.

4. The Internet:

[http://ipn.gov.pl/portal/pl/715/10003/Zydzi\\_w\\_polsce.html](http://ipn.gov.pl/portal/pl/715/10003/Zydzi_w_polsce.html)

1. "Repressions for Katyń" Application

2. Database

3. This database presents data included in the archival materials stored in the National Remembrance Institute which are evidence of the communist authorities' repressions against persons and institutions propagating the truth about the Katyń Massacre in the years 1944-1990. During this period it was impossible to say in Poland that Russians committed the massacre. We can find here information concerning the circumstances and types of repressions as well as information about the people who were being oppressed and those who were repressing them. Among those doing the repressing, next to the officers of the Ministry of Public Security, we can find the names of judges and prosecutors. The database is continuously being supplemented; 100 records have been already published.

4. The Internet:

[http://www.ipn.gov.pl/katyn\\_baza/index.php?menu=1](http://www.ipn.gov.pl/katyn_baza/index.php?menu=1)

1. The EZAN database (The Register of Ordinances and other Normative Acts of the state security authorities)

2. Database

3. The EZAN application is a system of legal information in which the normative files of the supreme and local state security authorities are recorded. The EZAN system enables a preview of the digital copy of documents in PDF format. It also allows to capture the circulation of individual copies of normative acts between individuals and organizational units of the security apparatus. As at 30 June 2010 there were 10,138 normative acts described in the system giving the possibility to preview their digital copies.

4. Available for the employees of the Institute of National Remembrance

3. Addresses of headquarters, branch offices and delegations of the Institute of National Remembrance

The Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation in Warsaw

ul. (street) Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warszawa

President dr Łukasz Kamiński

Deputy President Agnieszka Rudzińska

phone: (+48 22 581-85-22)

(+48 22 581-85-24)

Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes Against the Polish Nation

ul. (street) Krasieńskich 2/4/6, 00-207 Warszawa

Director Dariusz Gabriel

phone: (+48 22 530-86-56)

(+48 22 530-90-87)

Public Education Office

ul. (street) Hrubieszowska 6a, 01-209 Warszawa,

postal address Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warszawa

Director dr Andrzej Zawistowski, Deputy Director dr Władysław Bułhak, dr Łukasz Michalski, Anna Plekarska

phone: (+48 22 431-83-83)

(+48 22 431-83-86)

(+48 22 431-83-80)



**Vetting Office**

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 Deputy Director Radosław Peterman, Leopold Buc-  
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 phone: (+48 22 693-45-73)  
 (+48 22 693-45-83)  
 (+48 22 693-45-97)  
 (+48 22 693-45-82)

**Office for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records**

ul. (street) Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warszawa  
 Director dr Rafał Leśkiewicz  
 Deputy Director Wojciech Sawicki, Andrzej Pieczunko,  
 Renata Soszyńska  
 phone: (+48 22 581-89-04)  
 (+48 22 581-86-33)  
 (+48 22 581-86-01)  
 (+48 22 581-86-00)

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Białystok**

ul. (street) Warszawtowa 1A, 15-637 Białystok  
 phone: (0-85) 664-57-20 fax: (0-85) 664-57-33

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday 9.00-17.00  
 Tuesday - Friday 9.00-15.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Gdańsk**

ul. Polanki 124, 80-308 Gdańsk  
 phone: (0-58) 511-92-11 fax: (0-58) 511-92-12

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 8.15-15.45  
 Thursday 8.15-18.45

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Katowice**

ul. Józefowska 102, 40-145 Katowice  
 phone: (0-32) 351-13-54 fax: (0-32) 351-13-70

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday - Thursday 8.30-17.30  
 Friday 8.00-15.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Kraków**

Office: Wieliczka, Mieczysława Skulimowskiego Square 1;  
 address for correspondence: ul. Reformacka 3, 31-012  
 Kraków  
 phone: (0-12) 289-14-00 fax: (0-12) 289-14-01

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday - Friday 8.30-16.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Lublin**

ul. Szewska 2, 20-086 Lublin  
 phone: (0-81) 536-34-11  
 fax: (0-81) 536-34-12

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9.00-16.00  
 Tuesday, Thursday 9.00-18.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Łódź**

ul. E. Orzeszkowej 31/35, 91-479 Łódź  
 phone: (0-42) 616-27-10  
 fax: (0-42) 616-27-20

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9.00-16.00  
 Wednesday 9.00-18.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Poznań**

ul. Rolna 45a, 61-487 Poznań  
 phone: (0-61) 835-69-08  
 fax: (0-61) 835-69-10

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 9.00-16.00  
 Tuesday 9.00-19.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Rzeszów**

ul. Słowackiego 18, 35-060 Rzeszów  
 phone: (0-17) 860-60-02 fax: (0-17) 860-60-43

The open file reading-room is open:  
 Monday - Thursday 8.00-15.00  
 Friday 8.00-18.00



**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Szczecin**

ul. K. Janickiego 30, 71-270 Szczecin  
phone: (0-91) 484-98-30 fax: (0-91) 484-98-31

The open file reading-room is open:  
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 8.30-15.30  
Wednesday 8.30-18.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Warsaw**

Kraśińskich Square 2/4/6, 00-207 Warszawa  
phone: (0-22) 530-86-40, 530-86-41 fax: (0-22) 530-90-34

The open file reading-room (Kraśińskich Square 2/4/6) is open:  
Monday - Friday 9.00-19.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Branch in Wrocław**

ul. Softysowicka 21a, 51-168 Wrocław  
phone: (0-71) 326-76-19 fax: (0-71) 326-76-18

The open file reading-room is open:  
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9.00-15.30  
Wednesday 9.00-17.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Bydgoszcz Representation**

ul. Grudziądzka 9/15, 85-130 Bydgoszcz  
phone: (0-52) 325-95-00 fax: (0-52) 325-95-01

The open file reading-room is open:  
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 8.00-16.00  
Tuesday 8.30-18.30

**The Institute of National Remembrance Gorzów Wielkopolski Representation**

ul. Jagiellończyka 8, 66-400 Gorzów Wielkopolski  
phone/fax: (0-95) 711-57-25

**The Institute of National Remembrance Kielce Representation**

Na Stadion Avenue 1, 25-127 Kielce  
phone: (0-41) 340-50-50 fax: (0-41) 340-50-96

The open file reading-room is open: Monday, Tuesday 9.00-16.00

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 9.00-16.00

**The Institute of National Remembrance Koszalin Representation**

ul. Andersa 34, 75-950 Koszalin  
phone/fax: (0-94) 342-85-02

**The Institute of National Remembrance Olsztyn Representation**

ul. Jagiellońska 46, 10-273 Olsztyn  
phone: (0-89) 521-48-00 fax: (0-89) 521-48-01

Dissemination of documents:  
Monday - Friday 8.30-14.30

**The Institute of National Remembrance Opole Representation**

ul. Oleska 31, 45-052 Opole  
phone: (0-77) 453-84-74  
fax: (0-77) 453-84-76

**The Institute of National Remembrance Radom Representation**

ul. Żeromskiego 53, 26-600 Radom  
phone: (0-48) 368-24-00 fax: (0-48) 368-24-01

The open file reading-room is open:  
Monday-Friday 9.00-16.00 Tuesday 9.00-18.00

## Part V.

### Publications

**Books on archival and methodological issues**

Czocher Anna, Dyrz Rafał, Kwilosz Jacek, *Informator o zasobie historycznym archiwum krakowskiego Oddziału Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej i zasadach jego udostępniania* (Information guide on the historic archives of the Kraków Branch of the Institute of National Remembrance and provision rules), Kraków 2008, 232 pages

Dyrz Rafał, Łaska Justyna, Rażny Jarosław, Zajac Ewa, *Teczka Ewidencji Operacyjnej na Księdza. Teoria i praktyka pracy operacyjnej SB* (Priest's Operational Record File. Theory and practice of the operational

work of the Security Service), Kraków 2009, 432 pages

Informator o zasobie archiwalnym Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej (Archive information guide of the Institute of National Remembrance), eds. Jerzy Bednarek, Rafał Leśkiewicz, Warszawa 2009, 1247 pages

Informator. Instytut Pamięci Narodowej. Oddział w Lublinie (Information guide. The Lublin Branch of the Institute of National Remembrance), eds. Agata Fijuth, Jacek Welter, Lublin 2007

Instytut Pamięci Narodowej – Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu (Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation). Oddział w Białymstoku (The Białystok Branch). Informator (Information guide), eds. Radosław Ignatiew, Eugeniusz Korneluk, Cezary Kuklo, Jan Jerzy Milewski, Białystok 2002, 57 pages

Instytut Pamięci Narodowej – Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu (Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation). Oddział w Rzeszowie (The Rzeszów Branch). Informator (Information guide), ed. Bogdan Strycharz, Rzeszów 2007

Instytut Pamięci Narodowej – Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu (Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation). Oddział w Szczecinie (The Szczecin Branch). Informator (Information guide), eds. Agnieszka Gorczyca, Katarzyna Rembacka, Marcin Stefaniak, Paweł Szulc, Szczecin 2008

Instytut Pamięci Narodowej (Institute of National Remembrance). Oddział we Wrocławiu 2000–2006 (The Wrocław Branch 2000–2006). Informator (Information guide), eds. Tomasz Balbus, Katarzyna Maziej-Choińska, Sylwia Krzyżanowska, Krzysztof Szważyk, Tomasz Rojek, Wrocław 2007, 149 pages

Musiak Filip, Podręcznik bezpieczeństwa. Teoria pracy operacyjnej Służby Bezpieczeństwa w świetle wydańnictwa resortowych Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych PRL (1970–1989) (Handbooks of the Security Service. Theory of the Security Service operational work as described in the departmental publications of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the PPR (1970–1989)), Kraków 2007, 384 pages

Opracowanie i konserwacja zasobu archiwalnego. Materiały z konferencji archiwalnej w białostockim Oddziale IPN – Białowieża, 22–23 października 2003 r. (Development and maintenance of the archives. Proceedings of the archival conference in the Białystok

Branch of the Institute of National Remembrance – Białowieża, 22–23 October 2003), ed. Eugeniusz Korneluk, Białystok 2005, 136 pages

Osobowe źródła informacji – zagadnienia metodologiczno-źródłoznawcze (Personal sources of information – methodology and source issues), ed. Filip Musiał, Kraków 2008, 541 pages

Prawo archiwalne. Stan aktualny i perspektywy zmian. Materiały z międzynarodowej konferencji, Toruń 20–21 kwietnia 2007 (Archival law. Current status and future changes. Proceedings of the international conference, Toruń 20–21 April 2007), ed. Halina Robótka, Toruń 2007, 222 pages

W kręgu „teczek”. Z badań nad zasobem i funkcjonowaniem archiwum Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej (Surrounded by “files”. Research on the resources and operation of the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance), eds. Jerzy Bednarek, Paweł Perzyna, Łódź–Toruń 2006, 370 pages

Wokół teczek bezpieki. Zagadnienia metodologiczno-źródłoznawcze (Security Service files. Methodology and source issues), ed. Filip Musiał, Kraków 2006, 432 pages

Z archiwum IPN, t. 1: Materiały z konferencji zorganizowanej 21 kwietnia 2004 r. w Warszawie przez Biuro Udostępniania i Archiwizacji Dokumentów (From the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance, volume 1: Proceedings of the conference held on 21 April 2004 in Warsaw by the Bureau of Provision and Archivisation of Documents), ed. Bernadetta Groniek, Warszawa 2005, Warszawa 2005, 78 pages

Z archiwum IPN, t. 2: Referaty wygłoszone na konferencji archiwalnej w Szklarskiej Porębie 17–19 listopada 2004 r. (From the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance, volume 2: Papers presented at the archival conference in Szklarska Poręba 17–19 November 2004), ed. Leonard Smółka, Warszawa–Wrocław 2005, 77 pages

Z Archiwum Oddziału Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej w Poznaniu. Studia nad zasobem (From the archives of the Poznań Branch of the Institute of National Remembrance. Studies on resources), eds. Rafał Kościński, Rafał Leśkiewicz, Warszawa–Poznań 2008, 264 pages

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Teczka ewidencyjnej operacyjnej na księdła. teoria i praktyka pracy operacyjnej (Folder on the Operating Records of the Priest. The Theory and practice of Operational Work), eds. Rafał Dyrzc, Justyna Laska, Jarosław Rażny, SB, Kraków 2009, 431 pages

Archiwalia komunistycznego aparatu represji – zagadnienia źródłoznawcze (Archives of Communist Repression Apparatus – issues to Source), red. Filip Musiał, Kraków 2012, 296 pages

Przegląd archiwalny IPN (INRS Archival Review), t. 1–5, Warszawa 200–2012

# Romania

## Archives of the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives

<http://www.cnsas.ro/>

## Part I.

### Organizational structure

#### Structure of archives

Under communist rule, the archives of the Securitate were organized as follows: The Center for Informatics and Documentation (*Centrul de Informatică și Documentare* – CID) in Bucharest preserved the documents created by the central units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, while the county inspectorates preserved the documents resulted from their activity.

After the establishment – under the Law 187/1999 – of the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives (*Consiliul Național pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securității* – CNSAS), the documents created by the former Securitate have been gradually transferred to this institution. It should be mentioned from the outset that the process of transfer of documents to the CNSAS archives is still under way. The documents contained by the files in the CNSAS archives contain information and data regarding individuals, facts and events resulting from the overall activity of the Securitate.

In terms of organizational structure, CNSAS has maintained the form of organization of the documents in its archives on archival funds in accordance with the way it was performed by the institution that produced them – that is, the former Securitate – as follows:

**1. Informative Fund (*Fond Informativ* – FI)**, which comprises: the "informative" surveillance files; the "object" files or the "problem" files that were solved, as well as other various materials that constituted the object of the Securitate activity.

**2. Network Fund (*Fond Rețea* – FR)**, which comprises the personal files and the "annex" files (*mapa anexă*) of the informers, collaborators, residents, hosts of conspiratorial houses, as well as materials related to individuals put under surveillance but not recruited (their recruitment failed or was given up), as well as the files of conspiratorial houses.

**3. Penal Fund (*Fond Penal* – FP)**, which comprises the files of the individuals put on trial by the military tribunals and who received a final sentence, files of persons held in preventive custody, materials resulted from the penal investigation, as well as files and documents resulted from the penal investigation of the persons whose cause was declined to other courts of law.

**4. Correspondence Fund (*Fond Corespondență*)**, which comprises the correspondence between the Securitate units, organized on years and departments.

**5. Documentary Fund (*Fond Documentar*)**, which comprises background information concerning specific issues related to: (a) various socio-professional categories ("Cults and sects," "Art and culture," "Nationalists and irredentists," "Political parties" etc.); (b) certain institutions or organizations considered to be "fascist;" (c) syntheses, activity reports, work plans etc.; (d) files on the organization and the specific procedures of the "bourgeois repression apparatus," as well as documents produced by these organizations; (e) bulletins, activity reports, studies on certain problems and phenomena related to the informative-operative activity of the Securitate; (f) documents from the personal archives or from the archives of the former interwar political parties. At county level, the documentary fund of the Securitate is generally organized in a similar manner and covers the informative-operative activity of the local branch of the Securitate from its establishment and up to 1989.

**6. Manuscript Fund (*Fond Manuscrise*)**, which comprises manuscripts confiscated by the Securitate, either after using them as material evidence (*corpus delicti*) during the penal trials against the so-called "people's enemies" or sequestered from those considered "targets" of the Securitate after searches conducted against them.

**7. Directorate Management Human Resources Fund (*Fond Direcția Management Resurse Umane* – DMRU) or Cadres Directorate (*Direcția Cadre*).**

**8. Library Fund (*Fond Bibliotecă*)**

## Part II.

### Setting up the archival resources

1. **Legal basis.** Law no. 187/1999, published in the Official Bulletin, part I, no. 603/1999, respectively Law no. 293/2008.

### 2. Institutions required to transfer documents to the CNSAS archives:

Romanian Intelligence Service (*Serviciul Român de Informații* – SRI);  
Foreign Intelligence Service (*Serviciul de Informații Externe* – SIE),  
Ministry of Justice (*Ministerul Justiției* – MJ) through the Directorate of Military Courts (*Direcția Instanțelor Militare*);  
Ministry of Internal Affairs (*Ministerul Administrației și Internelor* – MAI);  
Public Ministry (*Ministerul Public* – MP);  
Ministry of National Defence (*Ministerul Apărării Naționale* – MAPN).

### 3. History of the archival collection

The transfer of the Securitate files from the institutions that were in charge with their preservation to the CNSAS archives was done with great difficulty during the period 2001-2004. The main reason for such a situation was the lack of political will by the powers that be to instruct the holders of documents produced by the former Securitate to transfer them to newly created CNSAS. A quick solution for the problem would have been to allow CNSAS to take over the Securitate files together with the locations where they were preserved. However, some archive holders – especially the intelligence services – did not acquiesced to such a proposal, all the more that their operative archive was stored in the same place with the one inherited from the former Securitate. As a consequence, CNSAS eventually received from the authorities a complex of buildings outside Bucharest destined to store its archives. Eventually, it was the change of political vision at the level of both presidential administration and government as a result of the general elections of 2004 that permitted a massive transfer of Securitate files to the

CNSAS archives. Consequently, in late 2005, CNSAS took over the major part of the files created by the former Securitate.

The transfer of a huge number of files in a very short time span created major difficulties for the CNSAS personnel. Files had to be unloaded from trucks, verified and systemized rapidly while making all possible efforts to preserve their physical integrity. Another problem encountered was the lack of archive inventories. Awkwardly, some of the holders of Securitate files handed over first the respective files and only afterwards the records system (inventories and card index). Some of them did not even have a records system of the delivered files. Consequently, even nowadays in 2010 there still exist penal files that do not possess completed records, and thus collaboration with the intelligence services is compulsory in order to find the files created on behalf of certain persons.

As a final remark, we should mention that the process of transfer of the files created by the former Securitate is still under way: for instance, the major part of the "Cadre Files" is not yet transferred from the archives of the Romanian Intelligence Service (SRI) to the CNSAS archives.

### Formation of the CNSAS Archives

Looking retrospectively, the year 2005 represented a turning point in the complicated process of formation of the CNSAS Archives since in that particular year our institution received the bulk of its present day holdings. For a better understanding of the process of formation of our archives, we provide below in Tables I, II and, III information regarding the holdings of the CNSAS Archives in 2004, 2005 and respectively 2009.

#### Holdings of the CNSAS Archives as of 2004

Origin	Fund Name	Number of files/file parts	Number of archival units
SRI	Informative (FI)	6,190	10,799
SRI	Network (FR)	2,479	3,074
SRI	Documentary (FD)	207	998
SRI	Penal Fund (FP)	266	3,332
SIE		110	236
MJ		403	2,136
TOTAL		9,655	20,575



Holdings of the CNSAS Archives as of 2005

Origin	Fund Name	Number of files/file parts	Number of archival units
SRI	Informative (FI)	960,000	1,088,000
SRI	Network (FR)	309,900	382,900
SRI	Documentary (FD)	19,300	45,600
SRI	Penal Fund (FP)	4,000	5,800
SRI	Correspondence (FC)	3,540	9,000
SRI	Non-operative (FN)	220	11,250
TOTAL		1,296,960	1,542,550

Holdings of the CNSAS Archives as of 2009

Origin	Fund Name	Number of files/file parts	Number of archival units
SRI	Informative (FI)	1,091,358	1,282,720
SRI	Network (FR)	448,622	572,880
SRI	Documentary (FD)	26,318	71,002
SRI	Penal Fund (FP)	11,650	25,034
SRI	Correspondence (FC)	4,422	11,820
SRI	Non-operative (FN)	2,452	11,616
SRI	Fund Military Unit (UM) 0110* *(Counterintelligence Soviet Bloc)	2,819	3,049
SRI	Dispatcher folders	22,767	22,978
SRI	Personnel	312	312
SRI	Microfilm FI	218,360	93,134
SRI	Microfilm FR	198,870	
SRI	Microfilm FP	10	
SRI	Index Cards		1,704,000
SRI	Correspondence cards		1,067,000
SRI	Audio recordings		192 vinyl discs
SRI	Audio recordings		57 magnetic tapes
SRI	Audio recordings		313 audiocassettes
SRI	Video recordings		21 cinema reels
SRI	Video recordings		26 videocassettes
SRI	Manuscripts		105 (7 restored to owners)
SIE	SIE	19,567	23,802
SIE	Officer index cards		143
SIE	Index cards		23,515
MJ	Penal	104,907	166,349
MP		10,177	13,923
MAI	Cadres	87	87
MAI	Passport	23	23
MAI	MI Orders		1,788
MAI	National Archives		723
MApN			24,844

One can easily grasp from the tables presented above the massive transfer of documents to the CNSAS Archives in the year 2005, as well as the diversification of the archival holdings in parallel with their continuous growing over the period 2005-2009.

## Section III.

### Characteristics of the collected archival resources

#### General data:

Chronological range: 1900-1992;

Chronological range covered systematically: 1948-1989;

Size: 24.000 linear meters;

Holdings/Total number of files: over 2 million;

Institutions that created the documents preserved in the CNSAS archives: Background information and structure, 1948-1989

#### First period: 1948-1967

The General Directorate of the People's Security (*Dirrecția Generală a Securității Poporului* – DGSP) was set up through Decree no. 221 of 28 August 1948. The Directorate was part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and was composed of ten (10) directorates, as follows:

Directorate I – Domestic Intelligence (*Dirrecția I Informații Interne*);

Directorate II – Counter-sabotage (*Dirrecția a II-a Contrsabotaj*);

Directorate III – Penitentiary Counterintelligence (*Dirrecția a III-a Contrainformații Penitenciare*);

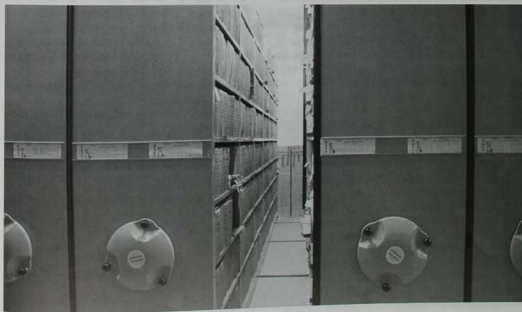
Directorate IV – Operative (*Dirrecția a IV-a Operativă*);

Directorate V – Penal Investigations (*Dirrecția a V-a Cercetări Penale*);

Directorate VI – Protection of Ministries (*Dirrecția a VI-a Protecția Ministerelor*);

Directorate VII – Technical (*Dirrecția a VII-a Tehnică*);

Directorate VIII – Cadres and Vocational Schools (*Dirrecția a VIII-a Cadre și Școli Profesionale*);



Directorate IX - Education, Culture, and Propaganda (*Dirrecția a IX-a Educație, Cultură și Propagandă*); Directorate X - Administration and Accounting (*Dirrecția a X-a Administrație și Contabilitate*).

There also existed auxiliary services that handled activities such as: censoring of correspondence, surveillance and telephone wiretapping, secretarial tasks, records, encoding and archive. Within the territory there existed twelve regional directorates and the Securitate branch of the capital city Bucharest (*Securitatea Capitalei*).

The official name of the Securitate was changed through Decree No. 50 of 30 March 1951 into the General Directorate of the State Security (*Dirrecția Generală a Securității Statului* - DGSS) comprised, as compared to the previous DGSP, two more directorates: the Directorate for Foreign Intelligence (*Dirrecția de Informații Externe*) and the Directorate for Transportation (*Dirrecția Transporturi*). The territorial structure was composed of twenty-eight (28) regional directorates and the General Directorate of the Bucharest Securitate (*Dirrecția Generală a Securității București*).

## Second period: 1967-1989

Over the period 1967-1972, the Securitate functioned independently from the Ministry of Internal Affairs under the name of Council for the State Security (*Consiliul Securității Statului*). Beginning in 1972, the Securitate became again part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. During the said period, the Securitate bore the official name of Department for State Security (*Departamentul Securității Statului*) and had the following structure:

1. General Directorate for Foreign Intelligence (*Dirrecția Generală de Informații Externe* - DGIE), which after 1978 was renamed as the Centre for Foreign Intelligence (*Centrul de Informații Externe* - CIE);
2. Directorate I - Domestic Intelligence (*Dirrecția I Informații Interne*);
3. Directorate II - Counterintelligence within the Economic Sectors (*Dirrecția a II-a Contrainformații în Sectoarele Economice*);
4. Directorate III - Counterespionage (*Dirrecția a III-a Contraspionaj*);
- Directorate IV - Military Counterintelligence (*Dirrecția a IV-a Contrainformații Militare*);
5. Directorate V - Shelter and protection (*Dirrecția a*

*V-a Securitate și Gardă*);

6. Directorate VI - Penal Investigations (*Dirrecția a VI-a Cercetări Penale*);

7. Command Center for Operative Technology and Communications (*Comandamentul pentru Tehnică Operativă și Transmisiuni* - CTOT), which comprised:

a. Special Unit "F" for surveillance and investigations (*Unitatea Specială "F" de filaj și investigații*);

b. Special Unit "P" for research, design and production of operative technology (*Unitatea Specială "P" de cercetare, proiectare și producție a tehnicii operative*);

c. Special Unit "R" for communications and radio counterintelligence (*Unitatea Specială "R" de transmisiuni și contrainformații radio*);

d. Special Unit "S" for identification of hidden scripts and graphic expertise (*Unitatea Specială "S" pentru depistarea scrierilor ascunse și expertize grafice*);

e. Special Unit "T" for installation and management of operative technology (*Unitatea Specială "T" de instalare și exploatare a tehnicii operative*);

f. Special Unit for Fight Against Terrorism (*Unitatea Specială de Luptă Antiteroristă* - USLA);

9. Center for Informatics and Documentation (*Centrul de Informatică și Documentare* - CID);

10. Service "C" for the transport of secret correspondence (*Serviciul "C" pentru transportul corespondenței secrete*);

11. Service "D" for disinformation of espionage centres (*Serviciul "D" pentru dezinformarea centrelor de spionaj*);

12. Directorate for secretariat and legal issues (*Dirrecția secretariat-juridică*);

13. Service for cadres and education (*Serviciul cadre și învățămînt*).

Throughout the country, at the level of each of the forty-one (41) counties there existed an inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which comprised a county Securitate service. The capital city Bucharest also had an inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with a distinct Securitate service.

## Part IV.

### Principles of access to the documents

The access of the entitled person to their personal files, as well as to documents and information that refer to the respective person is permitted to any Romanian or foreign citizen who has held Romanian citizenship after 1945, and to any EU or NATO national, and implies the direct study of the file and the issuing of related copies. A person, subject of a file from which it results that he or she were under the surveillance of the Securitate has the right, upon request, to find out the identity of the Securitate employees and collaborators who have contributed with information to the completion of the respective file. Beneficiaries of these rights are the surviving spouse and the relatives – up to the fourth grade – of the deceased person or his/her legal heirs.

When requested by the entitled person, CNSAS issues copies of the documents produced by the former Securitate on the name of the respective person

regardless of its nature or technical support. Copies of documents that might affect the privacy of third parties are released only after the respective information has been blacked out by the CNSAS specialized personnel.

Romanian and foreign researchers have access to the CNSAS archive on the condition of their prior accreditation by the Collegium of the CNSAS. After being accredited, a researcher is entitled to obtain copies of archival documents in the conditions that the right to privacy of the persons mentioned in the respective file is observed. Non-compliance with these legal provisions can attract civil, criminal, administrative or disciplinary responsibility, for the CNSAS employees as well as for the persons who have had direct contact with the documents. Over time, the access to the documents preserved in the CNSAS has been regulated by a series of laws and governmental emergency ordinances, which also reflected the rather complicated history of the institution.

The access to the documents produced by the former Securitate was first made possible through Law 187/1999, published in *Monitorul Oficial al României* (Official Bulletin of Romania), No. 603 of 9 December 1999, pp 1-5. After the passing of the Law 187/1999,



two Governmental Emergency Ordinances have been issued in order to enable the CNSAS fulfill its mission, as follows: (1) Governmental Emergency Ordinance (*Ordonanța de Urgență a Guvernului României* – OUG) No. 149 of 10 November 2005 concerning the extension of the activity of the CNSAS, published in *Monitorul Oficial al României* (Official Bulletin of Romania), No. 1008, 14 November 2005, pp. 7-8; and (2) Governmental Emergency Ordinance (*Ordonanța de Urgență a Guvernului României* – OUG) No. 16 of 22 February 2006 regarding the amendments to the Law 187/1999, published in *Monitorul Oficial al României* (Official Bulletin of Romania), No. 182, 27 February 2006, pp. 1-8. Through these Emergency Ordinances, the right to access the personal file has been extended to relatives up to the fourth grade of the file owner; the right to access their Securitate files has been granted to the EU and NATO citizens; and the sphere of verifications has been enlarged in the case of Securitate agents and collaborators.

On 31 January 2008, the Romanian Constitutional Court (*Curtea Constituțională a României* – CCR) issued a decision – Decision No. 51 of 31 January 2008 – by which it declared Law 187/1999 as unconstitutional. The decision of the Romanian Constitutional Court regarding the unconstitutionality of the Law 187/1999 posed difficult questions concerning the future of the CNSAS. In order to ensure the continuation of the activity of the CNSAS, the Romanian government issued an emergency ordinance that created the legal basis for the functioning of the institution: Governmental Emergency Ordinance (*Ordonanța de Urgență a Guvernului României* – OUG) No. 24 of 5 March 2008 concerning the access to the personal file and disclosure of the Securitate, published in *Monitorul Oficial al României* (Official Bulletin of Romania), No. 182 of 10 March 2008, pp. 2-10. This Emergency Ordinance has been completed and modified by Law 293 of 14 November 2008, voted by the Romanian Parliament and published in *Monitorul Oficial al României* (Official Bulletin of Romania), No. 800 of 28 November 2008, pp. 1-4.

**Law 293/2008 represents the current legal framework that regulates the functioning of the CNSAS and therefore the access to the documents produced by the former Securitate.**

## Making use of the documents

The use of the documents preserved in the CNSAS Archive corresponds to the tasks assigned to the institution under the current legislation, as follows:

1. Ensures the right of individuals to access their personal file devised by the Securitate, which consists of: the study of the original file; and the issuing of copies of the documents comprised in the file and other notes that refer to their person;
2. Communicates upon the request of the entitled persons who have accessed their personal files the identity of the Securitate agents/employees and collaborators that contributed with information to the completion of the respective personal files;
3. Devises full documentation on the basis of the Securitate files for the cases of the individuals subjected to the vetting procedure. When the documentation is complete, the CNSAS Collegium assesses the evidence under the applicable law (Law 293/2008) and decides whether the case is to be brought in the front of the Administrative Section of the Bucharest Court of Appeal, which is to decide upon the respective person's status of agent or collaborator of the former Securitate. CNSAS has to ensure the publication in the Official Bulletin of Romania, Part III, of the final decisions of the Court.
4. Conducts ex-officio verifications of the of the persons who run for, or have been elected or nominated to public offices such as: president of Romania, prime minister, member of the cabinet, member of the Romanian Parliament or the European parliament, member of central and local administration, etc.;
5. Ensures the right of access to information of public interest by Romanian citizens who live in the country or abroad, the media, political parties, nongovernmental organizations, and public institutions and authorities, by conducting on demand verifications concerning the status of Securitate agent or collaborator of officials seeking or holding public office;
6. Gathers evidence on the basis of the Securitate files in its archives in the case of the individuals subjected to the vetting procedure. When the documenta-

tion is complete, the Collegium of the CNSAS assesses the evidence under the applicable law (Law 293/2008) and decides whether the case is to be brought in the front of the Administrative Section of the Bucharest Court of Appeal, which decides upon the respective person's status of agent or collaborator of the former Securitate. CNSAS ensures that the final decision of the Court is published in the Official Bulletin of Romania, Part III.

When there is no evidence whatsoever to be found in the Securitate files, or when such information is not relevant enough for bringing the case in front of the Court, a certificate of non-collaboration with the Securitate is issued. These certificates are posted on the CNSAS official website.

7. Contributes to the process of legal compensation and rehabilitation of the victims of the communist dictatorship in Romania by making available for the official bodies concerned certified copies of the documents regarding persons who have been convicted for political reasons or persons against whom abusive administrative measures were disposed by the former communist regime;

8. Develops, on the basis of its archival holdings, educational programs and organizes conferences, seminars and exhibitions on the communist dictatorship in Romania and the role of the Securitate in supporting it;

9. Publishes with its own publishing house (*Editura CNSAS*) or relevant publishing houses in Romania, as well as in its own periodical (*Caietele CNSAS*), the results of the scientific research it carries out on the basis of its archives;

10. Puts at the disposal of Romanian and foreign accredited researchers documents and information relevant to their research topics and issues copies from such documents.

Detailed information regarding these procedures and the related figures is provided in the Annual Reports of the CNSAS, which are available on the institution's website at [www.cnsas.ro](http://www.cnsas.ro).

#### Archival inventories (Finding aids)

Databases and archival inventories are the main finding aids for the records in the CNSAS Archives. It should be mentioned from the outset that the documents transferred to the CNSAS Archives were not accompanied, for various reasons, by the related databases, which would have substantially facilitated the activity of the institution. As a consequence, such finding aids were established by our specialized personnel in parallel with the transfer of documents to the CNSAS Archives and the evaluation and study of these documents. The following databases have been thus established:

1. Records System of the Activity of Political Police or the SEAPP Database (*Sistem de Evidență a Activității de Poliție Politică – SEAPP*), which comprises the overall information gathered from the CNSAS Archives as result of the investigations carried out up to the present day regarding the officers and the collaborators of the former Securitate, as well as the persons put under surveillance;

2. Files – Officers – Informers – Persons under Surveillance or the D-O-I-U Database (*Dosare-Ofițeri-Informatori-Urmăriți*), which is a special records system of the central Securitate apparatus and of the operative Securitate network;

3. SEEG Database, regarding the records system of all correspondence with institutions that still possess in their archives documents created by the former Securitate. This database includes nominal data and information regarding all requests (verifications and re-verifications) transmitted by CNSAS to Romanian Intelligence Service, Romanian Foreign Intelligence Service and the Military Archival and Documentation Service (*Serviciul de Arhive și Documentare Militară – SADM*) as well as the answers received from these institutions;

4. E-DI Database, regarding the files transferred to the CNSAS Archives, the access of entitled persons to them and of the copies issued;

5. Electronic records system of all persons for whom the CNSAS has issued a decision regarding their status of agent or collaborator of the Securitate as political police;



6. Coordination of Centralized Records of Officers (*Coordonare Evidență Centralizată Ofițeri – CECO*), which comprises the information on the Securitate agents verified by CNSAS.

Besides the above mentioned databases, there were also constituted explicit thematic inventories of the Documentary and Penal funds. Their organization has been based on the territorial organization of the former Securitate units at county level (for the Documentary Fund) and of the former Territorial Military Tribunals (for the Penal Fund).

Archival inventory of the Bucharest Documentary Fund

Computer-based inventory (Microsoft Excel); It comprises 26,069 entries, which cover an impressive thematic area from documents pertaining to the interwar *Siguranță* (1920-1944) to the ones held by Securitate (1948-1992); The folder consists in a PDF file posted on the CNSAS website.

Archival inventories of the Documentary Fund for each county

Computer-based inventories (Microsoft Excel); Structured on 40 files, comprising 35,358 entries; The files are in the final stage of archival processing in order to be posted on the CNSAS website.

Archival inventories of the Penal Fund

Computer-based inventories (Microsoft Excel); The files contain personal data and information and are not to be posted on the CNSAS website. They are used for solving the requests of entitled persons (petitioners) and accredited researchers.

Archival inventory of the Directorate Management Human Resources Fund (Cadres Directorate Fund)

Computer-based inventory (Microsoft Excel); Consists of a file comprising 1,748 entries. Contains records belonging to the Cadres Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and covers the period 1947-1990;

The file is in the final stage of archival processing in order to be posted on the CNSAS website.

Inventory of the Library Fund

Computer-based inventory (Microsoft Word); Consists of a file comprising 4,684 entries. Contains information on the books confiscated by the Securitate when their owners were arrested or those that constituted material evidence during the lawsuits staged by the former communist regime against certain individuals or groups ("lots"). The inventory, in the form of a PDF file, is posted on the CNSAS website.

## Part V

Since a significant part of the historical memory of related to the communist past of the country is preserved through the documents in the CNSAS Archives, digitisation of the archives has become a central task for our institution. The digitisation process is carried out on two major directions: (1) scanning and digital photographic reproduction of documents on paper support; and (2) scanning with a special microfilm scanner of the microfilm collection. Also, an increasing number of persons that access their files as well as accredited researchers request digital/electronic copies of the documents in the CNSAS Archives instead of regular copies on paper.

So far, the archive taken over from the Foreign Intelligence Service has been digitised almost 85% (equivalent to **1,334,846** frames). Also, a number of **2,350** files taken over from the Romanian Intelligence Service, amounting **241,951** pages, were scanned or photographed in order to be made available to petitioners or accredited researchers. Furthermore, some **95,296** index cards (on paper), taken over from the Romanian Intelligence Service, were also digitised. As a concluding remark, the digitisation of the CNSAS Archives is currently a priority for the institution and the process is going to be accelerated significantly in the near future.

## Part VI.

### Selected works published by, or with the institutional support of, CNSAS

*Totalitarism și rezistență, teroare și represiune în România comunistă* (Totalitarianism and resistance, terror and repression in communist Romania) ed. by Gheorghe Onișoru, Bucharest, 2001.

*„Bande, bandiți și eroi”. Grupurile de rezistență și Securitatea, 1948-1968* (“Gangs, bandits and heroes: Resistance groups and the Securitate”) ed. by Florica Dobre, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2003.

*Mișcarea armată de rezistență anticomunistă din România, 1944-1962* (Movement of anti-communist armed resistance in Romania) ed. by Gheorghe Onișoru, Bucharest, Editura Kallusys, 2003.

*Trupele de Securitate, 1949-1989* (The Securitate troops, 1949-1989) ed. by Florica Dobre with Florian Banu, Camelia Duică, Silviu B. Moldovan, and Liviu Țăranu, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2004.

*Un sfert de veac de urmărire: documente din dosarele secrete ale generalului Nicolae Rădescu* (A quarter of a century of surveillance: Documents from the secret files of general Nicolae Rădescu) ed. by Monica Grigore, Oana Ionel, and Dragoș Marcu, Bucharest: Editura Enciclopedică, 2004.

*Membrii C.C. al PCR, 1945-1989. Dicționar* (Members of the Central Committee of the RCP, 1945-1989: A dictionary) ed. by Florica Dobre with Liviu Marius Bejenaru, Clara Cosmineanu-Mareș, Monica Grigore, Alina Ilinca, Oana Ionel, Nicoleta Ionescu-Gură, Elisabeta Neagoe-Pleșa, and Liviu Pleșa, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2004.

*Aprilie 1964 – „Primăvara de la București”. Cum s-a adoptat „Declarația de independență” a României?* (April 1964 – “The Bucharest spring.” How it was adopted Romania’s “Declaration of independence?”) ed. by Florian Banu and Liviu Țăranu, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2004.

Florian Banu, *Asalt asupra economiei României. De la Solagra la Sovrom, 1936-1956* (Assault on Romanian economy. From Solagra to Sovrom, 1936-1956) Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2004.

*Partidul, Securitatea și Cultele, 1945-1989* (The Party, the Securitate, and the Cults) ed. by Adrian N. Petcu, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2005.

*Nicu Steinhardt în dosarele Securității, 1959-1989* (Nicu Steinhardt in the files of the Securitate, 1959-1989) ed. by Clara Cosmineanu and Silviu B. Moldovan, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2005.

Vasile Paraschiv, *Lupta mea pentru sindicate libere în România. Terorismul politic organizat de statul comunist* (My struggle for free trade unions in Romania. Political terrorism organized by the communist state) ed. by Oana Marcu și Dragoș Marcu, Iași, Editura Polirom, 2005.

*Jurnal de Rezistență. Mărturiile din Rezistența anticomunistă. Vasile Motrescu și Mircea Dobre, 1952-1953* (Diary of resistance. Testimonies of anti-communist resistance: Vasile Motrescu and Mircea Dobre, 1952-53) ed. by Theodor Bărbulescu and Liviu Țăranu, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, București, 2006.

*Dosarul Ana Pauker. Plenara Comitetului Central al Partidului Muncitoresc Român din 30 noiembrie - 5 decembrie 1961* (The Ana Pauker file: Plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RWP of 30 November - 5 December 1961) 2 vols., ed. by Elis Neagoe-Pleșa and Liviu Pleșa, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2006.

*Nicolae Mărgineanu – un psiholog în temnițele comuniste* (Nicolae Mărgineanu – a psychologist in communist prisons) ed. by Cristina Anisescu, Iași, Editura Polirom, 2006.

*Securitatea. Structuri/Cadre. Obiective și metode* (The Securitate. Structures/Cadres. Objectives and Methods) vol. I (1948-1967); vol. II (1967-1989), ed. by Florica Dobre with Florian Banu, Theodor Bărbulescu, Camelia Duică, Liviu Țăranu, Elis Neagoe-Pleșa, and Liviu Pleșa, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2006.

*„Partiturile” Securității – Directive, ordine, instrucțiuni, 1947-1987* (“Scores” of the Securitate –

Directives, orders, instructions, 147-1987) ed. by Cristina Anisescu, Silviu B. Moldovan, and Mirela Matiu, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2007.

„Pseudomemoriile unui general de Securitate” (“Pseudo-memoirs of a Securitate general”) ed. by Cristina Anisescu and Silviu B. Moldovan, Bucharest, Editura Humanitas, 2007.

*Organizația de rezistență condusă de maiorul Nicolae Dabija, 1948-1949* (The resistance organization led by major Nicolae Dabija, 1948-49) ed. by Liviu Pleșa, Bucharest, Editura CNSAS, 2009.

*Ion Mihai Pacepa în dosarele Securității, 1978-1980* (Ion Mihai Pacepa in the files of the Securitate, 1978-1980) ed. by Liviu Țăranu, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2009.

*Arhivele Securității* (Archives of the Securitate) vol. 1, Bucharest, Editura Pro-Historia, 2002.

*Arhivele Securității* (Archives of the Securitate) vol. 2, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2004.

*Arhivele Securității* (Archives of the Securitate) vol. 3, Bucharest, Editura Nemira, 2006.

*Arhivele Securității* (Archives of the Securitate) vol. 4, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2009.

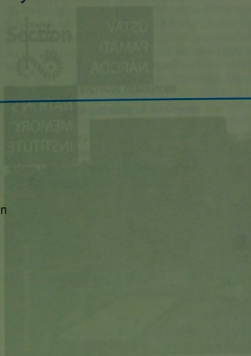
*Caietele CNSAS* (Cahiers of CNSAS), Bucharest, Editura CNSAS, anul I, nr. 1/2008.

*Caietele CNSAS* (Cahiers of CNSAS), Bucharest, Editura CNSAS, anul I, nr. 2/2008.

# Slovakia

## Archive of Nation's Memory Institute

<http://www.upn.gov.sk/>  
<http://www.upn.gov.sk/english/>  
<http://www.upn.gov.sk/archiv-upn>



## Section I.

### Organizational structure of the Archive

In Slovakia, archive as an institution is defined by Law No. 503/2007 Coll. on archives and registries as a "... specialized workplace that takes over, registers, protects and discloses archive documents". The system of Slovak archives consists of two fundamental groups: public and private archives. Archive of Nation's Memory Institute (A ÚPN) belongs to the group of public archives and concretely into archives of legal entity founded by law. Archive of ÚPN (Nation's Memory Institute) is a part of Nation's Memory Institute that was founded in accordance with Law No. 553/2002 Coll. on disclosure of documents about activities of security units of the State in years 1939 - 1989 and on foundation of Nation's Memory Institute and amendments of some laws (Law on nation's memory). The institute was founded as a statutory institution.

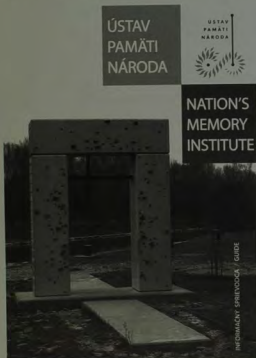
The Institute is bound to gather, publish, administer and use the documents of security bodies that were created and gathered in the period from 18th April 1939 to 31st December 1989. The documents that are subject of the Law on nation's memory are archive materials because they have lasting documentary value and as such are a part of archival heritage of the Slovak Republic. The documents that were created in activity of State Security are, besides that, a part of cultural heritage of the Slovak Republic.

According to the statutes of ÚPN, the archive is one of its sections. The activity of the Archive is secured by the Section of Archive of ÚPN that was founded in July 2003. After meeting the conditions given by law and based on the proposal of Chairman of the Board of Directors of ÚPN Ján Langoš, Archive of ÚPN was included into the network of specialized public archives by Department of Archives and Registries of Public Administration Section at Ministry of Interior, on 7th July 2004. In the frame of numeric identification of archives of the Slovak Republic, it was assigned number 523 by Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic on 16th August 2005.

Besides the law on nation's memory (No. 553/2002 Coll.), Archive of ÚPN is also governed by the law on archives and registries and archival decree (decree of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 628/2002). Public specialized supervision on compliance and fulfilment of the law on archives and registries is carried out in ÚPN Archive directly by Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. Thus, Archive of ÚPN, besides delimitation of documents and State Security (ŠtB) funds, takes over registry of the Institute itself.

The section of Archive of ÚPN had originally three departments – Department of archival documents left by the former ŠtB, Department of archival documents left by other security units and Department of research room and library. As a result of non-delimitation of archival funds of the State Security Headquarters (1940 – 1945) from Slovak National Archive to A ÚPN, statutes of the Institute were amended on 26th September 2006 and a single Department of documents of ŠtB and other security units were created. Department of preparation and protection of archival documents was subordinated to Department of research room and library.

Nation's Memory Institute statutes from 23rd March 2007 specify tasks of Archive of ÚPN in articles 21 – 24:



### Section of Archive (Art. 21)

- 1) Provides activities of Archive of Nation's Memory Institute.
- 2) Provides documents from its own funds and from archives the Institute collaborates with for handling of projects and consultative activities to operators.
- 3) Keeps register of requests of Minister of Interior, Minister of Defence, director of Slovak Intelligence Service to exempt from disclosure and their reasons.
- 4) Keeps register of documents exempted from disclosure by Committee of National Council of the Slovak Republic.
- 5) Provides for protection of archival documents from loss, disposal, damage, destruction or misuse and provides for their conservation.

### Department of documents of ŠtB and other security units (Art. 22)

- 1) Provides for taking over of handed documents left by former ŠtB and other security units into the Archive of the Institute.
- 2) Processes professionally archivally the deposited documents.
- 3) Keeps central registry of documents exempted from disclosure and publication and archives them.
- 4) Cooperates with Department of electronic processing of archival materials at conversion of written documents into electronic form.

### Department of research room and library (Art. 23)

- 1) Prepares archival documents for researchers in compliance with the research order.
- 2) Provides all activities connected with proper functioning of research room and library.
- 3) Keeps records of researchers, research visits and research topics and other auxiliary records and databases.
- 4) Is liable for keeping of library indexes.
- 5) Provides consultative activities to researchers.
- 6) Is liable for making copies of archival documents.
- 7) Is liable for custody of archival aids.
- 8) Participates in exhibitory activities.

### Department of preparation and protection of archival documents (Art. 24)

- 1) Prepares files for electronic processing.
- 2) Provides protection of archival documents with regards to their physical conditions.
- 3) Provides organization and physical reconstruction of documents after completion of scanning process.

The law on nation's memory imposes to the State a duty to alienate immovable assets to the Institute by reason of fulfilment of the tasks according to this law. The State has not met this duty up to now and this status has influenced also Archive of ÚPN. Since September 2003, the Section of archive together with depots seated in rented premises of the seat of District Public Prosecutor's Office Bratislava I in Kvetná Street. By reason of non-extension of the rental contract, all sections – except for the Section of archive – moved to commercial office premises of Doprastav building in Košická Street, while the Section of archive moved to other commercial premises in the building of Order of Salesians of don Bosco in Miletičova Street, where it has seated up to now.

## Section II.

### Formation of archival resources

#### 1. Legal basis for gathering of documents

Nation's Memory Institute was founded in order to cope with the past of undemocratic regimes operating in the territory of Slovakia in the 20th century. The subject matter of the law on nation's memory (No. 553/2002) according to §1 point 2 is "...keeping records, gathering, disclosure, custody and usage of documents of security bodies of the German Third Reich and the United Soviet Socialist Republics as well as of security bodies of the State that were created and gathered during the period from 18th April 1939 to 31st December 1989... and that related to the crimes committed to people of Slovak nationality or Slovak citizens of other nationalities, hence

1. Nazi crimes,
2. Communist crimes,
3. other crimes that are crimes against peace, crimes against humanity or war crimes,



4. other repressions from political reasons committed by members of Slovak and Czecho-Slovak authorities active in criminal proceeding or people who acted by their virtue and that were published in judicial decisions, against people stricken for acting on behalf of freedom, democracy and existence of a free and democratic Slovakia.

5. activities of security units as they are mentioned in § 2."

Security units are defined in § 2 letter g): State Security, Central Directorate of Military Counterintelligence of National Security Corps (3rd Directorate), Intelligence Directorate of Central Directorate of Border Guard and State Borders Protection, Department of Internal Protection of Reformatory Training Corps, Intelligence Service of General Staff of Czechoslovak Army or predecessors of these units in the period from 18th April 1939 to 31st December 1989. Letter h) of the same paragraph defines individual parts of ŠtB as a single unit of National Security Corps: Central Directorate of Intelligence of National Security Corps (1st Directorate), Central Directorate of Counterintelligence of National Security Corps (2nd Directorate), Directorate of Surveillance of National Security Corps (4th Directorates), Directorate of Intelligence Technology of National Security Corps (6th Directorate), Directorate of Passports and Visas of National Security Corps, regional units carrying out activities of these parts or predecessors of these parts and units.

The law on nation's memory itself is a result of a whole series of laws passed by Federal Assembly of Czecho-Slovak Federative Republic after 1989, Slovak National Council in years 1990 – 1992 and National Council of the Slovak Republic since 1992. They pointed out to immorality and illegality of the Communist regime, violation of rights and freedoms of citizens, committing of crimes by repressive bodies of the regime. They are the following:

Law No. 119/1990 Coll. on judicial rehabilitation,  
Law No. 212/1990 Coll. on deprivation of immovable property in constant usage of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia,

Constitutional Law No. 496/1990 Coll. on restitution of property of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia to people of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic,

Constitutional Law No. 497/1990 Coll. on restitution of property of the Socialist Union of Youth to people of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic,

Law No. 87/1991 Coll. on extrajudicial rehabilitations,  
Law No. 319/1991 Coll. on moderation of some proprietary and other injustices,

Law No. 451/1991 Coll., the so called screening law, resolution of SNR (Slovak National Council) No. 131 from 20th June 1991 regarding screenings in the Slovak Republic,

Law No. 480/1991 Coll. on period of lack of freedom, finding of ÚS ČSFR (Constitutional Court of the ČSFR) No. 14/1992 in the Index of findings and resolutions of ÚS ČSFR,

Law No. 282/1993 Coll. on moderation of some proprietary injustices caused to Churches and religious societies,

Law No. 125/1996 Coll. on immorality and illegality of the Communist regime.

## 2. Institutions obliged to delimit archival documents

Paragraph 27 of the law No. 553/2002 Coll. in article 1 defines which State authorities will hand over the documents left by the former ŠtB to Nation's Memory Institute. They are Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic and Slovak Intelligence Service. These institutions have to hand over "... documents about activities of security units that they hold in possession or custody until six months from the date this legislation enters into force. They also hand over to the Institute copies of certifications issued to citizens of the Slovak Republic during operation of the Law No. 451/1991 Coll. that constitutes other presumptions for execution of some functions in State authorities and organizations of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic." Paragraph 28 of the law covers also the documents located outside of Slovakia. It obliges Government of the Slovak Republic to request governments of the former countries of Warsaw Pact and government of the Russian Federation, the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany to hand over the relevant documents. Major part of documents from central federal institutions of the former Czecho-slovak Socialist Republic (ČSSR) is mostly kept in the today's Czech Republic and has not been delimited to Slovakia up to now due to obstructions of the Czech party.

**Editor's note:** Archival materials and documents that originated through the activities of the Czechoslovak security services in the period from 4 April 1945 to 15 February 1990 (respectively to 31 December 1992) were handed over to the administration of the Security Services Archive by 1.2.2008 in accordance with chapters 1 and 2, paragraph 14 of Act no. 181/2007 Coll. on the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes and the Security Services Archive, and amendments. The government of the Slovak Republic has not to date requested any documents, probably because the division of federal property, according to a treaty between the Czech and Slovak republics of 24 November 1999 on a joint approach in the division of the property of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and its transfer to the Czech and Slovak Republics, was concluded (see Collection of International Treaties no. 63/2000).

### 3. History of collections

It is the task of Archive of ÚPN to take over and process documents of security units of totalitarian regimes. These documents still with marked level of confidentiality were taken over by the „power“ State ministries in Czechoslovakia after 1989 and they used the documents actively. And it was exactly this marking of the level of confidentiality and considering the materials according to law on protection of confidential information and declassification of documents that showed up as a key moment that complicated and prolonged the process of delimitation from the side of State authorities considerably. Documents left by the former ŠtB were not understood as documents of historical value – as an *archival heritage* – by State authorities (Slovak Intelligence Service, National Security Authority, Military Defence Intelligence) and therefore were not handed over to State archive, but, on the contrary, they were integrated into the existing registries of State institutions in 1990. Therefore, these documents could not be registered in the register of archival heritage of the Slovak Republic and from legal point of view they were not archival heritage of the Slovak Republic that is – by course of law on archives and registries – a part of cultural heritage of the nation. They could be disclosed and made public for citizens according to law No. 553/2002 Coll. just after taking over the documents, their formal declassification and deposition in Archive of ÚPN. After obtaining positive position of Personal Data Protection Authority the pro-

cess of making the documents accessible for citizens started. After the Archive got the status of specialized archive and after establishment of research room, the ŠtB documents – now with status of archival documents – were provided for study of general public from July 2004, under the conditions stated in the research order of Archive of ÚPN.

#### 3.1. Taking over of documents from Slovak Intelligence Service

ÚPN was founded as legal entity on the date of 28th September 2002. On 17th December 2002, National Security Authority provided a statement to Slovak Intelligence Service where it recognized the Institute as successor of the originator of confidential information (ŠtB). The law on foundation of ÚPN states that within 6 months after the law on nation's memory comes into force, that is from 28th March 2003, State authorities will hand over the documents left by the former security units to Nation's Memory Institute. This date was extended by the Law No. 110/2003 Coll. until 28th May 2003 but it was not met. After complicated negotiations, the Institute concluded an agreement on collaboration with Slovak Information Service, on the basis of which a part of ŠtB documents was taken over. On 30th October 2003, Ján Langoš, Chairman of the Board of Directors of ÚPN, cancelled confidentiality of all ŠtB documents deposited in deposits of Slovak Information Service, in compliance with the law on protection of confidential information. From 2003 to 2005 the Institute took over documents coming from activities of ŠtB Regional Directorates (Bratislava, Banská Bystrica and Košice), microfiche of the 1st Directorate of National Security Corps (34,570 pcs), personal files of members of 12th Directorate and regional Directorates of ŠtB. Further on, the Institute took over the so called files agenda (approximately 72,000 of intelligence, agency, criminal and investigative files) and recording aids of ŠtB.

#### 3.2. Taking over of documents from Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

On 3rd of March 2005, an agreement between ÚPN and Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic was signed with scope to hand over and take over the archival funds and gatherings of security units of the State created by operation of the former Federal Min-

istry of Interior and of State organizations directed by the Ministry deposited in Ministry of Interior's archives in Nitrianska Streda and Levoča. The delimitations went on also in 2006 when they were completed in considerable extent. In February 2006 and in September 2007, the Institute took over documents of the Federal 12th Directorate of National Security Corps with seat in Bratislava from Archive of Ministry of Interior in Nitrianska Streda, which Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic received from the Czech Republic. Personal files of former ŠtB members and funds of Borders Guard Košice showed up as problematic and their delimitation has not been completed up to now. The documents taken over from Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic are almost completely organized and inventoried.

### 3.3. Taking over of documents from Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic

In February 2004, ÚPN and Military Defence Intelligence concluded an agreement on mutual collaboration at taking over of documents left by ŠtB, on disclosure of information from these documents and on access to information from these funds. Delimitations from Military Defence Intelligence were completed in course of 2004. ÚPN took over from Military Defence Intelligence those documents that were handed over to Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic from Federal Ministry of Defence of the Czecho-Slovak Federal Republic on 22nd December 1992. However, a part of the documents was shredded within the scope of "pre-archival care" in 1996 and 1999, whereby period of deposition marked on documents was the criterion for shredding in some cases. In total, ÚPN took over from Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic 9 archival funds of units of the Central Directorate of Military Counterintelligence – 3rd Directorate of ŠtB deposited in 215 boxes.

### 3.4. Taking over of documents from Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic

In the end of 2006, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic handed over to ÚPN materials gathered by Department for documentation of crimes of Communism at (Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic that was dissolved in autumn 2006. The extent was 3.5 current meters of documents.

### 3.5. Taking over of documents from the Czech Republic

Already in December 2003, ÚPN initiated, with a letter addressed to Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic beginning of negotiations about documents that are deposited in archives of State authorities and institutions in the Czech Republic. The process of delimitation of documents failed on the statement of the Czech party according to which the international agreement and legal documents reverting to it disable foreign state members – and thus ÚPN too – access to written materials coming from – ŠtB activities though they contain data on citizens of the Slovak Republic. Division of funds of Federal units of ŠtB that operated in the whole territory of the former Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, namely 2nd Directorate and its predecessors, 5th Directorate, technical Directorates (Directorates of surveillance and operative technology), Directorate of investigation, Directorate of passports and visas, special Directorate (13th Directorate), has remained incomplete until now. The question of files agenda of the 3rd Directorate – Military Counterintelligence (VKR) has remained similarly incomplete. In the beginning of February 2007, an agreement was signed between Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic and Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic on handing over of materials of the former military counterintelligence and intelligence Directorate of general staff as well as executive protocol that included the approach and form of delimitation. The documents were supposed to be handed over to Ministry of Defence and from there consequently to ÚPN. The works on delimitation started, but the whole process was slowed down by foundation of Institute for Study of Totalitarian regimes (ÚSTR) and Archive of Security Units (ABS) in the Czech Republic. Consequently, Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic delimited the documents of VKR and Intelligence Directorate of General Staff to ABS and thus the process of delimitation has not been completed up to now.

**Editor's note:** Archival materials and documents that originated through the activities of the Main Directorate of the Military Counterintelligence (3rd Directorate of the National Security Corps) and the Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff were handed over by the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic, including the Military Intelligence, to the newly-created

*Security Services Archive by 1 February 2008, in accordance with Act no. 181 of 8 June 2007 on the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes and the Security Services Archive, and amendments. The current situation is evidently the result of a mutual inability to achieve a complete archival separation between the Czech and Slovak republics by 31 December 1992, respectively 24 November 1999, including on the Slovak side, which for instance did not delimit the military personal files of citizens of the Czech Republic from the central register of the Military Archive in Trnava.*

## Section III.

### Characteristics of archival resources

Time scope of the documents deposited in Archive of Nation's Memory Institute is defined in §1 article b) of the law on nation's memory. ÚPN gathers, makes accessible, discloses, administers and uses documents of State-security units created and gathered in the period from 18th April 1939 to 31st December 1989. In 2003 – 2007, ÚPN delimited only ŠtB documents; an agreement on taking over of funds from State Security Headquarters (1940 – 1945) from Slovak National Archive was not concluded.

Total extent of archival documents is over 2,100 ordinary meters which represents 10,500 boxes. Operative and investigative files of ŠtB form the most extensive file of archival documents (approximately 62,000 files). Besides paper documents, there are 70,961 pieces of microfiche and 466 propagandistic and educational films in the archive. There are 638 identified archival funds and collections in the Archive of Nation's Memory Institute – however, this number is not final yet. The archival funds are organized according to classification scheme, respecting the provenience and chronologic point of view, into 13 subject groups. Organization of security units, original manipulation with archival funds as well as objective and practical requirements of research were the starting point at its formation.

Archival funds and collections deposited in A ÚPN can be divided into following groups with regard to status of processing:

**Unprocessed material** – especially personal funds, collections (major part of the material was obtained by acquisition activity)

**Partially processed material** – mostly administration files – in majority of the cases, the material is split into funds according to principle of provenience, organized material, internal shredding happened, but archival aid has not been created, eventually, re-inventory is required

**Processed material** – the material is organized and archival aid has been created for it

**File agenda** – makes almost 50% of archival documents in A ÚPN – they are filed in series according to archival or registry numbers, they are split according to individual regional Directorates, there are fully complying registry lists as their aids (their manipulation would not have sense).

List of subject groups found in Archive of ÚPN:

- A. Central units of State and security bodies
- B. Territorial units of security bodies
- C. File agenda
- D. Registry material – card registers
- E. Personal documentation of the members
- F. Territorial units of National Security Corps – Public Security and their predecessors
- G. Units of security in the Army
- H. Protection of State borders and Border Guard
- I. Labour and penal camps
- J. Political parties and religious organizations
- K. Educational system
- L. Personal funds
- M. Collections

The most extensive and most important part of the documents from the listed subject groups is formed by subject groups A, D and C. They consist of tens of greater or smaller inventoried funds. They are the following groups:

- A. Central units of State and security bodies
  - 1. Funds of central units of the Slovak Republic (1938) 1939 - 1945
  - 2. Funds of central units of the unitary state 1945 - 1969

- B. Territorial units of security bodies
  - 1. Funds of security bodies, units (1938) 1939 – 1945
  - 2. Funds of state security units 1945 – 1953
  - 3. Funds of state security units 1954 – 1960 (1966)
  - 4. Funds of state security units 1966 – 1989
- C. File agenda
  - 1. 1st ZNB Directorate (foreign intelligence)
  - 2. 3rd ZNB Directorate (military counterintelligence)
  - 3. ŠtB units in Slovakia

## Section IV.

### Disclosure of the documents

#### 1. Principles defining the access to the documents

The access to the archival documents in the research room is defined by research order of Archive of Nation's Memory Institute, approved on 14th December 2005. According to the order, researcher is a personal entity over 18 years and a person authorized for this operation by a body of public administration or institutions specified in § 8 letter g of law No. 553/2002 Coll. on nation's memory.

Researcher can study only the disclosed archival documents. The disclosed archival documents are such documents where the original owner or administrator of the archival document created archival aid (registry, inventory, catalogue) and their contents do not jeopardize security of the State or individuals in compliance with the valid legal regulations. The permission for study of the disclosed archival funds and collections is issued by the director of the archive based on written request.

Study of undisclosed archival documents can be approved on the bases of researcher's written request by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of ÚPN. Such permission is issued for a certain period, at the most until the end of calendar year when the researcher started the study of the documents. Following archival documents are undisclosed:

- 1. Personal files of the 1st ZNB Directorate (Foreign intelligence)
- 2. Files of counterintelligence elaboration: S (Signal

file), PO (Person being screened), NO (Enemy person) and their predecessors.

#### 2. Utilization of the documents

Documents deposited in Archive of Nation's Memory Institute are used in several fields. The most frequent usage is for scientific and study purposes. Besides this field, the documents are disclosed also for the needs of State administration (for example requests of National Security Authority) or courts. We will demonstrate usage of the documents from Archive of ÚPN in an example from 2009.

In course of 2009, the archivists took out material of total number 3,542 items, of those, 1,369 items to research room, 2,128 items for preparation of the materials for the scanning station and 45 items of other character (administration of National Security Authority, Military Defence Intelligence). 105,994 sheets of archival material were prepared for the scanning station. 225,350 sheets of archival material and 77 files of printed materials (dailies and periodicals) were disclosed through the research room of Archive of ÚPN. Book borrowings of 84 titles were carried out. Microfiche with 2,034 sheets were provided within 123 borrowings. Overall in 2009, the archive was visited by 161 researchers, 142 of them external and 19 internal (ÚPN employees). There were 641 research visits, of these 421 visits of external researchers and 220 visits of ÚPN employees. The archive made 1,136 pages of copies that were provided to 57 requestors. 63 permissions were issued for usage of digital camera for study purposes and 18 permissions for usage of reprographic equipment for media purposes.

The reason for disclosure was mostly scientific research (bachelor, diploma works, research projects). There were 86 researchers in the archive with this goal. Interest of personal character followed – study of one's own file or file of a related person (32 researchers), news service and journalism (27 researchers), inspection of official character (10 researchers) and preparation of documentary films (6 researchers).

The most frequent thematic ranges of the study were persecution of people (31 researchers), history of Churches, persecution, the relation between Churches and ŠtB (18 researchers), organization and methodology of ŠtB (16 researchers), the period of the Slovak Republic in 1939 – 1945 (5 researchers), personal positions of ŠtB, activities of ŠtB members (5 research-



ers), problem of exile (4 researchers), genealogy (4 researchers), minorities in Slovakia (3 researchers). The study room noted also people interested in the events of 1968, of the period of the so called normalization, the so called rightist opportunism, collectivization, communist propaganda, population census, Hungarian revolution in 1956 or November of 1989.

Besides the already mentioned visits, there were also some excursions to A ÚPN (German Marschall Fund, Associated School of St. Vincent de Paul, organization People in Peril, Elementary School Kráľová pri Senci, Faculty of Arts of Comenius University in Bratislava).

### 3. Aids in Archive of Nation's Memory Institute

Search for the documents and information is carried out at two levels in ÚPN – electronic (database), basically focused on personal data and by archival aids in the research room of Archive of ÚPN.

The **Documentary system of ÚPN** consists also of databases that were taken over within the delimitation of documents and ŠtB was their originator (for example EZO – Registry of People of Concern) and tables that were created from activities of individual sections of ÚPN. The Section of archive set up several registries that are a part of central database of ÚPN.

The table of the so called registry protocols of the files that ŠtB kept about the citizens of Czechoslovakia is the basic electronic search aid. It is also available on the Internet web page of Nation's Memory Institute. The section of archive participates in the transcription, too.

In addition, the Institute disposes of other registries that were made public also on the Internet page of ÚPN. They are lists of liquidated and Aryanised Jewish companies, list of people of Jewish descent that was created shortly before the beginning of deportations of Jews from Slovakia in 1942 and list of Jews from the territories that were occupied by Hungary in 1938. In addition, the Institute disclosed lists of units and members of ŠtB and Border Guard, lists of the functionaries of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of Slovakia, list of people deported to Gulags and list of the functionaries of Hlinka's Guard.

Currently, there are over 600 archival funds and collections in the archive of ÚPN. However, this number is not final not only because of an active acquisition activity of the Archive, but especially because of splitting

and creating of new archival funds either from mixed material or from unprofessionally processed material that the Institute took over from State institutions in years 2003 – 2006.

A part of the archival documents is disclosed for research purposes by means of archival aids.

Currently, there is no classical synthetic archival aid in paper form in the Archive. The synthetic archival aid – *Informative guide in the archival funds of A ÚPN* is partially substituted by the classification scheme – structure of the archival funds and collections – available on the Internet page of ÚPN. The scheme provides an overview about the archival funds and collections that are found in A ÚPN and informs researchers about the titles of the funds, their time extent or quantity.

In medium-term horizon, the Institute is planning to prepare a *Guide in the archival funds of A ÚPN* (composition and structure: history of the Archive, research order, copying of the funds, auxiliary apparatus of the guide – list of the used abbreviations, registries and the like).

The analytical archival aids consist of inventories and catalogues. Inventory is usually created to definitely organized archival funds, however, because of the huge research interest, the Institute is forced to create temporary and partial inventories. The first partial inventories/inventory registers were created in 2005 for the funds of ŠtB District Directorates in Levice, Nitra and Prievidza. Currently, an increased attention is paid to inventory of individual departments of Regional Directorates – the first partial inventories are being created, for example the 2nd department of Regional Directorate of National Security Corps Directorate of State Security Banská Bystrica.

117 archival aids are available for the researchers in Archive of Nation's Memory Institute: 70 inventories (7 of them joint and 21 partial) and 47 transfer lists.

A part of the total number of the archival aids was created already before 1989, specifically, 13 archival aids were created in Archive of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic in Spišské Podhradie, especially joint inventories and inventories. Unfortunately, the level of processing of the funds and of archival aid created already before the foundation of ÚPN is often insufficient. It can be said also about the archival aids created in Archive of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic in Levoča in 1993 – 2005 (I). The inventories keep formally the structure of a classical inventory, but their introductions are little comprehensive and their



creators did not manage to judge the historical value of the given archival documents. However, we can consider a major error the inaccurate requests, frequent breaking of the principle of provenience by joining of archival funds into bigger units and by creating of artificial funds (I) or by creating of archival funds only from a part of registry that was created by the activity of an institution in a certain time period (for example, some funds of Regional Directorate or District Directorate of National Security Corps Directorate of State Security are divided into 3 different the so called funds). In case of Regional Directorate of National Security Corps Directorate of State Security it is also necessary to remind the inappropriate organization of the file material that does not respect the organizational structure and division of the given institutions. In the current state of organization of the archival material and research needs, the given inventories are convenient, but it will be necessary to compact and re-inventory the archival funds in the coming period so that their processing meets the fundamental requirements of archival theory.

## Section V.

### Digitization of the documents

Nation's Memory Institute, as one of the few institutions within the whole Slovakia, carries out systematic digitization of the archival documents. Digitization is a part of a more complex process of creating of Documentary system of ÚPN as a centralized system containing visual, audio and text information.

Disclosure of the documents carried on one's own person by course of law No. 553/2002 Coll. and protection of personal data of other people by means of illegibility were the impulse for introducing digitalization of the archival documents. Each file is a separate inventory unit. Archive of ÚPN and Section of informatics participate in the digitization. The process begins with physical removal of the documents from the Archive, their treatment (removal of metal clips, paging, etc.) and their transport to digitization station. The individual sheets are scanned here, descriptions are created and filed into registries of scanned documents and information system of ÚPN.

Shortly after foundation of ÚPN, due to a big number of requests for disclosure of documents by course of law No. 553/2002 Coll., the documents were scanned mainly for the needs of the then Section of disclosure that prepared the documents for disclosure in electronic form. A systematic digitization of the documents started after decrease of the pressure. The file agenda was digitized as first. The so called S files were digitized systematically. Systematic digitization of auxiliary books of ŠtB registries is being prepared currently. Approximately 1.6 million pages of documents were scanned by 30th June 2010.

## Section VI.

**Publications published by Nation's Memory Institute that were written based on the documents of security units**

List of publications written on the basis of the documents of State-security units during the existence of ÚPN:

MICHÁLEK, S.: *Prípád Oatis (Case Oatis)*. Bratislava 2003. 293 pages. ISBN 80-969296-0-7

PALKO, jr., V.: *Bernard Jaško a spol. Odpor proti komunizmu v Zbore národnej bezpečnosti (Bernard Jaško and Accomplices. Resistance against Communism in National Security Corps)*. Bratislava 2006. 136 pages. ISBN 80-969294-4-X

MEDVEČKÝ, M.: *Spravodajské eso slovenského štátu: kauza Imrich Sucký (Intelligence Ace of the Slovak Republic: Causa Imrich Sucký)*. Bratislava 2007. 239 pages. ISBN 978-80-969296-7-2

MANDZÁK, D. A.: *„Agent a špión Vatikánu“ – Redemptorista Ján Ivan Mastiliak, slovenský účastník monsterprocesu proti A. A. Machalkovi a spol. („Agent and Spy of the Vatican“ – Redemptorist Ján Ivan Mastiliak, A Slovak Participant of the Monster-process against A. A. Machalka and Accomplices)*. Bratislava 2008. 414 pages. ISBN 978-80-89335-03-9

LETZ, R.: Odkaz živým – Prípád Albert Púčik a spol. (A Message to the Living – Case Albert Púčik and Accomplices). Bratislava 2008. 212 pages. ISBN 978-80-89335-09-1

ŽÁČEK, P.: Nástroj triedneho štátu (The Tool of a Class-divided Country). Bratislava 2005. 389 pages. ISBN 80-969-296-2-3

ŽÁČEK, P.: V čele ŠtB. Pád režimu v záznamoch dôstojníka tajnej polície (At the Head of ŠtB. The Fall of the Regime in the Notes of an Officer of the Secret Police). Bratislava 2006. 260 pages. ISBN 80-969296-3-1

LETZ, R.: Dokumenty k procesu s katolíckymi biskupmi Janom Vojtáššákom, Michalom Buzalkom a Pavlom Gojdičom (Documents regarding the Process with Catholic Bishops Ján Vojtáššák, Michal Buzalka and Pavol Gojdič. Bratislava 2007. 373 pages. ISBN 978-80-969296-6-5

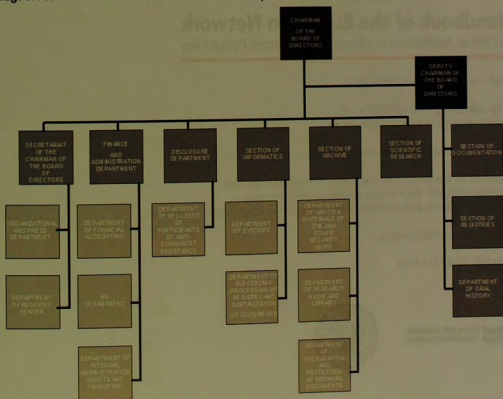
SIVOŠ, J. (ed.): XII. správa ZNB. Dokumenty k činnosti Správy kontrarozvedky v Bratislave v rokoch 1974 – 1989 (12th ZNB Directorate. Documents regarding Activities of Directorate of Counterintelligence in Bratislava in Years 1974 – 1989). Bratislava 2008. 636 pages. ISBN 978-80-969296-9-6

LETZ, R. - MATULA, P.: Dokumenty k procesu s Viliamom Žingorom a spol. (Documents regarding the Process with Viliam Žingor and Accomplices). Bratislava 2009. 280 pages. ISBN 978-80-89335-15-2

MANDZÁK, D. A.: Dokumenty k procesu s Augustinom A. Machalkom a spol. (Documents regarding the Process with Augustin A. Machalka and Accomplices). Bratislava 2009. 587 pages. ISBN 978-80-89335-14-5

BALUN, P. - STREŠŇÁK, G.: November. Očami ŠtB a ulice (November. Through the Eyes of ŠtB and Streets. Bratislava 2009. 263 pages. ISBN 978-80-89335-22-0

Image 1. Position of the Section of Archive of ÚPN. An up-to-date status from 2010.



# Handbook of the European Network of Official Authorities in Charge of the Secret-Police Files

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